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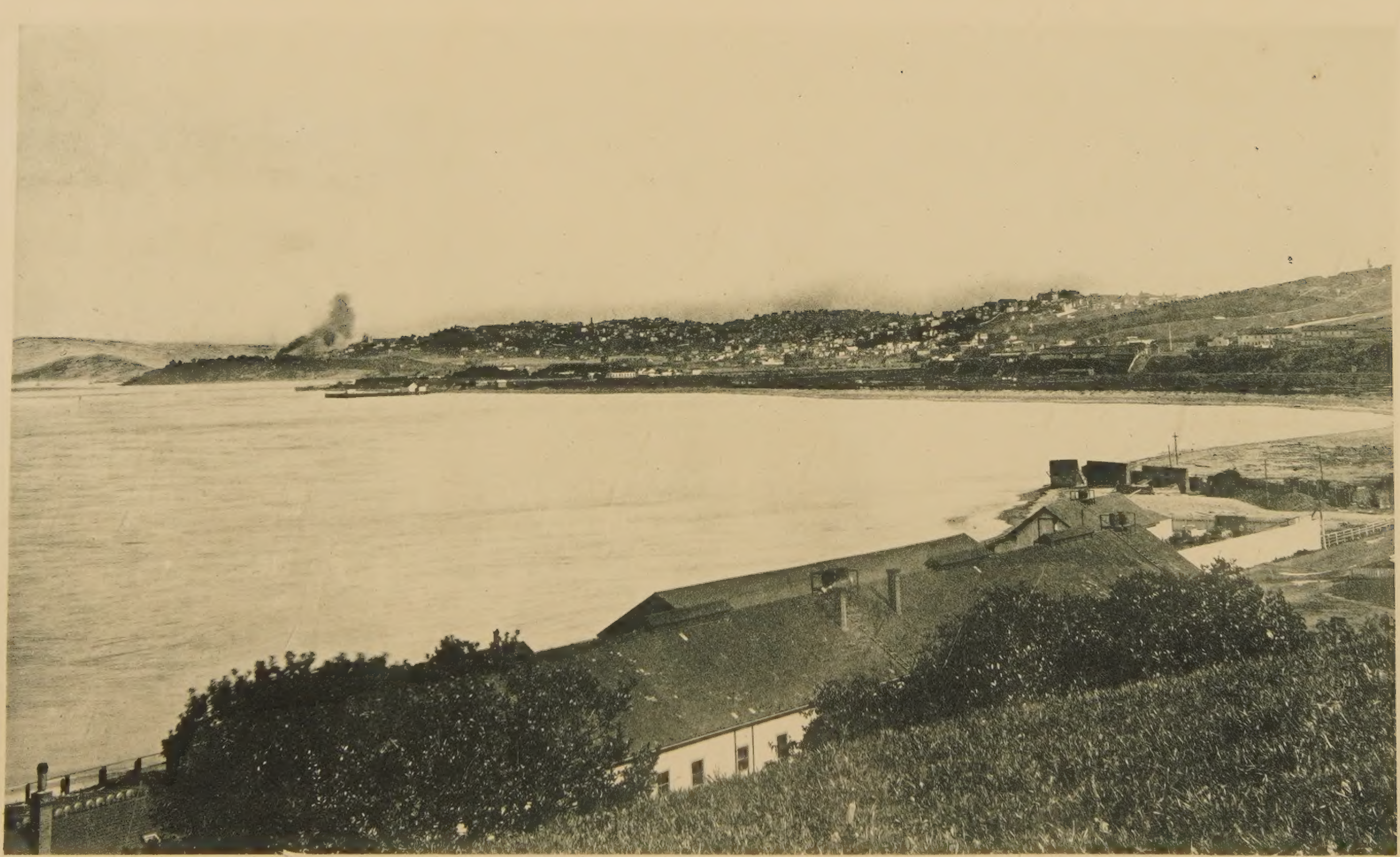

CITY AND BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, FROM FORT POINT.

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THE

Bay of San Francisco

The Metropolis of the Pacific Coast
and its Suburban Cities.

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A HISTORY

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ILLUSTRATED

VOL. II.

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"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—*Macaulay.*

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James Spiers

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES SPIERS, who ranks among his contemporaries as one of the most distinguished mechanical engineers of the Pacific coast, and is one of San Francisco's most successful business men, is a native of the land of Walter Scott and "Bobby" Burns, and embodies in his composition the strength and elasticity of fiber, the intellectual breadth and equipoise, and the sturdy manhood for which the representative sons of Scotland are famous. He sprang from Protestant ancestors, his father's people belonging to the Armenian school of religious belief, and noted as thinkers, while his mother's family were of the Calvinistic Presbyterian faith.

He was born on a farm in Renfrewshire, he and one sister, who resides in Scotland, being the only children. Endowed with a genius for mechanics, young Spiers resolved in early boyhood to learn a trade and bent all his energies to that end. At twelve years of age he left school, and, improving every opportunity to learn the use of tools, before he was fifteen years old he could cut all the the stone for the jams, fire-places, lintels etc., of a cottage his father was building. This house is still standing, and on one of its jams are carved the initials "J. S. 1851," which bear testimony to the skill of the youthful artist.

There seeming to be no opening accessible to him in his favorite trade, that of machinist, near his paternal home, he went to Liverpool and spent a year and a half as clerk in a book-store. Taking advantage of the opportunities thus afforded for reading and study, he learned much about the Western World, and became infatuated with the idea of coming to America. Upon learning of this desire of the young adventurer, his father sent him a peremptory order to come home. Young James next obtained employment as clerk in in mill near the homestead, which position, however, he terminated nine months later by the financial failure of the firm. After working a few months for a ship and forwarding agency in Glasgow—still determined to go to a trade—he sailed, unknown to his parents, for Calais, France, arriving there just in time to witness the emperor review the troops on their leaving for the Crimean war.

Meeting with no opening to enter upon a steady trade, and with the thought that he might become a captain, he shipped on board the schooner "Tidy," of Yarmouth, engaged in the coasting trade, where he had a few months' experience in seafaring life. Finding

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it distasteful, he yielded to the advice of friends and returned to Glasgow, and there with some difficulty secured work in a small millwright shop, of which John Craig was proprietor, at a salary of three shillings per week. Thus was taken the first step toward gratifying his long-cherished ambition. After remaining there two years and four months, the door opened for him to take a step higher in the way of apprenticeship in the machine shop of the Barrhead foundry, John Cochran, proprietor. While working there young Spiers lived two miles and a half from the shop, which distance he walked twice a day. Eager to acquire a technical scientific knowledge of his chosen calling, as well as skill in the use of tools, he spent all his leisure time in studying the principles of mechanics and mechanical drawing. His superior natural talent, industry and zeal enabled him to advance rapidly, and also won for him the good will and esteem of the foreman, who formed a strong attachment to the faithful and studious young apprentice.

When Mr. Spiers had been in the establishment about a year, the foreman, Mr. Whitford, accepted a situation in Edinburgh, and at his solicitation, and with the prospect of more wages than eight shillings per week, which he was then receiving, Mr. Spiers joined him, though strongly opposed by his former employer, who used every means in his power to induce Mr. T. M. Tennant, the Edinburgh proprietor, not to employ the young man, but without avail. About a year after making this change, Mr. Whitford resigned the foremanship; and although young Spiers had not completed his apprenticeship, the proprietor, Mr. Tennant, recognizing his ability and trustworthiness, tendered the boy mechanic the management of his manufactory. The position was an extremely critical one for a youth of his years to undertake, for in addition to the great responsibilities of preparing and supervising the work in a large establishment, employing many skilled workmen, the fact that a mere youth was placed in authority over men much older and of larger experience was calculated to excite their envy and breed discontent. However, with some misgivings, Mr. Spiers accepted the proffered honor. With the prudence and forethought of a philosopher he decided to avoid as far as possible everything which would tend to foster jealousy, or to humiliate his older co-laborers by unnecessary display of authority over them. To this end his skill as a mechanical draughtsman served him a good purpose, as well as to demonstrate to them his capabilities for managing the establishment. Instead of giving oral instructions upon any piece of work, he made complete detailed drawings of everything and gave them to the workmen to execute. His instructions were always in the form of requests rather than commands. Besides thus evincing his knowledge and skill as a master of his trade, and his consideration for the feelings of the men under his control, he also voluntarily organized the young men of the manufactory into a class, and for three winters taught them mechanical drawing free of charge. This thoughtful and unselfish course rapidly won the confidence and esteem of both employés and employer, and made his victory complete. Under his energetic and efficient control, the works experienced an era of great prosperity, the number of laborers and the volume of business being more than doubled during his administration.

Mr. Spiers's fervent desire to come to America had not abated, and to gratify this thirst for adventure he resigned his position in the spring of 1864. On learning of his intention, he was urgently solicited by the proprietors of the Paragon Machine Works, of South Queensburg, to abandon it and accept the management of that extensive concern; but, having determined to see the new world, he declined the tempting offer. Messrs. Tennant & Co., whom he had so ably served, gave him highly complimentary testimonial letters; and the entire force connected with the manufactory, including proprietors and employés, joined in tendering him a grand reception and farewell banquet, on which occasion 200 guests were present, and speeches were made strongly eulogizing their departing friend, for his honorable, gentlemanly qualities, his snperior talent and skill as a mechanical engineer, and his fine executive and administrative powers as a manager. A number of elegant presents accompanied these expressions of appreciation and regard as tangible souvenirs of the friendship of his associates. The writer of this article has read the published proceedings of this (to the actors) memorable event, with much interest, as a worthy tribute to sterling manhood.

On leaving Europe Mr. Spiers brought away numerous highly complimentary letters from prominent business men and distinguished persons with whom he had been intimately connected. His objective point on this continent was Vancouver's Island; but meeting Mr. Risdon, one of the founders of the Risdon Iron Works, en route, that gentleman induced Mr. Spiers to stop off at San Francisco. Being offered a position in the Miners' Iron Works, he first took three months to familiarize himself with the character of the machinery manufactured on the Pacific coast and then entered the works as general foreman, remaining in that capacity three years, when he resigned to embark in business as a member of the firm of McAfie, Spiers & Co. Subsequently he bought his partners' interests and consolidated the business with the Fulton Iron Works; and under Mr. Spiers' masterly management the growth of this great manufactory has been almost phenomenal. Through his superior qualifications as a mechanical and constructive engineer, and his remarkable executive ability, it has become one of the greatest productive industries on the Pacific side of the continent, giving employment to a small army of skilled mechanics and distributing many thousands of dollars per month among the families of the laboring men of San Francisco.

In spite of the expenditure of time and nerve-force necessary in building up such a mammoth business enterprise, Mr. Spiers has found opportunity to engage in extensive reading and research, and is a genteman of a broad, cultured mind, belonging to the progressive, liberal school of thought, and is an analytical reasoner.

He was married in San Francisco, to Miss Kate Moore, a New York lady, in 1868, and they have three children: James, born in 1870; Katharine, 1872; and William Gladstone, in 1874.

Arriving in San Francisco with only $200 as his entire worldly possessions—which, with more, he subsequently lost in a mining venture—Mr. Spiers has by his own efforts and through purely business methods accumulated an ample fortune. Indulging his patriotic spirit for fostering worthy public enterprises, he is an active and zealous member of the Mechanics' Institute, and has served some eighteen years as a trustee of that organization; he is also a member of the Geographical Society of San Francisco, the Technical Society of the Pacific coast; has been president of St. Andrews Society; is now one of the permanent trustees of the Cogswell Polytechnic College of San Francisco, and is connected with several mechanical societies. In politics, though not a partisan, he is a protectionist so far as applies to American industries which produce articles for American consumption.

* * *

HENRY KAHN.—The firm of Henry Kahn & Co., San Francisco, importers of French, German and English dry goods, is composed of the following gentlemen: Julius Kahn, S. Bine, L. Klein and Henry Kahn. The house was established in 1879. In their particular line (French and English goods), they are the largest dealers in San Francisco. They also have a house in Paris. Since the establishment of their business in this city they have made four moves, each time seeking larger and better quarters, thus evincing a constantly increasing business. Their trade now extends over California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Texas, and several of the Pacific Islands—a vast area of rapidly developing country.

Mr. Kahn is a native of France, born in 1855. He came to the United States in 1872, after the Franco-German war. During the siege of Paris, when not yet sixteen years of age, he served in one of the hospitals. His father was financially ruined by the war. His brother Emil came from France to enlist in the Union army, and served until he lost his life in the great struggle to maintain the Union. Mr. Kahn is a graduate of the Lycee Charlemagne of Paris. He came direct to San Francisco in 1872; was at first employed by his brothers in the wheat-buying business, and later became a partner with them. The firm becoming aware that there was room in San Francisco and its adajcent territory for a business like that they now conduct, one of the brothers returned to Paris and opened the house there, while Mr. Kahn and his partners established their business in this city.

Mr. Kahn is married, has invested in real estate in San Francisco, and identified himself with the affairs of the country of his adoption. In his business relations he is most courteous and obliging, and no house in the city enjoys a higher reputation for honorable and liberal methods than does that of Henry Kahn & Co. His political preferences are with the Democratic party.

* * *

L. S. B. SAWYER has been connected with the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco since 1870. He was born in 1842, in Ohio. His father, Rev. Lester A. Sawyer, a prominent Congregational minister, is still living, and has passed his four-score years. After taking a preparatory course, our subject entered Hamilton College, Oneida county, New York, graduating in the class of 1862. He pursued his legal studies in the Columbia College Law School in New York city, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. He came to the Pacific coast in 1867 and engaged in the practice of law for two years, when he was appointed to his present position, which he has held for the past twenty years.

* * *

CHARLES TOWE, Fire Marshal, San Francisco, was born in the city of Boston, in the year 1849, is a caulker by trade, shipped before the mast and for some years followed the sea. He came to California in 1873, and two years later joined the fire patrol. The following year he became connected with the fire department, was appointed assistant foreman of engine No. 5, and was promoted foreman of hose No. 1. In 1886 he received the appointment of Fire

Marshal, and since then has filled the responsible position with ability and credit, his office being in the new city hall. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Templar Lodge, Unity Encampment, and also to the order of K. of P.

* * *

HOWELL V. ARMISTEAD, one of the successful medical practitioners of Alameda county, was born in Bedford county, near Lynchburg, Virginia, February 26, 1859, the fourth in a family of nine children born to James H. and Sarah Armistead, both also natives of Virginia. The Armisteads are of the old and influential Virginia families, and their advent into that State antedates the Revolution, and members of the family also participated in the war of 1812. The father of our subject entered the military service during the rebellion, and served with distinction until the close of the war, but a short time afteward lost his wife by an accident.

Howell V. was reared and educated in his native county, and graduated at the Lynchburg High School in the class of 1879, after which he taught school two years in order to meet the expenses of his collegiate course, and at the same time also read medicine. He came to California in 1881, locating in Stanislaus county, where he became steward of the county hospital, and also continued the study of medicine with Dr. C. W. Evans. Mr. Armistead took his lectures in the medical department of the University of California, and also gained clinical experience in the hospital of San Francisco. He graduated in the fall of 1885, after which he returned to Stanislaus county, locating at Hill's Ferry, and devoted himself energetically to the practice and further study of medicine. Three years later he removed to Newman, same county, where he remained until 1890, and in that year located at Golden Gate, where he has since become the partner of Dr. Collins, an able practitioner. They have a lucrative and growing practice, and Dr. Armistead is also interested in stock-raising and the breeding of blooded horses in Stanislaus county.

During his residence in the latter county, the Doctor was a member of the Board of School Trustees, and was active in the councils of the Democratic party. Socially he affiliates with the K. of P., Newman Lodge, No. 139, of which order he has passed all the chairs, and also in the A. O. F. of A., Shelmanuel Court, No. 7,261, Golden Gate.

* * *

WILLIAM SHEW, the pioneer photographer of San Francisco, was born in Providence, Fulton county, New York, in 1820, where he was also reared and educated. He soon acquired the art of taking pictures, and he and his brothers were among the first operators in this country, taking lessons from the eminent Professor Morse, of telegraphic fame. Soon after the gold discoveries in California, Mr. Shew determined to come to the Pacific coast, and left New York in 1851, and arrived on the ship Tennessee, March 4, of the same year, via the Isthmus. He visited the mines while waiting for his apparatus, which came via Cape Horn, and he afterward established a portable machine on the Plaza, on Kearny street, between Clay and Washington, but a short time afterward removed to a vacant lot, and later to Montgomery street. Messrs. Shew, Vance and Bradley were the only photographers here at that time, and the former is now the only one living. He has been connected with the profession for over fifty years, and has also been identified with various other enterprises, but not with the same degree of success as in his chosen calling. During the early days he was identified with political affairs, and has in his possession a printed notice of the call for the first Free-Soil Convention, to be held October 8, 1852, and this meeting was held in his rooms on the Plaza. Mr. Shew has always been interested in good government, and has served as a member of the Board of Education. His only daughter is married, and is now living in Oakland.

* * *

L. SCHWARZSCHILD, a member of the firm of Feigenbaum & Co., 520 to 526 Market street, San Francisco, represents the wholesale fancy goods and toy interest of the Pacific coast. The firm is composed of Messrs. B. and J. Feigenbaum and Schwarzschild, all natives of Germany. The co-partnership was formed and house established on July 1, 1869, by purchasing a small outfit on Battery street, where they remained until 1874. At that time, needing greater capacity, they purchased a seven-story building, 30 x 90 feet, on Sansome street, and there conducted their interests until 1883, when, needing still greater space, they sold their store and moved to their present spacious rooms at 520 and 526 Market street. Here their main salesroom has an area of 60 x 165 feet; the basement is 60 x 165 feet, and besides these they have three other floors, all of which are well stocked with toys, Yankee notions, smokers' articles, stationery, willow-ware and musical instruments. Forty-one hands are employed in conducting the several departments of the business. Their territory covers the Pacific coast States, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. Their territory is extended because all goods are of European manufacture. The business is difficult of successful management on account of the great distance from market, the bulky goods, the heavy rates by freight, shipments by water necessarily taking months in transit, etc. The peculiar features of the business require special knowledge and adaptability. Several houses have failed, while this establishment has pushed steadily forward, its success being largely due to the efficient management of Mr. L. Schwarzschild, who had eight years' experience in the business prior to the establishing of this house.

He was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1841, and at the age of fifteen years began his mercantile life. He was first employed in a cloth factory, and subsequently as traveling salesman for hop and wine establishments of France, where he resided from boyhood. He came to California in 1861, and entered the toy-house of Thurnauer & Finn, importers and dealers, with whom he learned the intricate business. He is now considered one of the best judges of toys in this country, and is frequently appealed to by the customhouse authorities to fix valuations upon importations. Mr. Schwarzschild makes an annual trip to Europe, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, purchasing from the several manufacturers such an assortment as his trade demands, consuming about five months on each trip.

Mr. Schwarzschild was married in San Francisco, in 1867, to Miss Amelia Ochs, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and to them have been born five daughters, viz.: Alice, now Mrs. M. S. Hellman, of Los Angeles, and Leontine, Adele, Jennie and Flora.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and several benevolent societies.

Messrs. Feigenbaum came to this State in 1857, and settled in Humboldt county, where they engaged in a general merchandise business until 1869. They are both married and have sons growing up in the business with them.

This firm is the only wholesale toy establishment on the Pacific coast, and, with an annual business of about $500,000, enjoys an extended patronage.

* * *

DANIEL E. HAYES, member of the firm of Hinckley, Spiers & Hayes, proprietors of the Fulton Iron Works, is a son of New England, where several generations of his ancestors were born, and is related to ex-President R. B. Hayes. His father was a native of Maine and a graduate of Yale. Mr. Hayes was also born in Maine, 1838. After preparing for college under the tutorage of Professor (afterward Governor) Chamberlain, he entered Bowdoin College at fifteen.

Coming to California in 1858, he obtained the position of bookkeeper in the Fulton Foundry. In a year he was making estimates on work, and his knowledge of and proficiency in the business became so valuable that in 1863 he was admitted into the firm as an eighth owner. Subsequently his interest was enlarged to a fourth, and upon the formation of the present copartnership in 1877 his interest was further increased to one-third, he thus becoming an equal partner with Messrs. Hinckley and Spiers. For thirteen years he has been actively connected with the financial department of the Fulton Iron Works; and much of the remarkable growth and success of that great establishment is due to his application and ability. Endowed by nature with superior mental faculties, education and experience have developed and rounded them out, resulting in the clear, active intellect and culture of the true gentleman.

In 1864 he married, in San Francisco, Miss Eleanor A. Olwell, an Ohio lady.

* * *

C. A. ROGERS, an artist of San Francisco, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1848, the son of New England parents. During early childhood he went to Brooklyn, New York, where he was reared and educated. While quite small he developed a taste for drawing, and early commenced to take lessons in that branch of art. He subsequently went abroad and continued the pursuit of his studies in Germany, Italy and France, receiving instructions from some of the best teachers in Europe. On his return to Brooklyn he opened a studio in New York city, and afterward one in Chicago. Seeking a more congenial climate, he came to California in 1877 and located in San Francisco.

In his portfolios and on the walls of his studio in the Flood Building are many of his sketches and finished works that have received favorable mention from artists and art critics. Among his many subjects and noted works are: "Lake Lugano," "Scene in Frascate," "Street in Ancient Tiber," "A Covered Street in Florence." Several Italian subjects recently sold by him brought good prices.

Mr. Rogers is versatile with brush and pencil painting, both in oil and water colors, filling many orders for portrait work as well as landscape, and has done much in crayon, pastel and water colors. The qualities in which Mr. Rogers excels in his work is composition, light and shade. He has a passion for brilliant effects of color, which he renders with rare skill.

* * *

EDWARD AUGUSTUS BELCHER, subject of the subjoined sketch, belongs to one of the oldest families of New England, being a descendant in the direct line (male) from Jonathan Belcher, sometime Colonial Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and afterwards Colonial Governor of New Jersey, which office he held at the breaking out of the Revolution. The late Rear Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K. C. B., was from the same stirps. According to the *Heraldic Journal*, 62, the *New England History and General Register*, Vol. XXVII., 244, and the *Memorial History of Boston*, Vol. II., 60, the coat of arms of the United States of America was taken from the coat of arms of the Belcher family, of which Jonathan was then the head in America.

Samuel, father of Edward, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, from which place he early emigrated to Vermont, where, at Stockbridge, in the county of Windsor, Edward was born. Edward finished his education at Putnam College, in the old home of his father, and in 1868, at the instance of his two brothers, Isaac Sawyer Belcher (afterwards and now of the Supreme Court of California) and William Caldwell Belcher, who were then associated in the practice of law at Marysville, California, under the style of Belcher & Belcher,— he came to California, read law in their office and in 1876 was admitted to the bar. In the following year he was appointed City Attorney of the city of Marysville; and while holding that office, acting under instructions from the City Council, he commenced the famous "anti-dèbris" actions, so-called, by which hydraulic mining on the Yuba river and its tributaries was eventually enjoined. In 1884 he moved to San Francisco, at the bar of which city he has since practiced.

Mr. Belcher has served in the National Guards, and in 1880 received a commission as aid-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the staff of the Governor.

In politics Mr. Belcher is a Republican. One of the first to join the Dirigo Club after its organization in 1884 (of which body he was afterwards vice-president for several terms), he early saw the necessity for the formation of a strong Republican club into which could be gathered the foremost men of the party throughout the State; and accordingly, in 1887–8, assisted by Colonel W. H. Chamberlain and other members of the Dirigo Club, he organized the Union League Club of San Francisco, of which he became the first vice-president.

In early years Mr. Belcher betrayed a strong penchant for music, as instanced by the "Dirigo March," composed for the Dirigo Club in 1884, and many other pieces of local popularity.

Mr. Belcher is a life member of the various Masonic bodies at Marysville, with which in former years he was prominently identified.

* * *

HON. JOSEPH D. REDDING was born in Sacramento, September 13, 1858. In 1871 he entered the California Military Academy at Oakland, of which the Rev. David McClure was principal, and the discipline to which he was subjected served to fix a habit of precision which has adhered to him ever since. He received an honorable discharge in 1873. From that school he entered the Urban Academy and prepared for a collegiate course under professor Nathan W.

Moore. He graduated there in 1876, and was admitted into the scientific department of Harvard University in the same year. During 1878 and a portion of 1879 he attended the lectures of Harvard Law School. In August, 1879, he entered the law office of McAllister & Bergen, in San Francisco, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California, in December of that year. He has been in active practice in this city and county ever since. He has also practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States and before the departments at Washington. He has been one of the attorneys for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company since 1881, with special reference to the land departments. This was a responsible position for a young attorney of only twenty-three years of age.

He had a wide experience in many important legal cases, having been directly connected with them. He conducted that of the United States vs. Kagama, before the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, and before the Circuit Court of the United States, in California, to a successful termination. The case was one of national importance, from the fact that it was the first attempt of the United States to arrest and try an Indian for the killing of another Indian, both being upon their reservation. Mr. Redding appeared for the defendant, who was acquitted by the jury under instructions from the Circuit Court, regarding the jurisdiction of the United States in these matters. Had he not carefully and closely examined the legal points connected with this case, he could never have gained the victory over the plaintiffs.

He was connected with the Nanon case, which was a suit involving the right of a composer of an opera, who had his composition in manuscript, to an injunction preventing the production of the same by third parties. The Circuit Court sat in banc, and after three days' argument granted the injunction.

Mr. Redding has a large and lucrative practice, which is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000 per year.

From his boyhood days he has been a passionate admirer of music. He commenced to compose at an early age, and his compositions evince a remarkable degree of rhythmic harmony and pleasing evenness. There was a sympathy and a musicalness in them that was delightfully combined with freedom of expression and richness of cadence. His numerous published compositions have not only been greatly admired, but have won their way in public favor and popular estimation. Such was his proficency in musical execution that when, at the age of thirteen, he accompanied Hugo Mansfeldt on a concert tour to Marysville, he was pronounced a "phenomenon." He studied earnestly under the best masters, and by assiduity and determination he has reached an eminence in musical skill that but few can attain. When he was in college at Cambridge, such was his marked ability that he received the directorship of the college orchestra. He was also stage manager of the Athenæum in 1878–'79. He wrote several comedies, which were produced in many of the college societies of New England, with great success, and much money was gained through them, which was all applied to charitable purposes.

In 1878 he won the cue at billiards at Cambridge at the tournament. He is very proficient in the fascinating game of chess; and his moves and plans are devised with a deep knowledge of the game, and his manœuvres are executed with such strategy as to insure success. He held the chess championship for 1884–'85. Dr. Zukertort, the world's champion, visited the coast at that time, and when he returned he published in the chess magazines that Mr. Redding was the best player on the Pacific coast. He succeeded in winning three games from Dr. Zukertort in 1884 at Mechanics' Library.

Mr. Redding was appointed Major in the State Militia, by Governor Stoneman, in 1883, but declined the appointment. He evidently does not seek for military glory "in these piping times of peace."

He has taken an active interest in pisciculture, particularly since the death of his father, the late B. B. Redding, in 1882. In this matter he has ever evinced a laudable regard for the welfare of the State and the happiness of the citizens, by his active exertions in favor of stocking the interior waters of the State with fish suitable for food. He was appointed special agent of the United States Fish Commission for the Pacific coast, by the Hon. Spencer F. Baird.

He was instrumental, with Hon. W. W. Morrow, in securing the passage of an act of Congress, appropriating $27,000 for the purpose of bringing the United States ship Albatross to this coast to investigate the marine fisheries on it. Mr. Redding has shown a persistent determination that the fish in our inland waters, the young of which were placed there for the benefit of the citizens, shall be protected from depredations, and that the blessings of a plentiful supply and a wide variety shall both be firmly secured.

In the multitude of his vocations he still finds time to prove that his sympathies are with those who are proper recipients for charitable aid. In the furtherance of these kindly dispensations, he has often expended time that otherwise was valuable to himself, in preparing to take a part in theatrical representations, the proceeds of which were to be used in benevolent purposes. He appeared upon the stage in San Francisco several times for this generous purpose. He was manager of the "Cervantes" booth during the Authors' Carnival in 1880, and also manager with Charles E. Locke of the carnival of 1881. He also participated in the performance of "Our Boys," at the Alcazar Theatre, in 1886, with General Barnes and other prominent persons, for the benefit of charity, on which occasion over $5,000 was realized. This proves what can be accomplished by an able, liberal and energetic man, who is desirous to exert himself in the line of beneficence and ameliorate humanity. The nobleness of his character is proven in the fact, that though he has never known want or experienced privation, he generously and practically sympathizes with those whose lot in life has not been favored with all that existence requires to produce comfort and sustenance. To such his hand is ever open, and his words and acts prove his sincerity in their behalf.

He is an able, forcible and convincing speaker. His predicates are logically sustained, and the subject matter clearly elucidated, while his manner is attractive and his magnetism decidedly evident. In 1884, he delivered a lecture before the Academy of Science, on the fish supply of the Pacific coast, which was warmly applauded.

As a writer, his opinions are warmly and fairly stated, and his line of argument closely followed. In descriptive subjects he is an elegant word-painter, and presents them in so pleasing, graphic and attractive a manner that his readers are charmed and impressed by his delineations. He has been, and is a frequent contributor of articles to the leading magazines and literary journals of this coast, on a variety of subjects which always command attention.

He is genial and sociable, and his presence is desired and welcomed at all times in the club rooms and society gatherings. He was elected president of the Bohemian Club in 1885.

He appreciates art, and is a liberal patron of its productions. So well is this feature in his character understood and esteemed, that in 1886 he was elected to the presidency of the San Francisco Art Association, which honorable position he still retains. He was elected president of the Haydn Society in 1887, and still occupies that chair. He is also a member of the Pacific Club, as well as of many other societies and organizations of this city.

In his home relations, he is exceedingly happy, with a lovely wife who is in full accord with his characteristics, and who presides over the domestic arrangements in an intelligent and kindly manner. She is the daughter of the Hon. Samuel W. Cowles, and they were married in 1881. A lovely daughter has blessed their union, and their home is brightened with the infantile presence of the baby girl.

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A. H. LOUGHBOROUGH, a leading lawyer of San Francisco, was born over fifty years ago in Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county, Virginia. His father, Hamilton Loughborough, was a member of the Washington bar, to which he came from Richmond after his father's death. Shortly after his birth the family removed to the Manor House at Grasslands, an estate that had passed from father to son for a number of generations, and which is now the property of ex-Secretary Whitney. Our subject commenced his education in the schools of Washington, graduated at Georgetown College, studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He immediately came to San Francisco and entered energetically into the practice of his profession and therefore successfully. In 1862 he formed a law partnership with Julius George, under the firm name of George & Loughborough, and this partnership continued until the death of Mr. George in 1880. Shortly afterward Mr. Loughborough formed a partnership with W. Mayo Newhall, son of the late H. M. Newhall, the firm name being Loughborough & Newhall. Upon the death of his father Mr. Newhall abandoned the practice of law to devote his time to other matters, and so the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Loughborough's practice has been confined almost exclusively to the probate court, he having a wide knowledge of real-estate matters in all their bearings; and he has settled a great number of estates, both large and small, and all satisfactorily. For twenty eight years he has occupied the rooms he first rented with Mr. George on the northwest corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. He is, both professionally and socially, a worthy follower of his father's footsteps, and is as much a Californian as if he had been born here. In 1868 he married Miss Zane, of Wheeling, West Virginia, a descendant of one of the pioneers of the Ohio valley, after whom the town of Zanesville was named. They have four children, of whom the eldest, A. Z., is studying law in his father's office.

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T. INGLES JANES, M.D., whose office is at No. 643 McAllister street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1887, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1888. He was born in Lambton, Canada, in 1864, and his early education was received in the public schools of that city, and in the collegiate institutes of Strathroy and Sarnia, graduating at the former after a two years' course and receiving a teachers' life certificate. He then entered the college at Sarnia, where, after one year's study, he graduated into the Toronto Medical College, where he matriculated in 1884. Deciding to study the homeopathic practice of medicine, Dr. Janes entered the Cleveland (Ohio) Hospital College, where he attended two and a half courses, being with his preceptor all this time. Coming to California early in 1887, he entered the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, where he graduated in 1888, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Doctor entered immediately into private practice, which he has since continued at his present location. Soon after his graduation he was appointed to a clinic in the Hahnemann Hospital, which position he now holds. Early in 1889 he was appointed to the Chair of Hygiene and Sanitary Science, which professorship he still holds. He is a member of the California State Homepathic Medical Society.

Dr. Janes is of English and Scotch descent, his father having been a native of England and his mother of Scotland. They came to Canada about fifty-five years ago, where the father engaged in farming for many years. One of Dr. Janes' brothers, Dr. S. W. Janes, is a practicing physician in Detroit, Michigan, and his other brothers are engaged in mercantile and farming operations in Canada. The father died when Dr. Janes was but seven years of age, and both he and his brother, who is now practicing medicine in Michigan, are decidedly self-made men, both having earned by teaching and other occupations the money necessary to carry themselves through college and into active professional life.

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THOMAS McAWLEY WOOD, a physician of Oakland, was born in New York city, April 9, 1830, a son of David and Mary Ann (Van Steenburgh) Wood, both natives of New York and born in 1800,—Mrs. Wood in the city and Mr. Wood in Genoa, near Wasco Lake, ten days later. His grandfather, John Van Steenburgh, was a ship-builder in that city, and both himself and his wife were of Knickerbocker descent and lived to be about ninety-six years of age. David was at one time an importing merchant of New York city, moved to Ohio and settled on a farm in Huron county about 1833. Some time before his death he retired to Cleveland. He died in 1870, as the result of medical mal-practice. The Woods are of the early English immigration, of whom a portion spread into New York State and another portion into the South. The Doctor's mother is still living.

At the age of fifteen years Dr. Wood returned to New York State in order to have better school advantages. Going again to Ohio, he at the age of seventeen undertook the study of law in Mount Gilead, Morrow county, under the supervision of the law firm of Stinchcomb & Sanford, and remained there three years. In 1851 he came to California, by way of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in November; mined a short time at Rattlesnake Bar in El Dorado county twelve miles from Auburn; next, during the summer of 1852, he assisted in building the Stockton & Sonora road in Calaveras county, from the Stanislaus river to Sonora, being in charge of a company of men; then he located a ranch of 160 acres, retaining it but a short time, near what is now Copperopolis; came to San Francisco in 1852–'53 and followed farming in Contra Costa county. He took a place eight miles from Martinez, rented 300 acres of one party and 300 of another, and put in crops of wheat and barley and a vegetable garden. A year afterward he went to Rabbit Creek (La Porte) and Warren Hill, Sierra county, and followed mining during the winter of 1853–'54, doing well. He discovered some good claims; paying $32 a day to each working hand. He bought other claims which afterward turned out well.

About 1855 he turned his attention to scientific investigation, especially in chemistry and the art of daguerreotyping, then prevailing and followed the art some years, beginning at La Porte. From this on for several years he traveled through this State, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada, practicing the art of dagurreotyping, for a livelihood, and medicine as a work of benevolence. Becoming dissatisfied with allopathy, he adopted a system of magnetic healing, partly his own discovery. In 1876 he visited the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, where he purchased an "artopticon," with which he illustrated lectures that he delivered, thereafter, on his way back to the Pacific coast, his topics being derived from sundry features of the exposition. Since 1879 he has been lecturing and writing against the use of narcotic and alcoholic stimulants in medication, and he also continues to practice the healing art, especially in the treatment of delirium tremens, dipsomania and the opium habit.

In August, 1890, he located in Oakland. His vitality is remarkable. Although sixty years old, he can walk sixty miles in a day and deliver a lecture in the evening. He received his degree of D. M. (Doctor of Magnetism) from the college of that school in New York city. In 1886 he bought 240 acres of land in Lake county, this State, which tract he named Wood Dale and where he designs to erect a sanitarium this year, 1891. It is situated on a plateau east of Mount St. Helena, in the healthiest part of the coast. His great principle in medicine is the removal of obstacles to the upbuilding powers of nature, and he believes that walking is one of the best universally acceptible remedies. In sixty years of life, and thirty or more of the full possession of his powers, he has accumulated the experiences of a much longer life.

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L. H. VAN SCHAICK, attorney, San Francisco, was born in New York in 1834. He attended school during his boyhood, and completed his education at Kingsboro Academy, Fulton county, New York, taking a collegiate course. He afterward commenced the study of law, and also engaged in teaching during the winter months in order to continue his legal studies during the remainder of the year. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in July, 1857, and engaged in the practice of law in New York city, previous to coming to this State. He arrived in California in 1865, when he first engaged in teaching. He was principal of the Mountain View School, Santa Clara county, two years, after which he was elected to a professorship in the University of the Pacific, but resigned this to accept the position of Revenue Assessor for Santa Clara county. While teaching in the latter county he was a member of the Board of Examiners, and ever since his residence in California he has been identified with the educational interests of the State. After serving as Revenue Officer Mr. Van Schaick resumed his law practice in San Jose. In 1874 he removed to San Francisco, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, and has also been connected with important land litigations in Federal courts. He was elected a member of the Board of Education, and was afterward elected President of the board, his ability and practical experience giving him a commanding influence in this important position. He is a Republican in his political views, and is repeatedly solicited to accept nominations.

* * *

JOHN CHRISTIAN FRANKS, of San Francisco, late United States Marshal, was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio. His father had settled there in early days, having emigrated from Germany when quite young He was a farmer, and on the farm Mr. Franks first began his life work in consequence. He and his brother Frederick attended the usual country schools during the winter months. By the death of his parents he was left to take care of himself at the age of eight years. He worked for the neighboring farmers till he was fourteen, when he determined to learn the trade of carriage-making. He bound himself to Peter Van Ness, of Ohio, with whom he staid until he was master of his trade.

When the war broke out he was very anxious to go to the front, but his age was a bar. His brother Frederick was accepted, however, and gave his life for his country at the battle of Stone river.

Young Frank was accepted in the State militia, but saw no active service. He did guard duty for a time on Johnston's Island, near Toledo, where there were some 3,000 Confederates held as prisoners. The Home Guards were called upon for service to reinforce other troops on account of a rumor that Vallandigham was coming with a force from Canada to release the prisoners.

In 1863 he came to California, and for a time worked at his trade in Sacramento. When the Central Pacific railroad was being built he moved with it from station to station, working at his trade till he reached the town of Colfax, Placer county, where he engaged in the wagon building and repairing business with J. A. Culver. He was married here, and remained in business till 1872, when he removed to Monterey county, locating in Salinas. Here he engaged in farming and livery business. As in other localities, Mr. Franks soon gained the respect of the people. He was elected the first Marshal of Salinas City, and was selected for the second term. Subsequently he was elected Sheriff of the county. He was re-elected to this office, which shows not alone his popularity there but the confidence of the people in his worth and integrity.

Owing to the change brought about by the new constitution, he held over for a third term, and would have been re-elected had he chosen to come before the people again. Believing the prospects very bright in fruit-raising, he engaged in this business, locating near Santa Rosa. He was there some three years when he was appointed United States Marshal for the District of California by President Cleveland, February 19, 1886. His term expired February 19, 1890, when he was reappointed by Justice Field, the President not having filled the position. He served six months on this appointment. On the organization of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Mr. Franks was appointed Marshal of said court by Justices Fields, Sawyer and Deady, June 24, 1891.

Mr. Franks has had seven children, four of whom are dead. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Sir Knight of Watsonville Commandery. Genial and pleasant in manner to all, Mr. Franks yet shows in his address and carriage that he can be a very firm and determined man when occasion requires.

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GEORGE R. B. HAYES, a successful attorney of this city, is descended from a father and grandfather both of whom were brilliant lights in his profession. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1847. During his youth he attended the common schools, and finished his literary education at Queen's College, Belfast. In the year 1863, he came to the United States by invitation from his uncle, reaching New York city at the time of the draft riots which occurred during the early days of the war of the Rebellion. He came directly to San Francisco, where he entered the law office of his uncle and completed his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar, and later became associated with the firm of Stanly & Hayes, after which the firm was known as Hayes, Stanly & Hayes. This partnership existed three years, when Mr. Stanly withdrew from the business, having been elected county judge, and the firm was changed to William & George R. B. Hayes, existing as such for a number of years.

Mr. Hayes Jr., then made a trip to the East and Europe. After his return he re-engaged in the practice of the profession alone. A partnership with Judge Stanly was then formed, and in 1879 Judge Stoney became connected with the firm, which is now known as Stanly, Stoney & Hayes. These gentlemen, possessing talent, experience and unusual ability, have arisen to the first ranks of the legal profession of the State and are thoroughly deserving of the reputation they have made for themselves.

In his political belief Mr. Hayes is a strong Democrat, and has for many a year taken a leading part in the counsels of his party. He is always a delegate to the city, State and national conventions. He was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was a member of the Board of Freeholders who prepared the proposed charter for the city and county.

* * *

PAUL JOSEPH SCHAFER, Secretary of the Board of Health of Oakland, was born in San Francisco, June 20, 1863, a son of Albert B. and Katie (Müller) Schafer, who were married in that city in 1859. His father was born in Germany, in 1830, and came to California in 1850, and engaged in mining a few years. He then settled in San Francisco, where he at one time conducted the St. James Hotel. He located in Oakland about 1868, and paid a visit to the fatherland by the first through train from the Pacific in 1869. He conducted the Nicholl House in Oakland for some years, and stood well in the community. He was a member of the A. O. U. W. He died in 1879, his parents living to a more advanced age. He left seven children who, with their mother, are yet living, namely: Camilla, now married and residing in Bremen, Germany; Paul J., the subject of this sketch; Albertina; Katie, a teacher of music in Oakland; Antonia, attending the high school with a view to qualifying as a teacher; Moltke, now deputy County Clerk, and Daisy.

Mr. Schafer, whose name heads this sketch, graduated in the high school of Oakland in December, 1880, was employed a year as a searcher of records, and in 1883 he engaged as a traveling salesman in the nursery business, which he followed for years. For eighteen months in 1887–8 he was again employed as a searcher of records, and was appointed Deputy County Recorder January 1, 1889, retaining that position until July, 1890, when he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Health, which office he still holds, having been re-appointed by the new board in April, 1891, as he had proved a very efficient and acceptable secretary. In politics he has taken an active interest. Was four times a delegate to the county convention of the Republican party.

February 1, 1890, he married Miss Zebuline A. Hunt, who was born in Indiana, February 27, 1867, a daughter of Symmes H. and Josephine A. Hunt, both living in Oakland. Mr. Hunt served as a lieutenant in the United States navy during the civil war, and has held a position in the customhouse in San Francisco for several years.

Mrs. Katie Schafer, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was brought from Germany at the age of five years, by her parents, who settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where the father was engaged as a produce merchant for several years. Mrs. Schafer came to California at about the age of twenty years, and was married in San Francisco in 1859.

* * *

G. M. JOSSELYN & CO. represent the oldest ship-chandlery establishment in San Francisco. Mr. Josselyn was born near Salem, Massachusetts, in 1822, and at the age of sixteen went to sea, shipping before the mast at $5 per month. Promotion followed the acquisition of knowledge until he rose to the position of mate. His voyages were from the Atlantic ports to the East and West Indies, Liverpool and Russia. He followed the sea until 1849, when he joined a company of twenty sailors at Boston, purchased the schooner Roanoke, which they loaded with miners' supplies, and then, under command of Captain Shelly, started for San Francisco, the men working the ship. Running short of fresh supplies they wished to land at Rio, but not having sufficient money to pay port charges, which was about $30, they ran into Grande Harbor, near Rio, and there remained until warned to depart. Securing supplies they sailed from Grande Harbor, passing through the straits of Magellan to avoid the stormy weather of Cape Horn. They entered the Pacific, and in due time arrived at San Francisco. The day following their arrival they sold their schooner and dumped all their supplies upon the beach, where they remained unsold and of no value, it being too muddy to proceed to the mines.

Mr. Josselyn then went to Sacramento and engaged in boating between that city and Marysville, running a whale boat, which he would either row or sail as circumstances would permit. This he continued about two years, and was among the last to run boats upon the river. He next returned to San Francisco, and about 1854, in partnership with George C. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Co., they established the business of ship stores, leasing a small room on the Market street wharf, opposite their present location. The supplies were largely in canned and salted provisions, purchased about town at auction sales of Eastern consignments; and as they acquired money with experience they added ship chandlery, which as soon as possible they imported direct from the Eastern markets. About 1856 they purchased their present property, erected a frame structure and began extending their business. About 1860 they gave their entire attention to ship chandlery, which has developed into vast proportions covering every branch of ship fitting from the hull to the rigging. The firm of Smith & Co. continued about two years, when Mr. Smith withdrew, and the firm of G. M. Josselyn & Co. is now composed of G. M. Josselyn, his son Charles Josselyn and Arthur W. Forbes. In 1885 they built their present handsome and spacious structure, which has a foundation measurement of 44 x 120 feet, four stories high, and here they transact their extensive business. The firm have furnished the well-known Hall Brothers with outfits for nearly eighty vessels, which they have built upon the coast. Mr. Josselyn has been a large owner of sailing vessels, and has conducted an extensive trade with the Pacific Islands and Australia. He gives personal attention to the purchase of goods, and for that purpose has made sixty-three trips across the Continent. He is a typical California pioneer, genial, whole-souled and enthusiastic, and one who would go far to perform a kindness or correct a fault.

* * *

HON. THOMAS P. STONEY has had a long and distinguished career in this State. He came to California in that memorable year, 1856, and since then he has been of those who have materially helped in the progress of the State. He has been active in his profession ever since. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and comes of an old American family, and of Hugenot ancestry in the remote past. In this country his people took creditable and patriotic part whenever the country desired their services. In the Revolutionary war his great-grandfather was an officer—Adjutant-General of the staff of General Marion—and since then the patriotic instinct has always been alive with them.

Judge Stoney came by way of Panama. His steamer waited in New York for news confirming Buchanan's election. Connection was made at Panama with the Golden Age, and the first news of Democratic victory was consequently given from her here. She arrived in December, 1856.

After his arrival, as was natural, he went to the mines. He engaged in quartz mining near Mud Springs, El Dorado county. Judge Stoney's natural vocation was the law, however, and he turned to this, and by diligent preparation and his inherent ability he mastered its intricacies. Admitted in 1859, he entered on a career in entire harmony with his inclination, and one in which he has certainly achieved distinction. Removing to Napa county, he soon enjoyed a large practice in that section and gained the respect and esteem of the people for his conscientious course. His party, the Democratic party, there nominated him for County Judge, and he was elected by a good majority—showing not alone popularity but also the belief in his integrity and ability, for Napa county was a Republican county. He held from 1872 to 1880.

February of the latter year Judge Stoney came to San Francisco, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession here. In 1879, prior to his coming, he was nominated for the Supreme Bench. He was defeated in this election, however, and to our view of it there was great triumph in this defeat. He was the only one on the ticket defeated, and the only one who did not receive the Sand-Lot nomination. His principles prevented any subserviency to such a class of agitators, and in consequence he lost their votes—an honor, to our thinking.

Judge Stoney was associated with Judge I. S. Belcher and A. C. Freeman on the commission appointed by Governor Irwin, and re-appointed by Governor Perkins, to conform the codes to the new constitution, then but recently adopted. They completed their work in a most satisfactory manner.

He is now a member of the well-known firm of Stanly, Stoney & Hayes, associating with these gentlemen on coming here. This firm goes back to pioneer times, when it consisted of Stanly & Hayes (uncles of the present gentlemen); afterward it became Hayes, Stanly & Hayes, and finally the present title.

Judge Stoney is justly regarded as one of our best lawyers. A gentleman of genial, pleasant manner, an excellent converser, well read on almost every current topic, he certainly is respected and esteemed by those who have the pleasure of knowing him. He is a man of strong religious convictions, being a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, on Fifteenth street, near Valencia.

* * *

JOHN J. COFFEY, a successful lawyer of San Francisco, was born on the Emerald Isle, May 1, 1845. He was a child of fortune, and was afforded every opportunity by his parents, who intended him for the priesthood. After attending Jesuit College, Limerick, Ireland, he entered Brompton College, London, and while attending the latter his parents sent him money for incidentals, and with which to come home for the holidays. Reaching Liverpool on his way home, and while walking on the docks, he noticed a shipping sign of £4 to America. All the money he had with him was £7-10d, but he saw the captain of the ship and persuaded him to let him come, which he did. Mr. Coffey arrived in New York February 12, 1857, and the following day obtained a situation as cash boy in the store of A. T. Stewart. He remained in New York and Chicago during the war of the rebellion, in which he served in the Second United States Dragoons. In 1867-68 he served in the Indian war on the plains, and in the lattet year came to the Pacific coast, settling in Oregon, where he he held the commission of Lientenant of a militia company during the Indian war in 1872-4. Mr. Coffey has held the office of deputy Mining Surveyor, and also of County Surveyor.

He studied law with Governor George L. Woods, James Slater and Royal A. Pierce, in Oregon, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He came to San Francisco in October of the same year, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court in 1880, and since that time has enjoyed a good general practice. Mr. Coffey was Secretary of the Irish Land League in 1879 and 1880, and was actively connected with the councils of the league.

* * *

WILLIAM O'NEILL, deceased, one of the early pioneers of California, was prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of Alameda county, encountering many hardships and privations, but through all acting the part of a gentleman, and laying the foundation of comfort and competence for his family. He was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and was fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death, which occurred March 14, 1891. He was reared and educated in the county of his birth, and in 1849 came to America, and later to California, landing in the city of San Francisco, where he was engaged in steamboating a few years. About thirty-five years ago he made the acquaintance of his estimable wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Donagan, also a native of the

Emerald Isle. They were married in San Francisco, and immediately located on forty acres of land lying between the city of Oakland and Berkeley, and now known as Golden Gate. Mr. O'Neill built a residence on his land, and carried on general farming until a few years ago, when the growth of the two cities advanced the value of his property, and, like other land owners in the neighborhood, he surveyed and sold building lots. Much valuable land owned by his widow is located on San Pablo avenue, and besides the residence there is one large business block at the junction of San Pablo avenue and the Berkeley Local railroad.

Mr. O'Neill was an industrious and energetic man during his life, and was one of the leading citizens of this section of the county. He was a consistent member of the Catholic Church, in which faith his family have all been reared. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, and took an active interest in political matters Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have had six children, only two of whom survive--Wiliam and Mamie—who reside with their mother.

* * *

CHARLES L. TILDEN, an honored resident of San Francisco, was born in Massachusetts, in 1820. His parents and ancestors were natives of New England, his original progenitors having been English people. Mr. Tilden attended school and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade in his native state.

The discovery of gold in California, which attracted the attention of the whole world, drew him to the Pacific coast. He embarked on the steamer Ohio for Panama, thence on the Oregon to San Francisco, arriving here December 1, 1849. He did not, however, follow the throng to the mines, but at once began working at his trade. The following spring he engaged in business for himself, and since then, for the past forty-one years, has been identified with the contracting and building interests of San Francisco, he being the oldest builder now in active business in this city. The firm of Elliott & Tilden did an extensive business for many years, employing from fifty to seventy-five men. Mr. Tilden is now alone in business, and gives his attention chiefly to general jobbing and store and office fitting.

He is interested in good government, and in politics is a Republican, but not in any sense does he seek political preferment.

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JOHN M. CHRETIEN, attorney, San Francisco, was born in this city, August 29, 1853, the son of Joseph and Madeline Chretien, old and honored citizens of this city. Our subject attended school dur- his boyhood, and completed his education at Santa Clara College, graduating at that institution in 1872. He afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court October 12, 1875, in the first term of this court after reaching his majority, and since then, for the past fifteen years, he has been successfully engaged in his profession. While engaged in a general civil practice, he has also given much attention to theatrical law, representing play-wrights, both in this country and England. He has been associated with such eminent counsel as ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer, of New York, the best authority on theatrical law in the country, and also represents Howe & Hummell, of New York, and James L. Latham, of Chicago, the leading theatrical attorneys of this country. Mr. Chretien is an attorney for theater managers in

San Francisco, and has an extensive practice with play-wrights and managers on the Pacific coast and Australia. He is a strong Republican in his political principles, and while actively interested in good government has no political aspirations.

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JOHN McFARLING, of Oakland, owner of agricultural and mineral lands, and breeder of fancy poultry, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, near Barnesville, June 11, 1829, a son of Ralph and Margaret (McKnight) McFarling. The father, a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia, was a farmer and a soldier of the war of 1812. He lived to be over fifty. The mother, a native of Loudoun county, was a daughter of Benjamin McKnight, a soldier of the Revolution and afterward a farmer. He reached the age of about ninety-six, being a pensioner for many years before his death. Grandfather McFarling was a freighter or teamster in ante-railroad days, and his son Ralph, the father of our subject, was also brought up to that business, teaming to Charleston and other mining centers in the Shenandoah valley. The McFarlings and McKnights are of Scotch ancestry, but have been settled in Virginia for several generations.

John McFarling received a little schooling in his youth, a few months in the year, and was brought up to farm work. Early in the fifties he spent a part of two years in Iowa, where an older brother, James, had settled in 1844. This brother had come to California in 1849 and gone back to Iowa, whence he again started for California in 1854, accompanied by our subject, arriving in Nevada City August 24, 1854. John McFarling went to mining, and continued more or less interruptedly engaged in placer-mining until 1863. He is still interested in that industry, being general superintendent and part owner of the Juniper and Mount Hope mines in Lassen county, which are leased to working miners. In 1879 he bought 150 acres of farming land near Calistoga, Napa county, on which he still carries on a general farming business. He took up his residence in this city in 1881, and in 1883 adopted as a specialty the business of breeding poultry. He keeps a dozen or more varieties of fancy fowls—blue Andalusians, golden Wyandots, Rose-combs, brown and white Leghorns and others. With good management and plenty of room, the business may be made quite profitable; and even a moderate yard in the hands of a skilled breeder affords a fair living.

Mr. McFarling was married in Gilroy, California, in 1880, to Miss Susan J. Rogers, born in Washington county, New York, a daughter of Francis Rogers, now living in Calistoga, aged over eighty. This family, American for some generations, claims descent from John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr. The mother of Mrs. McFarling, *nee* Mary Boody, died March 1, 1875, aged fifty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. McFarling have three children—Lura, born May 9, 1881; Rose Eleanor, October 27, 1882, and Ashley Rogers, November 1, 1884.

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GEORGE G. GERE, M. D., whose office is at No. 112 Grant avenue, has been a resident of California since 1877, and has practiced medicine for the past twenty years, ten of which have been in San Francisco. He was born in Chenango county, New York State, in 1848, the son of Horatio N. and Juliana (Grant) Gere, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of

New York State. Dr. Gere's primary education was received in the public schools of New York State. His parents removing to Nebraska in 1857, where they were among the early settlers, Dr. Gere attended the seminary at Pawnee City, where he graduated after a three years' course, in 1867. He then entered upon the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. A. S. Stewart of Pawnee City, Nebraska, with whom he studied, except when at college, until his graduation. Meanwhile he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he graduated after the usual three years' course in 1871. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in partnership with his former preceptor at Pawnee City, where he continued about two years. Later he practiced with Dr. Stewart for two years at Tecumseh, Nebraska. Removing further West, Dr. Gere settled in Utah Territory, where he engaged in his practice in the town of Ophir, and later in Silver Reef. Finding the fluctuations of mining settlements uncongenial, he came to California, where practiced for four years in Porterville. In 1881 he removed to San Francisco, and has been in continuous practice since.

For about five years Dr. Gere held the chair of Anatomy in the California Medical College, and since that time, for the past five years, he has held the chair of Surgery in that college. Has been for eight years a member of the Board of Examiners of the Eclectic Medical Society of California, and has been its Secretary for the past seven years; has been President of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California for two years, and its Vice-President for the same number of years; was health officer for several years in Tulare county; was delegate to the National Eclectic Medical Association which met in St. Louis, in January, 1881, and has been a member of the association since that time. Dr. Gere's specialty is the surgical branch of his profession, and particularly the correction of facial and physical deformities. He is a member of the F. & A. M. He was made a member at the age of twenty-one years, and was probably one of the youngest men ever elected in the United States as Master of a lodge, receiving that honor at the age of twenty-three years.

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JOSIAH GOULD SEVERANCE, attorney, San Francisco, was born in the State of Maine, September 30, 1832, prepared for college at Hampden Academy, and was admitted at Bowdoin College in 1852, but through the persuasions of friends withdrew, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin at Hampshire, where he pursued his studies for about one year, and then removed to Bangor, at which place he prepared himself for admission to the Supreme Judicial Court in the office of the late Hon. John E. Godfrey, for many years Judge of the Probate Court of Penobscot county. Immediately after his admission to practice, in 1855, he determined to try his future in California, and landing in San Francisco on the first day of January, 1856, proceeded at once to the mining county of Amador, where he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in the fall of 1856, and District Attorney in 1858 by the Douglas Democracy. He was very active in the formation of the Union party in Amador, and was chairman of the first county central committee, and ran as its candidate for the Assembly in 1862, but was defeated with the entire ticket,—he requiring only twenty-nine more votes to elect him. In the fall of 1862 he married Miss M. J.

Tiel of Jackson, and removed to the adjoining county of Calaveras, where he was elected District Attorney in the following year, and re-elected in 1865 to a second term. In the spring of 1869 he took up his residence in Sacramento, where he pursued the practice of his profession for four years, and then removed to San Francisco, where he has ever since continued the practice of law, being for a time Assistant District Attorney under Hon. D. J. Murphy. He was candidate at large on the straight Republican ticket for the late Constitutional Convention, but suffered defeat with the whole ticket.

Mr. Severance has, besides his legal labors, given some attention to literary work, and for a time was editor of the *Amador Ledger*, and was editor and proprietor of the San Andreas *Register*. He has written several poems, which have appeared in the periodicals, and has on numerous occasions composed and read poems at public celebrations.

Early in the history of fraternal societies Mr. Severance took an active part, and has continued to labor for the building up of these institutions,—notably the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor. Passing the chairs several years ago, he has been a member of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. every year for the past nine years, all of which time he has been a member of its most important committees—seven years on Committee on Appeals and two years on Laws. As chairman of the Committee on Appeals his decisions have been sustained without exception, and many of them embraced questions of great legal technicality involving important rights, without the advantage of precedent in the crude state of new fraternal principles of law. He is now a member of the Committee on Appeals. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor, and has several times served on the Committee on Laws of that body. He was made a Master Mason before leaving his native State, but has never affiliated in California.

He is a fluent, eloquent and forcible speaker; courteous and affable to all classes; a steadfast friend, given to large hospitality and very popular. Fraternity is not a meaningless word with him, and benevolent deeds to the unfortunate and distressed have endeared him to his fraters and among those who have known him in the community in which he has lived. He is a fine specimen of physical and mental manhood, and stands at the head of the bar as one of the ablest lawyers on the Pacific coast. Although he has a large and lucrative practice, he finds time to attend to fraternal organizations, and almost from the commencement of society life he has been called upon to deliver addresses on all important occasions.

* * *

KNUD HENRY LUND was born in 1832 in the small town of Moss, in Norway (one of nine children), where his father was one of its most prominent business men. After receiving his education it was intended that young Lund should enter the navy, but his viking disposition proved too great for him to await a long course of study in the naval academy, and when fifteen years old he was placed in charge of one of his father's friends who commanded a large sailing vessel, with which he made two voyages to the East Indies, when after two years he returned home to study navigation, and which examination he passed with the best character in the spring of 1850. After that he left for Copenhagen, and from there went to New York, where he caught the California gold fever, and from whence by sailing vessel rounded Cape Horn, found his way to San Francisco, and landed there in January, 1851. After three months here the great May fire came, from which during the night he had to flee with his baggage from street to street, and daylight next morning found him with thousands of others on the crest of Telegraph Hill, with the whole city beneath them in ashes. That afternoon he took steamer for Stockton to try his luck in the mines; but, being unsuccessful there, and also after returning to San Francisco, where, meantime, he had embarked in different pursuits, he took, in 1854, a position in the old English commercial house of Messrs. Cross & Co., with whom he remained for more than twelve years, having finally become their confidential clerk and the assistant manager of their large business.

In March, 1864, he married, and the next year (taking his wife with him) he went on a business trip for the house to England, and visited at the same time most of the continent and also his home in Norway, after sixteen years' absence. The former proved exceedingly profitable to his employers, and the latter indescribably pleasant to himself and wife. He returned to San Francisco early in the following spring. In September, 1866, Mr. Lund established himself in San Francisco as an importer, shipping and commission merchant in foreign business, this necessitating him again leaving for Europe to make his connections there, and from which, after visiting all the commercial centers of Europe, including the Paris Exposition, he returned from a few months' hard but very successful work. He had then correspondence established all over the world. His business proved very profitable, and in 1872 he again left for Europe, more for pleasure than for business, and with his wife visited and made short stays in all places of note in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy and Austria, including the Vienna Exposition, returning to California after about ten months' absence. His business continued to prosper, and in 1881, after sending his wife to Europe, via New York, he five months later left for Japan to join her, fulfilling the great desire of his life for a journey around the world. After visiting Japan, China, India, Egypt and Italy, he found his wife in Nice, where she had wintered, and together they then visited all the different countries of Europe, going north as far as North Cape to see the midnight sun. Leaving his wife afterward in Paris, where his son was at school, he went in September, 1882, to Liverpool, and there opened a branch of his San Francisco house. He had then hoped to be able to retire from the active part of his business, but in August, 1883, was unexpectedly compelled to return to California, where he found that he had been involved in heavy losses through speculations that necessitated his taking again the entire management of the house there, leaving his trusted bookkeeper in Liverpool to attend to the branch at that place.

In the spring of 1884 he was requested to act as consul for Sweden and Norway in San Francisco, and on April 24, 1885, it pleased the King of Sweden and Norway to appoint him his consul for the whole of California, Washington, Oregon and Alaska. Up till then there had been but little trade between the Pacific coast and the countries that Consul Lund represented, and it was rarely that their ships were seen there; but he at once resolved to try to increase both, and besides the existing vice consuls in Portland and Seattle, he had others appointed in San Diego, San Pedro and Port Townsend, making five vice consulates under him.

Quite a little business has since been established with products of Sweden and Norway, and about fifty Swedish and Norwegian vessels come now annually to his consular district.

The business of Henry Lund & Co., has, during the past eight years since his last return, continued to improve, and, after its twenty-five years of existence, is now in a very prosperous condition. At present he is ably assisted by his son, Henry Lund, Jr., aged twenty-two years.

* * *

ANDREW MYERS, a ranch-owner residing in Oakland, was born in Germany in 1827, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Julius) Myers. They came to America in 1836, settling in Albany, New York, and in 1840 moved to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in what is now Kenosha county. They had four sons and one daughter, all still living. The eldest son, Jacob, is a ranch-owner in Colusa county. F. G. Myers, next to the youngest, who came to California in 1849, is now a farmer in Wisconsin, but his three sons and one daughter are settled on ranches in Colusa county, California. Philip J., the other son, is a sheep-raiser in Nebraska. The only sister became the wife of Edward Hopkins.

Andrew Myers, our subject, bought forty acres in Wisconsin in 1849 and farmed there until he came to California in 1852. The party numbered only six: Peter Petrie, the husband of his wife's sister, Jacob Myers, a cousin, two others not related, his eldest brother and himself. They had six horses and one wagon, and united with a large company at Omaha. At Elk Horn river twenty-eight wagons joined them, the Indians being somewhat troublesome. A Pawnee chief visited their camp when they were still distant about thirteen miles from the Platte. They entertained him hospitably and induced him to stay, Mr. Myers secretly keeping watch while he slept. Whenever an Indian struck their camp they quietly induced him to remain over night as a precaution against attack by the roving band to which he belonged. At Shell creek, on May 8, 1852, they were threatened by a band that seemed to be beyond the control of the chief whose friendship they had won, but they bought them off with some presents. They here received a note from the captain of a train of emigrants who had preceded them, which contained the laconic suggestion, "If you are strong enough, give them fits." The Indians, as far as could be conjectured, were more sinned against than sinning through wanton and unwise outrages by some of the emigrant trains. Escaping without serious disaster they took Sublette's Cut-off and reached Hangtown July 26, having left the Missouri on May 6. Of the eighty-two days spent in the journey about twenty-two were passed in camp at different points, the actual traveling being done in less than sixty days.

Mr. Myers and his brother joined their brother, F. G., who after three years' mining was then located in Yolo county, and all three went to Colusa county, where the other two took up land. The subject of this sketch, being sick for some time after his arrival, did not take up land, but in 1853 he bought the claim of his younger brother, raised two crops on the same, the first being all barley and the second mostly wheat, and sold the land to the same brother in 1855. He then bought in partnership with Peter Petrie 280 acres on Grand Island, which they farmed together five years. In 1860 Petrie sold his interest, but Mr. Myers retained his 280 acres until 1877. In 1875 he had bought 320 acres lower down, which he still owns. He also owns five sections of land in Los Angeles and Kern counties. In 1877 he settled in Oakland, chiefly for the benefit of his wife's health, having invested the principal part of his capital here, still retaining his ranches in Colusa and Los Angeles counties.

Mr. Myers was married in what is now Kenosha county, Wisconsin, in 1847, to Miss Magdalene Nilles, born in Prussia, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Berger) Nilles. The mother died in Germany in 1846, aged sixty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of seven children, of whom four died in youth, and one, Katharine, the wife of Henry V. Weber, a blacksmith of Colusa, died in childbirth, leaving no surviving issue. Two children are living: Magdalen, the wife of William Hamilton, who was coroner of this city from 1880 to 1887, and is now an undertaker in San Francisco; and Margaret, born in Colusa county, now the wife of W. T. Wilkins, a rancher of that county, owning a place of his own and renting Mr. Myers' 320 acres in that section. Mrs. Myers died in Oakland, August 26, 1886; and Mr. Myers was again married in 1887, in San Francisco, to Mrs. Belle (Chambers) Shepherd, a native of that city and an amiable and accomplished young widow. Mr. Myers has usually taken an active part in politics; was chairman of the Financial Committee of the German Republican Club in this city in 1888.

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LOUIS F. DUNAND, of San Francisco, was born in the city of New Orleans in 1849. His father came to this State in 1850, and the next year was followed by his family. The father was a well-known mining engineer. Louis F. attended the public schools during his boyhood, and afterward entered Santa Clara College, where he completed his education. He subsequently commenced the study of law, entering Hastings College of Law, and was admitted in 1879 to practice in the courts of this State. In addition to his general practice he has given much attention to land titles, real estate and commercial law, and has acquired a successful and remunerative clientage. Mr. Dunand is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of Druids and other fraternal organizations.

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WALTER G. HOLMES, a lawyer of San Francisco, was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1845. His parents moved to Cincinnati during his infancy, where he was reared and attended school, completing his education at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He began reading law in Cincinnati, and in 1869 came to California, where he resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. While engaged in a general civil practice, he has also given much attention to admiralty practice, and in this branch of the profession he has attained great success. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an office-seeker.

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DR. J. D. HARTLEY, Grand Medical Director of the State of California, U. O. of H., first saw the light of day in Baltimore, Maryland, thirty-nine summers ago. He is English and Scotch on his father's side, and German on his mother's. During all the years of boyhood he simply worked and attended school, and thus grew strong and robust physically and mentally, until at the tender age of fifteen years, when the Government was calling for more volunteers to protect the American flag and preserve the Union intact, he left his quiet home and friends behind to join the boys in blue in their loyal efforts to save the grandest republic on which the sun ever shone. Owing to his age and youthful appearance, however, he was not accepted by the recruiting officers, who, by the way, knew his father, and therefore proposed to return him to his home. Being fond of military display and having anticipated the fondest hopes of becoming a distinguished soldier of Uncle Sam, his disappointment was met with a more painful surprise than being struck by a shell from the enemy's camp. Feeling cast down, but not discouraged, and possessing a self-reliant spirit, he determined henceforth to be a man and take care of himself.

He therefore began his public career when less than sixteen years of age, by teaching school, with an empty pocket, among strangers, and with nothing to recommend him but an honest face and his manifest desire to rise in the world.

Mr. Jacob Barton, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, received him to his heart and home and placed him in charge of one of the public schools, which he continued to teach for one year with great pleasure and profit to himself and especially the children, who became very strongly attached to him. By strict attention to business and the practice of judicious economy he was able to show at the close of his first year's work a cash on hand of $400, every cent of which was the result of his own labor.

He taught the public school during the day and gave instructions to classes of music during the evening; and when not otherwise occupied he was always found in Mr. Barton's private library of valuable books, preparing himself for his work the following day. His great love of study and high appreciation of scientific knowledge made him ambitious to secure a broad and liberal education. At the age of seventeen years he entered Albion College, Iowa, and invested his money in real estate in Marshalltown, Iowa, which quadrupled itself in less than twelve months. He completed his academic course at Albion in two years, when he sold his real estate in Iowa for $900, and entered Adrian College, Michigan, in 1865, at the age of nineteen, where he completed his literary education four years later.

In 1869 he matriculated as a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the highest honors in the year 1873. During his senior year at the university he was appointed assistant to the chair of anatomy and physiology, and also found time to continue his studies in botany, geology and mental philosophy in the department of literature and arts, under distinguished professors.

After graduating as Doctor of Medicine he began his professional career in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he had a large practice from the start. From the Medical Society in Fort Wayne he was elected a delegate to the American Medical Association, which met in Detroit, Michigan, in 1874, and has continued his membership in said body ever since.

In 1874 he returned to Ann Arbor, Michigan, the seat of the university from which he graduated, and engaged in teaching medicine and surgery, and the practice of his profession. The same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of the University, also to membership in the County Medical Society. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, from which body he was elected a delegate to the American Medical Association, which met in Atlanta, Georgia, May 6, 1879. He was also a delegate to the American Medical Association, which met in New York city in 1880. He devoted about six months during that year in Philadelphia and New York to the special work under eminent professors.

His father died about that time, and he returned to his home in Baltimore and was elected to membership in the Baltimore Medical Association. He established himself in a magnificent practice during the short time he remained at home. But Baltimore was too slow for his Western habits, which had fastened themselves upon him. He therefore started for California in 1881 and located in Los Angeles, where he was soon surrounded by a large circle of friends and a lucrative practice.

He located permanently in San Francisco in 1883, where he might enjoy the advantages of a large city. In 1886 he was elected to membership in the San Francisco County Medical Society. The same year he became a member of the California State Medical Society, which appointed him a delegate at its annual session, April 15, 1887, to represent said body at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Chicago, Illinois. He was at the same time elected a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress, which met in Washington, District of Columbia, September 5, 1887.

Being socially inclined, he has always taken a lively interest in fraternal societies, in not a few of which he is an active and devoted member. He is a prominent Mason. In Odd Fellowship he has held high places of honor and trust. He is Surgeon and Major of the Second Regiment of the Uniform Rank, I. O. O. F., and the Rebekahs claim him as a co-laborer in their noble work of love and philanthropy. He has held various offices in the Knights of Pythias order, and is at present Physician of his own lodge and Surgeon of the First California Regiment Uniform Rank, K. of P., with the rank of Major.

He is a charter member of Burnaby Lodge, No. 194, Sons of St. George, and has held the office of Physician and Surgeon to the same since the time it was instituted. He represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in August, 188–. In 1885 he was elected to the responsible office of Grand Medical Director of the U. O. of H., for the State of California. In 1886 he was re-elected to the same office with but little opposition, and in May of the present year was elected for the third time without opposition. Two years ago he visited the supreme officers at Indianapolis and received a royal welcome. No doubt the report he brought back with him of the solid condition of the order and the high standing of its supreme officers had much to do with the subsequent growth of the order in California. Upon no officer of the order does its ultimate success depend more than the Grand Medical Director. He determines the quality of insurable risks. With this power in the hands of one so well qualified it is felt that the order is safe. The Doctor is a member of the Executive Board, and always present at its meetings.

In person he is five feet seven inches tall, is broad-shouldered and stoutly built, and weighs about 185 pounds. He has a large head, light brown hair and mustache, large, dark-blue eyes. He is neat in dress, orderly in habits, temperate in everything except brain work. He is genial, approachable, companionable, and seems eminently adapted for the work in which he is so earnestly engaged, and has strong characteristic features.

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CHARLES E. WILSON, attorney and counsellor at law, San Francisco, has resided here for many years, and as a lawyer has an excellent reputation,—a fact sufficiently evidenced by the large practice he enjoys. He is a prominent man, indeed, in social and business circles,—not that he has ever desired this, but it has come naturally, as a result of his professional work. He was born at Bradford, Maine, and comes from an old established American family. The records show that his English ancestor, Roger Wilson, of Nottinghamshire, was a prominent cotton manufacturer. He, with others, belonged to the Dissenters, and, in conseqnence, had to flee from the persecution which was then relentless against them (1608). He went to Leyden, Scotland, and afterward returned to England and joined the stock company that fitted out the Mayflower for America. He did not embark with the pilgrims, his interests keeping him in England. His youngest son, Lieutenant John Wilson, came in 1651 to this country, however, and settled at Woburn, Massachusetts. That gentleman had a large family, some eighteen children, being twice married. His grandson Joseph, moved to Thomaston, Maine, in 1794, and in 1806 to the plantation of Blakesburg, now the town of Bradford, Penobscot county, being the second settler there. His son Miles, the father of Charles E., succeeded him. He is still alive and mentally and physically vigorous, at the ripe age of ninety-one years. Miles Wilson held active place in the State. Never a politician, his opinions nevertheless carried weight. For a number of years he was an officer in the State militia, having been commissioned in 1828 Lieutenant by Governor Enoch Lincoln. He also served in the Legislature of his native home. In 1850 he came to California, mined in Calaveras county, and in about two years returned home.

Mr. Charles E. Wilson, our subject, was brought up to farm work, thus learning such habits of industry as well fitted him for the duties of life, and at the same time he received a good academic education. He also engaged in teaching, with the intention of attending college, but the civil war broke out, and he joined the Second Maine Cavalry, in 1862, and served until he was mustered out in December, 1865. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted through several positions to that of First Lieutenant. His regiment took part in the Red River expedition, and was present at the capture of Mobile. It was incorporated in the Department of the Gulf, and although not present at any of the great battles, it certainly experienced all the toil and peril of war, for it was in innumerable smaller actions and skirmishes with the enemy.

Following the war he began the study of law in the offices of Peters & Wilson, at Bangor, and two years and a half afterward he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Maine. He then came to this State. Then, in July, 1868, he came to California, since which time he has been constantly engaged in his chosen profession, building up and maintaining an excellent practice. He has had many important cases in real estate, lumber interests, etc., his practice being civil. He is counsel for such wealthy corporations as the Fort Bragg Lumber Company, the Cotton-Eva Lumber Company, the Noyo Lumber Company, the Usal Redwood Lumber Company, a Grand Rapids, Michigan, company, operating on this coast, etc. If he has any specialty, it is of the above character, judging from the importance of the cases he has handled in this connection. He has, however, an extensive general civil practice. He is one of the best informed men in the city on almost every topic. Although genial and affable in manner, he belongs to but few clubs. Of course he is a member of the Bar Association. He has always taken an active part in the G. A. R., and is now Past Commander of George H. Thomas Post. He attended the encampments at Portland, Maine, in 1885, at Milwaukee in 1887, and at Boston in 1889. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and the K. of H. Has never taken an active part in politics.

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C. C. VOLBERG, one of Alameda's most enterprising citizens, was born in Friedrichsdorf, Germany, July 23, 1833; and at the age of eighteen years emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, where he remained a short time; then was two years at Charleston, South Carolina, when he went to New York, in order to embark for California. Coming by the Nicaragua route, he was nine days on the San Juan river, when the water was low, and then it required one day by mule-back to reach Graytown. He arrived in San Francisco in May, 1854. Being an upholsterer and saddler by trade (in Germany these two are combined in one calling), he resumed it here; and he has endeavored to put into practice the Scriptural motto, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might"—a text made impressive on his memory by a sermon he heard in Charleston preached thereon. Within the last five years he has been instrumental in bringing out a machine for sewing carpets. While it is in all respects superior to the Singer sewing-machine for such purposes, it embraces one principle patented by the Singer Company; and as a compromise the company agreed to let him manufacture and sell the machine for a royalty. It is used already in every civilized country on the globe.

He served a year as a member of the Board of Trustees of Alameda fifteen years ago, and three years ago he was elected again to the same position, on what was called the "Anti-High-License" ticket. Although opposed to prohibition he is a temperate man in his habits. He was largely instrumental in shutting up the Schützen Park, where high carnivals were frequently held by the rough element of the surrounding country. In the Blaine campaign of 1884, he was instrumental in the establishment of a German Republican club, and was made president of the same. At that time he thought he would find out how American politics were carried on; and after a vigorous campaign he discovered that the "bosses" had everything "fixed up" as usual; so that about all he had to do was to walk up and vote like any other man!

He has ever been an industrious man. Landing at San Francisco at four o'clock in the afternoon, by seven o'clock that evening he had secured a job. The first week he earned $42. He then visited a beautiful gambling saloon, and put down a dollar at one of the tables run by a little French woman who smiled on him and let him win several times. Eventually luck turned the other way, and he was about to put down his last dollar when some one from behind tapped him on the shoulder. Looking around, behold his employer, who said, "Look here, young man: I am doing this myself; I can't afford to have you do it, too." He had not enough left to pay his board bill, which his employer had to advance. This was the first and last time Mr. Volberg ever invested in a game of chance.

Being associated with William Ehrenpfort in a carpet store on Third street, he continued in partnership with him from 1856 to 1860. Mr. Volberg then started out in his old trade again. His present business was started in 1867, on Third street, and afterward moved to No. 709, Market street, where he is now carrying on business. The present firm name is Schlueter & Volberg. In 1872 he took up his residence in Alameda, locating at West End, where he has some valuable property.

When he was married, September 25, 1856, an assemblage of fifty-three persons were present, the only lady present being the bride. They were all singers and members of singing clubs. Two guitars were on hand, and the marriage was celebrated in an inspiring manner. Mrs. Volberg, formerly Catharine Ried, was born but a short distance from her husband's birthplace in Germany; arrived at San Francisco, at four o'clock, P. M., and at seven the same evening was married, in the house of A. Sutro, on Washington street, just above Dupont. Sutro's wife was then keeping a lodging-house. Mr. Volberg had his shop in the basement of the same house, and his sleeping room upstairs. Mr. and Mrs. Volberg have had seven children, only three of whom are now living.

The first venture made by our subject in real estate was a good one. He purchased a lot and house on a large sand hill on Natoma street, on credit, and after occupying it about a month, the city graders began digging the hill down for sand with which to fill up Sixth street and consequently lowered the house about thirty-five feet, to a level with the authorized grade.

Mr. Volberg is a man of pushing enterprise, always ready to assist benevolent movements; a man of extensive reading, and thoroughly conversant with past and current events; and in society is all that could be desired. He speaks fluently four different languages. In his business ventures he has been remarkably successful.

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GEORGE WILLIAM REED, District Attorney of Alameda county, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, June 14, 1852, a son of William and Hannah C. (Hall) Reed, both of New England ancestry for several generations and residents of Oakland since 1856. The founder of the Reed family in America was Paul Reed, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1735. Emigrating to British colonies, he first settled in Yarmouth, Maine, and when the struggle for independence came, he lent a willing and efficient hand as a naval captain. He commanded a privateer, and is credited with having taken several valuable prizes. He died in Salem, Massachusetts, January 21, 1799. Robert Reed, born about the middle of the last century, a son of Paul, was married about the close of the Revolution, to Miss Sarah Stevens, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was in the revenue service for several years in command of a cutter, with headquarters at Wiscasset, Maine, and lived to an advanced age. Captain William Reed, his son, born January 18, 1787, engaged in a seafaring life, was married to Miss Hannah P. Hutchins, and moved to Vassalboro, Maine, in 1835. Their son, also known as Captain William Reed, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on Cape Newagen (now Westport) Island, Lincoln county, Maine. October 11, 1811, he began going to sea with his father at the early age of twenty. He conveyed the first load of cotton direct to Europe, from Galveston to Havre de Grace, about 1846, and for the return voyage loaded at Bordeaux with wines and brandies for New York. In his seafaring life of nearly thirty years, he entered every important port from Maine to Florida, as well as Galveston, Mobile and New Orleans, on the Gulf, and made several voyages to Cuba and the West India Islands. He was married December 30, 1839, to Miss Hannah Carleton Hall, born in Vassalboro, Maine, August 16, 1818, a daughter of John Goffe and Mercy (Taylor) Hall. The first immigration of the family, now known as the Halls of Dover, New Hampshire, was John Hall, born in England in 1617. His son Ralph, born about 1650, was the father of John, born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1685; Samuel, the son of John, born about 1715, was the father of Ebenezer, born July 20, 1741, who died in Gorham, Maine, August 26, 1807. John Goffe Hall, born in Newcastle, Maine, March 4, 1792, a son of Ebenezer, moved to Vassalboro, Maine, in 1808, and was there married, December 11, 1815, to Mercy Taylor, born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, January 12, 1795. Her father, a native of Massachusetts, lived to the remarkable age of 101 years and eleven months. John Goffe Hall was for many years Sheriff of Kennebec county, Maine, and afterward represented that district in the Legislature. He died in Vassalboro, in 1887, aged ninety-five, where also on March 6, 1879, had died his wife in her eighty-fifth year.

Captain William Reed, the father of our subject, first came to California on the Rob Roy, by way of Cape Horn, with certain associates, arriving in San Francisco August 9, 1850. The company of which he was a member brought as part of the cargo the parts of a stern-wheel steamer, which, being put together in San Francisco, plied for some time between Sacramento and Marysville, Mr. Reed being the captain. In 1851 he returned to Maine and engaged in farming until 1855, when he came again to California, and engaged in mining until rejoined by his wife and children, who arrived November 14, 1856. They then settled in Oakland, where he has been chiefly occupied with real estate, of which he is still a large owner. Mr. and Mrs. William Reed have four living children, fifteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. The children are: Elizabeth Myrick, born November 21, 1840, now the widow of David Pierce Barstow, a native of Vermont, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, deceased April 24, 1882; Charles Goffe, born December 24, 1844; George William, born June 14, 1852; Nellie Carleton, born May 17, 1854, the wife of Thomas C. Mayon, of this city, who is at present engaged in developing a mine for the Alaska Commercial Company.

George William Reed, arriving in Oakland in his fourth year, attended the public schools until the age of twelve, when he became a pupil in the Oakland College School, from which he entered the University of California, where he was graduated in 1872. He then read law for about a year, when, on the election of his brother, Charles G., as County Clerk, he was appointed deputy and filled that position for four years. He then resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1879. In 1880 he entered the office of A. A. Moore, as law clerk, remaining until 1883, when he was admitted to partnership, under the style of Moore & Reed, which continued until January 1, 1889, when Mr. Reed entered on the discharge of his duties in the office of District Attorney, to which he had been elected November 6, 1888. Mr. Reed is a member of the Alameda County Bar Association, of University Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F., and several other fraternal organizations. He was re-elected District Attorney at the election held No ember 4, 1890.

George W. Reed was married in Oakland, October 25, 1877, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Munroe, born in Alameda, September 5, 1854. They have three children: Mabel Linden, born July 26, 1878; Clarence Munroe, December 25, 1879; and Russell Albert, May 2, 1885.

Charles Goffe Reed, the elder brother, was almost twelve years old when the family settled in Oakland, and received his later education here in the "College School," graduating at the age of eighteen, among the first, if not the first, in his class in the English course. He then became a merchant's clerk for some six years, four of which were spent in one house in San Francisco. In 1868 he went into the hardware business, in the firm of Goodrich & Reed, for nearly two years. Again he was a merchant's clerk for two years. On the first Monday in March, 1872, he became deputy County Clerk, filling the position until 1876, when he became County Clerk for four years, and from 1881 to 1884 was Deputy County Treasurer, lacking but a few weeks of twelve years in the service of the county as chief or deputy. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, but has never practiced law. He entered the employ of the Union National Bank of this city in February, 1884, and now fills the position of paying teller acceptably to directors and patrons.

Charles G. Reed was married in this city January 8, 1868, to Miss Flora Alice Moore, born in Bridgton, Maine, March 22, 1851, a daughter of Gorham H. and Mary A. (Jenkins) Moore. The father died in this city in middle life; the mother is still living, being now a resident of Oregon. The children of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Reed are: Olive Alice, born October 17, 1869; Elmer, January 9, 1871; Aimee Evelyn, January 28, 1872; Eva May, August 31, 1875.

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LOUIS BAZET, M. D., whose office is at No. 22 Geary street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past eight years, and has practiced medicine in San Francisco during those years. He was born in Pau, Department of Basses Pyrenees, in the southwestern part of France, in 1848, the son of Eugene and Rosalie (Touzet) Bazet, also natives of that Department of France, and where his ancestors for many generations have resided. His father was a veterinary surgeon of repute in that neighborhood. Dr. Bazet's primary education was received in the schools of his native city, passing the usual examinations. At the age of seventeen years he left home for Paris, where he lived for two years. In 1868 he went to Cuba, and lived in Havana about nine months, engaged in pharmacy and the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Briard. Coming to the United States he passed the next three years in private study and in earning in various ways the funds necessary to carry him through a course of medical study. Entering in 1873 the matriculating class of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated at that institution after the usual courses, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1876. Mr. Bazet then went to Europe, where for two years in the hospitals of France, Belgium and England, he pursued post-graduate studies and attended the clinics, receiving at the same time an experience only to be had in those institutions. Returning to the Pacific Coast he practiced for one and a half years in Eureka, Nevada, and later for nearly two years in Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, and finally settling in San Francisco, in December, 1883, since which time he has practiced continuously in this city. In 1887 he was elected as one of the visiting physicians

J. S. Adams, M.D.

of the French hospital of this city, a position which he still fills. He is also one of the members of the staff of the Polyclinic of San Francisco, and also the State and County Medical Societies of San Francisco.

DR JOHN SMALLEY ADAMS, one of the foremost practitioners of Oakland, was born at Highgate, Franklin county, Vermont, December 24, 1830, his parents being Lemuel and Sallie (Smalley) Adams. On his father's side he descended from one of the oldest and best known families of New England. Lemuel Adams, his father, a successful farmer and large landowner, was one of the substantial men of Franklin county, Vermont. His wife, whom he married there, also came of an old New England family. They were the parents of four children, namely: J. S., our subject; Henry F., who was educated at Fairfax, Vermont, in the New England Baptist College, and at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, served for a time in the civil war as Surgeon of the Tenth Michigan Regiment, resigned on account of failing health, afterward rejoined the army and had charge of hospitals in Tennessee, and eventually removed to California, dying at Colton, January 18, 1890, from the effects of sickness contracted in the service of his country; Francis J., now of Jacksonville, Illinois; and Edward Payson, the owner of the old Adams homestead, who is now a State Senator of Vermont, residing at Swanton, Vermont, and engaged in commission and manufacturing business.

J. S. Adams, the subject of this sketch, was but three years of age when his parents removed from Highgate to Sheldon, Vermont, and in the latter place, on arriving at suitable age, he commenced his education in the common schools, continuing until fourteen years old, after which he attended Bakersfield and Franklin Academy, preparatory to a college course. At Sheldon he began the study of medicine, reading for a time with Dr. S. W. Landon, after which he attended lectures at Woodstock Medical College. He next went to Albany, New York, and while attending the medical college of that city, was a favored student of the late celebrated physician and surgeon, Dr. John Swinburne, who was afterward quarantine officer of the port of New York, was a Surgeon in the Union army, and sent to France by the United States Government as a member of the Ambulance Committee, and was, later on, Mayor of Albany, New York, and a member of Congress. Our subject enjoyed the especial interest and care of Dr. Swinburne, and until his graduation, December 24, 1855, was the almost constant companion and *protege* of that famous Doctor.

Leaving college, Dr. Adams went to Troy, New York, and there entered upon the active practice of his profession, gaining, during the years of his residence there, substantial recognition of his merit, as well as adding largely to his professional knowledge by nearly six years' hospital experience in Albany and Troy. His health became shattered, however, by too constant application, and in 1863 he left there for California with his wife (whom he had married in Troy, June 19, 1856), and his son, Frank L. They made the tiresome journey across the plains, via Council Bluffs, the North Platte, Sweetwater, Fort Bridger, Salt Lake and Carson City. Arriving in California, he spent four years in the mountainous county of Alpine. The walking and riding incident to his practice brought back his former strength and health, and leaving that region he removed to San

Francisco. Finding the climate here unsuited to him, he changed his location to St. Helena, Napa county, from which point he practiced extensively in that and adjoining counties. In 1874 he came to Oakland, and here he soon took a front rank in his profession, being at first alone in his practice, but afterward in partnership with Dr. A. H. Agard, with whom he has since for the most part been closely associated. Shortly after taking up his location here, he went to Europe on a tour of recreation. While there, he became a constant attendant on the principal hospitals of London, and his trip was extended to nearly a year's duration.

Dr. Adams is a member of the Alameda County Medical Association, of which he has been president, and was also one of the first members of the State Medical Society. He is a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He has kept thoroughly in pace with the progress of medical science, and his long and varied experience in practice, together with that fact, has attained for him his present standing. He is known in the profession as one of the most practical of its exponents, reasoning quickly from effect to cause,—the most important element of diagnosis,—and possessing the faculty of being able to readily and efficiently apply the knowledge obtained by both study and practice. This is, in fact, the secret of success in every calling of life, and pre-eminently so in that grandest of all, the profession of medicine.

Dr. Adams was bereaved in 1885 by the death of his wife, who died September 4 of that year. She was by birth Ellen Tompkins, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and daughter of Clark Tompkins, who, when she was a mere child, removed to Troy, New York, where he was a leading manufacturer and inventor. Two children were born to Dr. Adams and wife, viz.: Frank L., hereafter mentioned, and Carrie T., a young lady of promising musical talent, who commenced her education here in private schools, and has been since 1888 in attendance at Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, where it is her intention to complete the course.

Dr. Frank L. Adams, though yet a young man, has progressed with such strides in the medical profession as to be worthy of special mention among its leading representatives in the cities of Oakland and San Francisco. He was born in Troy, New York, July 30, 1858, and was principally reared in Oakland. He received the advantages afforded by the public schools of the latter city, and then attended the University of California, where he graduated in the class of 1881. At the commencement exercises attendant on his graduation, he delivered an oration which commanded marked attention and much favorable comment on account of the ability displayed, and a successful career was predicted for the orator. The prediction has so far been more than fulfilled. He at once entered faithfully and earnestly upon a medical career, reading with his father and attending Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1883. During the year following he was on the medical staff of the city and county hospital of San Francisco, and then began what has proven a remarkably successful practice in Oakland. He is now serving his third term on the Board of Health of the city.

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D. MACLEAN, M.D., whose office is in St. Ann's Building, has been a resident of San Francisco since 1879, and has practiced medicine during that time. He was born in Prince Edward Island, in

1843, and his education was received in Charlottetown, graduating at the normal school in that city. He then taught school for seven years. In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine in Chicago, entering the Rush Medical College, where he continued for two years. He then entered the drug business, in which he remained until 1873. Dr. Maclean next entered the Bennett Medical College, at which he graduated in 187–. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Douglas, Michigan, remaining there until 1879, when he came to California, locating in San Francisco.

Dr. Maclean is the President and Dean of the California Medical College, having held this position since 1879. For about ten years he filled the chairs of Obstetrics and Gynecology. For the past year he has given up the latter chair, holding that on Obstetrics only. He is president of the Board of Examiners of the Eclectic Medical Society of California, a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

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AYLETT R. COTTON, a short sketch of whom follows, is a native of the State of Ohio, and a son of John Cotton, a native of Massachusetts, and a descendent of the noted Cotton family of Colonial days. The first instruction our subject received was in the common schools; he then attended Cottage Hill Academy, Ellsworth, Ohio, and afterward became a student at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. He afterwards went South, and for two years was engaged in teaching in Fayette county, Tennessee. At the end of this period he went to Iowa, studied law in Davenport, and was admitted to the bar. It was about this time that the attention of the whole civilized world was centered upon California on account of the gold discoveries which had been made there. Mr. Cotton determined to try his fortunes on the coast, and made the trip by ox team across the plains in the "orthodox" fashion. He arrived in the State of California in October, 1849, and went immediately to the mines. After a successful experience there covering a period of two years, he returned to Iowa, and resumed his professional work at De Witt. For more than thirty years he was one of the leading members of the bar of the State, and was prominently identified with its legislature. In 1851 he was elected Judge of Clinton county and held that position for two years. He was elected a member of the Consitutional Convention in 1857, and represented this important county in the legislature for four years, a portion of which time he was Speaker of the House. In 1870 he was elected to Congress, and after serving two years, was re-elected, discharging the duties of the office for four years with great skill and credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

In 1883 Judge Cotton returned to the Pacific Coast, and since that time he has occupied a leading position in the legal profession of San Francisco. He has been prominently identified with the Masonic order for a half century; he was Grand Master of the State of Iowa in 1855 and 1856, and is a thirty-third degree Mason, Scottish Rite. He is also an honored member of the California Pioneer Society.

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A. C. HUSSEY was born in the State of Maine in 1832. His ancestors were early settlers of New England, and his father was a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Hussey attended school and served an apprenticeship to the trade of ship-carpenter and joiner, and after reaching manhood determined to try his fortune on the Pacific coast. Accordingly, in 1855, he set sail on the Northern Light for Nicaragua, and thence on the Sierra Nevada continued his voyage to this city. After a few months' stay in San Francisco, he sought the mines and remained there some time; went up on one of the first ships to the Fraser river mines. In 1859 he returned to San Francisco and engaged in contracting and building, and for over thirty years has been prominently identified with the building interests here.

From early boyhood Mr. Hussey has depended on his own exertions. When only ten years old he left home and learned his trade, and before he was twenty had earned and saved $500. He has taken some heavy contracts, and has had an extensive experience in building here; enjoys an enviable reputation for fine work, and during his long business career in this city has won many friends.

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JAMES LARUE, of the firm of Mathews & Larue, real-estate and insurance agents, of Oakland, was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, April 12, 1840, a son of James R. and Sarah (Van Buskirk) Larue, who were married in their native State, New Jersey. His father was a paper manufacturer in Bergen county, that State, and about 1838 moved to Michigan, settling in St. Joseph county, as a pioneer, and engaged in real estate, lumbering and farming. Two sons were born there,—L. B. and James, and two daughters,—Maria and Cathleen. The father first came to California in 1849, across the plains, and went to mining in El Dorado county near Placerville; then for two years was engaged in the produce business in Sacramento; next went to San Francisco and took up a claim of 160 acres near the willows, and carried on a dairy business about a year. Selling out there he moved to what was then San Antonio in 1852, bought about 200 acres of the Peralta ranch, kept a general store,—the first in that place—bought redwood from the lumber manufacturers and sold it in Oakland and San Francisco, he being thus the first lumber dealer in what is now Oakland. The lumber yard is now conducted by E. M. Derby & Co. He continued in that business until 1858; built two steamers, the San Antonio and Oakland, ferry boats, running them between San Francisco and Oakland until about 1866. After selling the boats to the Central Pacific Railway Company, he continued in the lumber buiness until his death in January, 1872. He was born in February, 1800. In 1856–7 he was a member of the State Assembly. The mother and one child, Luke B., came out in 1852; James and Cathleen followed in 1853; the others remained. One sister, Maria, now Mrs. J. B. Sutherland, of St. Joseph, Michigan, and James (our subject), are living. She is aged about sixty years. Their mother lived to be about sixty-eight years old, dying in 1878. The grandparents on both sides, natives of New Jersey, were well advanced in years at the time of their death.

James Larue was first educated in Olivet, Michigan, and after coming here, in the Jesuit College at Santa Clara; then in John R. Jarboe's academy in Alameda, about three years. In 1858 he went to work as a steamboat clerk for his father, remaining so employed until the sale of his boats to the railway company in 1866; next he was engaged in mining in Montana, near Helena, for a year; then was assistant of his father here in Oakland in the lumber business until his death in 1872

He then continued the same until 1880, when he sold out and engaged in his present business. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Mr. Mathews, under the present style of Mathews & Larue. Mr. Larue has been Assessor of Brooklyn township, and a member of the Council of the City of Oakland. Is a member of Brooklyn Lodge, F. & A. M.

He was married in Oakland, in 1869, to Miss Lydia Palmer, a native of New York, and a daughter of Silas and Ruth (Reed) Palmer, both natives of New York State, who lived to about the age of seventy, the father dying in Wisconsin and the mother in Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Larue have five living children,—Ruth, Mamie, James Buskirk, Lloyd Palmer and Sarah Van Buskirk Larue.

HENRY SEVENING, President of the Bank of Alameda, was born in the city of Herford, Westphalia, Germany, June 8, 1833, and from the age of twelve to fifteen years he was an attendant at the gymnasium. Then for four and a half years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the fall of 1852 he started for California, came around Cape Horn and arrived at San Francisco in June the next year. He immediately went on to Tuolumne county, to meet there his brother who had preceded him to this State, and engaged in mining there for several years. In 1856 he entered into partnership with Fritz Boehmer in mercantile pursuits at Campo Seco, and later at Columbia, that county, with satisfactory success. In 1879 he became President of the Tuolumne Water Company and held that position during his residence there. He was also Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express agent at Columbia for about twelve years, and carried on private banking. In 1884 he disposed of his interests there and came to Alameda, where he has since resided.

In April, 1886, he was elected President of the Bank of Alameda, which position he now fills, with entire satisfaction to the stockholders, as well as to the public. He is a thorough, practical business man and an honored citizen. Following is an account of the bank as published in the local papers:

"The Bank of Alameda is the outgrowth of a private bank which commenced business in Alameda, October 1, 1878. The firm name was John W. Hinds & Co. Mr. Hinds was then President of the First National Bank of San Jose. At the end of one year this bank was succeeded by the First National Bank of Alameda, with a paid-up capital of $50,000. This was the first national bank to be organized in California upon a currency basis, the others being national gold banks. In January, 1881, the capital was increased to $75,000, and in July, 1881, to $100,000. In January, 1883, Mr. Conrad Liese was elected president of the bank, the directors being Messrs. Liese, Thompson, Linderman, Knowl and Schroeder. Upon the death of Mr. Liese, in April, 1886, Mr. Henry Sevening was elected president, and he has continued to serve in that capacity every since. The bank moved to its new building January 1, 1888, and now occupies the handsomest and best appointed banking room on this side of the bay, with possibly one exception. The large fire-proof vaults and the burglar-proof safe protected by a time lock, are the most expensive and the most secure that are manufactured, all being from the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Hall & Co. The vault is exposed to plain view on every side, and is inspected by a watchman at short intervals during the night, making it simply impossible for burglars to obtain an entrance. The well-known integrity and high standing of every officer and director places the bank upon as solid a basis as any bank can be. The assets of the bank are now $329,598.63. These are periodically examined in detail by a committee of the directors, and at the last examination, just held, were pronounced perfectly good and satisfactory in every particular. The fact that the deposits have increased about $80,000 in the past year is the best evidence that both the bank and city are on the high road to prosperity."

The present paid-up capital is $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $30,000. The Alameda Savings Bank was organized February 1, 1890, with a capital stock of $100,000, and is managed by the same company and in the same manner as the Bank of Alameda. The number of shareholders is forty-nine, the most of whom are residents of Alameda. The vice-president of these banks is Dell Linderman; cashier and secretary, J. E. Baker; the other directors are A. Schroeder, R. R. Thompson, J. Knowl, D. L. Randolph and Columbus Bartlett.

Mr. Sevening is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Oak Grove Lodge, No. 215, of Alameda, Alameda Chapter, No. 70, R. A. M., and of Pacific Commandery, No. 3, K. T., of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California. At Columbia, that county, in June, 1860, he married Miss Louisa Wedl, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and they have one son and three daughters.

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SEELY F. LONG, M. D., whose office is at 14 Grant avenue, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past thirteeen years, and has practiced medicine in San Francisco for the past nine years. He was born in St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1855, and is of German and English descent, his ancestors having been early settlers of New England. About the close of the Revolutionary war, being in sympathy with the English government, they left the United States and removed to New Brunswick, where the family have remained, many members of it, however, having returned to this country within the last fifty years.

Dr. Long received his early education in the schools of New Brunswick, and commenced the study of medicine in January, 1878, under the preceptorship of Dr. S. B. Foster of Eureka, Humboldt county, California. Soon afterward he entered the medical department of the University of California, where he attended two courses of lectures. In 1880 he went to New York and entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he graduated after the usual course, in 1881, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He returned at once after graduation to California, and entered into private practice in San Francisco, where he has built up a large and lucrative patronage. Dr. Long is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, of the Masonic, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and other fraternal societies.

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WILLIAM SEYMOUR PHELAN, of the firm of Phelan & Fish, wholesale and retail importing grocers of Oakland, was born in New York city, February 19, 1838, a son of John and Prudence L. (Husted) Phelan, both of whom died at the age of about forty years. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Seymour Husted, was a farmer of Fairfield county, Connecticut, and lived to the age of seventy years; and his wife, by birth a Miss Crissey, lived to about the same age. Both were of New England ancestry for several generations. John Phelan, the father of W. S., was by birth an American of Irish descent, and a carpenter by trade, in New York city, and at his death left four children, George E., John R., William S. and Charles T., of whom the two eldest came to California about 1850 and engaged in mining. George E. was occupied near Jacksonville, Oregon, when last heard from in 1853, and John R. died near San Andreas, in Calaveras county. William S. and Charles T. were placed under the guardianship of W. K. Tattersall, an official member of the Sixth Street Baptist Church, of New York, of which their parents had been members. They were sent to board at a farm house in central New York at the expense of the estate left by their father, and attended a country school. By mismanagement of the estate or the self-seeking of their guardian they were at the age of fourteen years thrown on their resources, and were obliged to take legal steps to obtain their inheritance.

Mr. W. S. Phelan, our present subject, is a good type of the self-made man, owing but little to fortune except what he has wrung from her by hard work from his youth up, by persistent industry and frugal living, and to birth the common inheritance of a good name, good sense, good health and the indomitable energy that have made him literally the "architect of his own fortune." After a brief experience of farm work, he learned telegraphy at the age of eighteen at Fonda, New York, and was for many years operator and station agent on railroads in Canada and the Western States, when he emigrated to California, by way of New York and Panama, arriving in San Francisco in June, 1864. Soon after his arrival he was employed as telegraph operator at Virginia City, Nevada, and afterward entered into partnership at Gold Hill, Nevada, with S. W. Chubbuck, who had the postoffice, telegraph office and stationery store at that point. He was admitted into partnership in the banking business of H. H. Flagg & Co., Gold Hill, in 1870, withdrawing a year and a half later, and after a few months in San Jose came to Oakland, in 1872. After a year or two more in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as operator, he engaged in sheep-raising in Fresno county for four or five years; after that he was a money broker in San Francisco; and in 1880 he formed a partnership with George L. Fish, a retail grocer in East Oakland, and from this has grown in ten years the prosperous wholesale and importing grocery business of Phelan & Fish, of Oakland, who are now universally regarded as among the largest houses in their line on this coast. Their main store, Nos. 466 to 472 Eleventh street, is eighty feet wide by ninety to 100 feet in depth. They do a large jobbing trade throughout the coast, purchasing their goods in carload lots in the East, for cash, thus securing the double advantage of low freights and cash discounts. Their enterprise has been of the wide awake and unremitting order, and their business has accordingly grown with phenomenal rapidity, until their large central store and outside warehouses are really insufficient to accommodate the demands of their trade. In their retail department their success has been equally great, and to meet its requirements they established a branch at 1308 San Pablo avenue, in March, 1890, and one at the corner of Seventh and Henry streets in June following. They employ six delivery wagons and eighteen men in their city trade, besides the labor and service required for shipping goods to outside points. They have made but few mistakes, and have forced success by unremitting industry, straightforward business methods, close attention to the wants of their patrons and a consistent uniformity in the fair treatment of their customers. The least expert buyer is always sure of full measure, correct weight and good quality at the lowest rates when dealing with Phelan & Fish. The firm are among the leading stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, in which Mr. Phelan is a director.

Mr. Phelan was married in San Francisco, January 19, 1871, to Louise M. Putnam, who was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of Hervey and Lovina (Hall) Putnam, both of New England descent for several generations, and still living. Mr. and Mrs. Phelan have two children: Amy Louise, born June 12, 1873, and now attending the Oakland High School; and Seymour Husted, born in Fruitvale, May 21, 1880, and attending the public school. The beautiful home of the family is surrounded by thirty-five acres of fruit land in the pleasant suburb of Fruitvale.

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JOHN LEFFLER, M. D., whose office is at No. 22 Geary street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1864, and has practiced medicine on the coast for the past sixteen years. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1842, on the farm which is still owned and conducted by his father. His early education was received in the public schools of that county, and he also worked on his father's farm until the age of eighteen years. During the Pike's Peak excitement of 1862, Mr. Leffler left home, and, except a visit home in 1884, he has remained West since that time. He spent two years in Colorado, engaged in mining, ranching and stock-raising. On coming to California in 1864, he worked on a ranch for about two years, and then attended the Sotoyome Institute at Healdsburg, from 1867 to 1869. He then engaged in teaching school, in which he continued for about five years, meanwhile engaging in the study of medicine. In 1872 he came to San Francisco and studied under the preceptorship of Dr. L. C. Lane, at the same time attending lectures at the Medical College of the Pacific, now the Cooper Medical College, graduating at that institution November 5, 1874. Dr. Leffler commenced the practice of medicine at Martinez, Contra Costa county, and continued there for about thirteen years. In 1887 he returned to San Francisco, where he has built up a satisfactory practice. Dr. Leffler is one of the medical examiners of the Society of Chosen Friends of San Francisco.

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JOSEPH KNOWLAND.—There are few names better known in connection with the lumber and shipping interests of this coast than that of the above gentleman. Mr. Knowland came to California when quite young, a stranger in a strange land. He brought with him, however, a heritage of good principles, a sound and vigorous frame and indomitable resolution to make his life here successful, and these were of infinitely greater service to him in his contests here than wealth would have been. His life work since coming has been marked by continued industry, and to this was added keen business ability; so, that he succeeded in his aims is but natural. He now is well known particularly in commercial and shipping circles; hence we doubt not the facts of his history herewith given will be read with some interest.

Mr. Knowland was born in New York and

raised at Southampton, Long Island, and there he received his schooling. He was yet in his 'teens when the news of the gold discovery here was carried East, and this aroused in him a spirit of enterprise that only the venture to the far West could satisfy. In coming to California he was well equipped. He had, as we stated, good health, and the moral home education he received was a staunch foundation for his after work. He came by way of the Isthmus, going to Aspinwall on the George Law. He arrived in San Francisco February 14, 1857, on the John L. Stephens.

Shortly after he went to the mines and worked in the usual manner of that early time in the neighborhood of Yankee Jim's, Placer county. He did not mine long, however, for taking sick he returned to San Francisco. Mining indeed was not such as imagination had painted it, nor did it prove as lucrative. In this city he soon secured an engagement with the shipping house of Moore & Folger, then agents for a line of clipper ships running between here and New York. He was with them for a considerable period, and also had other engagements of like character prior to his entering the lumber business. His first experience in this business was in the year 1862, when he began with Benjamin Dore. Afterward he was with the house of Blyth & Wetherbee. In 1867 he entered business for himself with Mr. Springer, under the title of Springer & Knowland, and so continued for some three years. About this period Mr. Knowland had a sick spell and was out of business for about a year. He next entered the lumber business, associated with Charles F. Doe, under the title of Knowland & Doe. He was so associated for a number of years. Prior to his connection with the Gardiner Mill Co. in 1882, Mr. Knowland made a trip East. From 1882 up to the present he has been agent here of this company, and is in fact the managing owner. The Gardiner Mill Company have a very important enterprise. The mill, which was located at Gardiner City, Oregon, was burned in October, 1888, but this impeded operations only for a time. Of this company Mr. Knowland is the president as well. It owns extensive lumber lands, and has interests in a large coasting fleet. In its operations indeed large capital is used, and used in a very enterprising manner. In giving this running summary of Mr. Knowland's history we do not go into detail, for these would take more space than our limits would permit. Enough is shown, however, to give an idea of his enterprise and the industry that has characterized him since coming here. Besides the above, indeed, he has at various times engaged in other important undertakings. He has truly been a far-seeing man and used the wealth that by his own energy he has accumulated very wisely. For instance, he was the main owner in the well-known whaler, the Amethyst, wrecked some time ago, and to the rescue of the crew of which the Government dispatched a relief vessel. He at one time was also interested with the Hoopers and Talbots in the San Pedro Lumber Co., and was a director of that company. He also had large interests in the Southern Lumber Co. of San Diego, which he closed out. Of this he was president and one of the board of directors. With Gov. Low, Egbert Judson and other prominent men, he was interested largely at one time in Arizona mines.

He has been a resident of Alameda since 1872. Is now one of the directors and the largest owner in the Alameda Bank. Nor has he allowed business undertakings to consume all his time. He has given freely of both his time and money to the fostering of many worthy institutions, such as the Old People's Home here, of which he is one of the trustees. In matters of this kind, however, Mr. Knowland's friends know but little, for he makes no display of such acts, and therefore the good they do is doubled to both giver and receiver. Mr. Knowland did belong, we believe, to both the Masonic and I. O. O. F. bodies,—Golden Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., San Francisco Lodge I. O. O. F. In home life, however, he finds the greatest happiness, for he is the father of three children, one son, Joseph R., and two daughters. Sadie E. is the wife of Professor George E. Coe; the other daughter is Lucy B. Another son, Hollis P., is dead. May 13, 1863, he married Hannah B. Russell, a native of Bingham, Maine.

In his life work he certainly can take all of satisfaction, for he has achieved a great measure of success by his honorable industry. He is the architect, too, of his own fortune, for all is owing to his own push and energy. Mr. Knowland is held in deserved esteem by all who know him. He is to-day the same unassuming, pleasant and courteous gentleman of the past, and that he is so is indeed the more to his credit. In his history and life work his people should take certainly very justifiable pride.

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JOSEPH RICHARD BRADWAY, M. D., of Oakland, was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, June 5, 1818, a son of Benoni and Althea W. (Vandervere) Bradway, natives of New York State. The father, born about 1792, a carriage maker by trade, became a manufacturer in that line, chiefly at Carlisle, until he moved to Delavan, Wisconsin, in 1844, where he continued that business until his death in 1846. Grandfather Richard Bradway, born in New York or just across the line in an adjoining State, of Huguenot ancestry, settled in America, was also a carriage maker, and died about 1808, comparatively young, leaving five children, of whom one son lived to the age of seventy, another to that of fifty-five, and the eldest child—the father of Dr. Bradway—to fifty-four. His widow, Huldah (Rouse) Bradway, born about 1772, of mixed Spanish and Portuguese ancestry, lived to the age of eighty-four. The maternal ancestry of Dr. Bradway is of Knickerbocker and English blood, his grandparents being John and Polly (Sweetman) Vandervere, both natives of New Jersey and there married. Soon after that event they settled in Schoharie county, New York, the husband being then aged twenty-two. His chief occupation was farming, and he lived to the age of about seventy. His wife was a daughter of Captain Sweetman, of the Revolutionary army, who settled in New Jersey after the close of the war for independence, and there lived to a good old age.

J. R. Bradway, the subject of this sketch, attended the district schools to about fifteen years of age, then the Schoharie Academy for two terms, and the Gallupville Academy one term. Then he taught school for two seasons, and at the age of twenty entered the Rensselaer Institute at Troy, New York. Two years later he was graduated a Bachelor of Natural Science, and also received a diploma as Civil Engineer. He followed the business of land surveying for some time, and in 1842 opened a select school in Delavan, Wisconsin. Having for some years entertained a preference for the medical profession, which had been emphasized by his studies in natural science in the Rensselaer Institute, he now took up the study of medicine, under the guidance of Dr. H. Hunt, the leading physician of Delavan, continuing these private studies under such favorable auspices for two years while conducting his school. He went to Chicago to complete his professional education at Rush Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1847. Returning to Delavan, he there practiced in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Hunt, until 1853, when he came to California across the plains and settled at Red Bluff. Medical service, and indeed all services, were liberally rewarded in those days, and Dr. Bradway's practice was soon worth $1,000 a month. He remained in Red Bluff until 1872, when he settled in Oakland, where he has continued in active practice until the present time. From 1873 to 1878 he was associated with Drs. Baldwin & Riley, under the style of Baldwin, Riley & Bradway. From 1878 to 1885 the firm was Riley & Bradway, and from 1885 to 1891 Dr. Bradway has practiced alone. He is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society, and of the California State Medical Society. He has also been at one time a member of the American Legion of Honor, and of the I. O. G. T., taking an active interest in the temperance reform for many years.

Dr. Bradway was married in Delavan, Wisconsin, in 1848, to Elvira I. Irish, born near Auburn, New York, February 15, 1824, a daughter of Joseph E. and Abigail (Miner) Irish, afterward of Wyoming county, New York, and still later of Delavan, Wisconsin. Mr. Irish's chief career was that of a farmer and he lived to the age of eighty-two. His father was Elder Irish, of the Baptist church, well-known in his day in Western New York as a prominent figure in that church. Mrs. A. (Miner) Irish, born in Rhode Island, a daughter of Captain Peris Miner, of the Merchant Marine, reached the age of eighty-three; and his father also reached old age. Mariella Bradway, the adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Bradway, born in California, September 24, 1860, is a graduate of the Oakland high school, an excellent musician and an accomplished lady, whose devoted attachment to her adopted parents has been a source of unalloyed happiness for many years.

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GEORGE WALLACE HORTON, Principal of the Lincoln Grammar School, of Oakland, was born in Cooperstown, New York, December 25, 1846, a son of Lyman and Phoebe Fenton (White) Horton. The mother was born in New York State, a daughter of Artemas and Lois White and a descendant of Peregrine White, one of the earliest emigrants to Plymouth colony. Among her ancestors school-teaching was a sort of hereditary profession. An uncle of G. W. Horton, Lyman White, was for thirty-six consecutive years connected with the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and had been a teacher for forty years, and died aged over eighty. Daniel White, another uncle, has been for twenty years president of Cornell University, retiring only a few years since, well advanced in years. A third uncle, White, has been for many years a teacher in the Northwest. The mother is still living, born in 1817. Her parents also lived to an advanced age, the father being eighty and the mother about seventy-eight at their death.

The father of the subject of this sketch was of the Pennsylvania family of Hortons, but a native of New York State. He died August 10, 1876, aged about sixty years, from an injury received in lifting. He was a carriage manufacturer in Cooperstown, New York, and afterward in Bridgewater, same

State, in both which places he filled some official positions. In 1860 he moved with his family to southern Minnesota, settling on a farm, where he died, leaving seven children, all of whom are still living, namely: Truman Bliss Horton, a miller at Stewartville, Minnesota; George Wallace; Lucinda Ann, now Mrs. Woodworth (widow of R. B.) of Wentworth, Dakota, where she has been a teacher for about ten years; Willard Lyman, in the employ of the Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company for twelve years or more; Alice J., the wife of William Stuart, a farmer of Wessington, Dakota; Lizzie Lois, wife of Alfred Koehne, a farmer of Wentworth, Dakota; Albert Artemas, in the employ of the Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company since 1882, at Edgarton, Minnesota.

Grandfather Asel Horton and wife moved from Pennsylvania to New York State and lived to an advanced age, being over eighty.

George W. was educated first by his mother and the primary schools from about the age of thirteen years, then received a special education under a private tutor, a graduate of Harvard, and was graduated at a normal school at the age of nineteen years. He then entered the Minnesota State Normal School, receiving his diploma at about the age of twenty-two. He had been teaching district schools in winter at intervals during the progress of his higher education from about the age of eighteen. After graduation he taught in teachers' training schools and county institutes several years, besides teaching in the village school of High Forest, Minnesota, five or six years, and then in the schools of Rochester, Minnesota, until he came to California in 1874. Here he first taught in Old Liberty school district in San Joaquin county one year, then in Lathrop, same county, over two years, and then was invited to Tulare City, where himself and wife took charge of the public schools.

He was married in Lathrop, June 1, 1876, to Miss Amanda Crane, a native of Litchfield, Maine, and a daughter of Edward and Julia (True) Crane. The Trues were a long-lived stock. Two uncles of Mrs. Horton, twins, died in 1890, aged ninety-six, and their brother, A., in 1889, aged ninety-four; and her aunt, their sister, born in 1792, is stilll living, in Hallowell, Maine.

After a residence of two years in Tulare, Mr. and Mrs. Horton came to Oakland, in 1879, and began teaching in the Peralta school, Mrs. H. remaining a year and a half, and then becoming principal of the Piedmont school, which position she now holds. Mr. Horton, two years after coming here, went to the San Pablo Avenue School of Berkeley, as principal, remaining about seven years. In 1888 he went as first assistant to T. O. Crawford in his Polytechnic School. In April, 1889, he was elected principal of the Lincoln school, his present position.

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A. S. COOK, M. D., has his office at No. 224 Post street, San Francisco, where, in partnership with his wife, he is engaged in the practice of medicine. Mrs. Dr. Cook is one of an old Highland-Scotch family, her father, Alexander McKay, having come from Scotland to Canada when she was yet an infant. She has been a resident of California since 1856, and commenced the study of medicine about twenty-five years ago, and has been in practice over twenty years. She has made a specialty of the treatment of cancerous diseases, in which she has been very successful. Dr. Cook is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and his father was a prominent insurance man of that place for many years. The family are of the early New England stock. The Doctor came to California in 1850, where he was engaged in active business pursuits until about twelve years ago, when he commenced the study of medicine. He entered the California Medical College (Eclectic) in 1878, and graduated at that institution in 1881, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since that time been engaged in the general practice of medicine in San Francisco.

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JAMES F. STUART, the well-known lawyer of San Francisco, is certainly a California pioneer, dating his arrival January 7, 1850. The difference in time from '49 is slight, and no progress of the city worthy of mention was made in the meantime. We consider those who came here in the early '50's, in fact, entitled to what of distinction there is in the term "pioneer," for it was not till after this period the State or city advanced with much of energy. Mr. Stuart came to this coast on the ship Vistula, of Boston, being seven months on the voyage. The captain and he owned a quarter interest in the vessel, the remainder being the property of Mr. Coffin, of Boston. She carried only a limited number of passengers, a dozen or so, all told. The long passage, no doubt, was caused by contrary winds and high seas, as she only stopped for short intervals at Valparaiso and the Island of St. Catherine's.

Mr. Stuart is a New Yorker by birth. His maternal grandfather, Nicholas Hill, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Washington. Nicholas Hill, Jr., his son, was a celebrated lawyer of New York State. He was the author of Hill's New York Reports, well known to all lawyers. In the eulogy delivered by Chief Justice Johnson, on Mr. Hill's death, he stated that fully one-fourth of the cases coming before the high court of appeals of the State had been orally argued by him. The Chief Justice said: "With the character of his mind the Judge was thus made intimately acquainted, while his admirable moral and social qualities warmed into affectionate regard the respect and admiration which his intellectual abilities commanded. He made no parade of learning. He had great reverence for the law itself. His arguments were, therefore, marked no less by the masterly handling of legal principles than by the entire candor and fairness with which he encountered the difficulties standing in his way."

Mr. Stuart's father married this Mr. Hill's sister. The early moral grounding he received gave him correct principles for his guidance, and this proved to him a mainstay during all the early days of California, when a fall into temptation was so easy for a young man, considering the character of their surroundings out here. Before coming here he had a house built, and this he set up on a lot he purchased on Jackson, below Montgomery.

He began business in this building,—a general commission business in consignments sent him from the East. He prospered in this far beyond his expectations. With him was associated a partner, Captain John Raynes, who had made the voyage here in the Vistula. This gentleman was his partner, in fact, until he gave up the commission business.

During the time he was in business two great fires swept the city. In the first of these, in 1850, he lost all. Besides the house he had brought here, he had erected an additional one on a lot adjoining, which he had purchased. His first lot covered 25 x 90, and the second 27 ½ x 50. He had three stores, in fact, on these, and they were consumed with the goods in them, the value of the latter reaching about $42,000. There being no insurance companies here at the time, the loss was a total one. He rebuilt at once, however, and in the fire of 1851 he did not suffer much damage.

Mr. Stuart continued in the commission business and made up his losses, and this lot he sold after this to Mr. Rowe, the well known circus man, for $18,000. He changed his business shortly afterward, and began investing in Spanish and Mexican grants. He operated in these extensively, and lost heavily through unexpected interpretations of law.

The law bearing on title at this time Mr. Stuart studied closely. He has written many very instructive treatises on it. No doubt his study at this time led him to become a lawyer. He was admitted in 1867, and has since practiced here principally, and at Washington, in law cases, and it is conceded, even by his professional brethren, that there is no abler authority on titles here than he. His land operations left him heavily in debt, and the character of the man can be best judged when we state that, although handicapped at the beginning of his practice with this debt, still he never sought relief from it, but paid dollar for dollar to those he owed.

When the war broke out, Mr. Stuart was in Washington, engaged in the settling of some of his claims. At this time he was in difficulties, or otherwise we may be sure that he would have acted very liberally with the Sanitary Fund Committee here. He was decidedly for the Union, and during the war, his brother, G. T. Stuart, published one of the most outspoken northern war papers of the time, the Dubuque (Iowa) *Daily Times*.

Mr. Stuart certainly has, during his residence here, been most industrious. His life has been a worthy one.

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J. F. FUGAZI & CO., Pacific coast agents of the *Compagnie General Transatlantique*, also agents of the Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island and Pennsylvania railways, No. 5 Montgomery avenue, San Francisco. This company is one of the largest steamship agencies in the city, and does a vast amount of business. During the past seventeeen years they have brought to the United States not less than 35,000 passengers. They also transfer large quantities of money to and from all parts of Europe, and, in fact, of the world.

Mr. Fugazi, who is the senior member of the firm and who started the business in San Francisco in 1872, is a native of Italy, born in 1838. In 1855 he landed on American soil. For several years previous to his coming to San Francisco, he was engaged in the agency business in New York. He is a very enterprising and successful business man, has made some valuable investments in real estate here, and ever since he came to California has been thoroughly identified with the best interests of this city and State.

Mr. E. C. Palmieri, the junior member of the firm, became connected with it in 1887. He, too, is a native of Italy, born in 1854. He landed in New York in 1874, and after a short time spent in that city came to San Francisco and engaged in business. He had an agency with the California Insurance Company, which he still holds; also a national railroad agency. A man of strict integrity and fine business qualifications, he has met with most flattering success in his various undertakings. He is a prominent Republican, and was elected on that ticket to the State Senate in 1884; had the honor of being a member of the Republican State Executive Committee during the campaign in which Mr. Markham was elected Governor. He is a member of the Union League and of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. In the social, political and business circles of this city, Mr. Palmieri is well known and highly respected.

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WILLIAM P. SPRAGUE, M.D., whose office is at 502 Taylor street, San Francisco, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1860. His early education was received in the public schools of several of the New England States, passing three years at the Boston Latin School. He also attended for some time the Adelphi Academy, of Brooklyn, New York, where his father, Dr. Homer B. Sprague, late president of Mills' Seminary, California, and now president of the University of Northern Dakota, was then principal. Later he took a special course in the Chauncy Hall School of Boston, preparatory to taking up the study of medicine, which he commenced in 1879, under the preceptorship of Dr. Welcome W. Sprague, of New York, with whom he remained one year. He then entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1880, graduating at that institution in 1882, and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Mr. Sprague practiced for one year at Worcester, Massachusetts, next for three years at Brooklyn, New York, and then came to California in 1886, where he has since been engaged in medicine in San Francisco. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco. He is also a medical director of the Bankers' and Merchants' Mutual Life Association of San Francisco.

Dr. Sprague's family are of early New England stock, on his father's side from Massachusetts, and on his mother's (*nee* Antoinette Pardee) from Connecticut. Dr. Sprague's father, Colonel Homer B. Sprague, now president of the University of Northern Dakota, is a self-made man, and one who has added honor to every position in life he has been called upon to fill. He was the second of nine children, whom he, at the early age of nine years, began to assist in supporting. He worked successively in a cotton factory, later at shoemaking, and afterward at farming while a boy. He carried himself through the Leicester Academy, and later through Yale College, by working at odd jobs, and later by teaching during the term and vacations. He continued that occupation after graduating at Yale, and at the same time studied law. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was practicing law at Worcester and New Haven with marked success. He at once, in 1861, turned his office into a recruiting depot, and went out as Captain of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He saw service with his regiment in the Department of the Gulf, and in 1864–'65 in the Shenandoah valley, under Sheridan. His record was a splendid one in Louisiana at Irish Bend, Port Hudson, and on Banks' Red river expedition of 1863–'64. At Irish Bend he was wounded in the arm, but continued in the fight until the battle was won, and still carries part of that bullet which was splintered on his sword hilt. His regiment fought its way step by step up to the breastworks of Port Hudson, Captain Sprague there volunteering as one of a storming party of 200 to leap into the rebel works, but they were recalled. Another storming party of 1,000 men was called for the next day by General Banks, as a forlorn hope to again storm the works. Of sixty-five officers and 918 soldiers who joined this column, Captain Sprague's regiment furnished fifteen officers and 225 enlisted men. The news of the surrender of Vicksburg and the certainty that Port Hudson must follow, rendered that assault unnecessary. Captain Sprague was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was later promoted through the various grades of the colonelcy of the Eleventh Regiment, C. D. A. Early in the summer of 1864, after the failure of Banks' Red river expedition, Colonel Sprague's regiment went to Virginia as part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and took a conspicuous part in the Shenandoah valley campaigns, Colonel Sprague with his regiment holding the enemy at the battle of Winchester, until they were surrounded in front, flanks and rear, and finally captured. He was afterward exchanged, but did not regain the strength lost in rebel prisons for two years.

He remained in military service until 1886, when he again engaged in teaching, as principal of the State Normal School of Connecticut, and later as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Cornell University. He has since held some of the most prominent and responsible positions as an educator in the United States, lately, for some time, as president of the American Institute of Instruction, founder and president of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, the oldest and largest of the summer schools of the world, and now as president of the University of Northern Dakota. Colonel Sprague has made an honored place for himself in literature and statesmanship, as well as in educational work; is the author of the article on education in the Constitution of Northern Dakota. At the present writing the press and the best men in the State are calling on the people of Northern Dakota to honor him by sending him to the United States Senate.

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R. M. F. SOTO, attorney, San Francisco is possessed of a name that certainly has a distinguished place in the history of early exploration in this country. It is Spanish, but is borne by but few, and doubtless these all belonged originally to one family. One of our early missionary priests was a Father Soto. In the fact that his people were originally Spanish, Mr. Soto can take pardonable pride, for to the heroic and adventurous men of that nation is owing the opening up and civilizing, not of California alone, but also of the greater part of the two Americas. The early Spaniards who went out to seek new countries, were certainly of the flower and chivalry of Spain and represented her first families. Mr. Soto's father, J. M. Soto, was born in Peru. He came to California in early days, however, and soon gained a prominent position here, owing to his ability. His counsel and assistance were of great service to the people. In politics Mr. Soto was always a staunch Republican, and very frequently has made stirring speeches during the different campaigns that were very effective for his party. For many years he was a very large land owner in this State. He owned, for instance, the large San Francisco ranch, Los Angeles county, in partnership with the late H. M. Newhall. He also owned the Santa Rita ranch, Monterey county. He was, besides, in mercantile business. He is at present engaged in various mining interests in Lower California. Many leading Republicans have suggested him as a most fitting representative of his country as consul at Mazatlan, if he would accept the post.

The present Mr. Soto was born in Monterey county. He attended Santa Clara College, where he graduated in 1876. Then he went to the law department of Harvard College, where he graduated in 1878. On his return he entered the office of Winans, Belknap & Godoy for a time, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in 1879. He was also admitted by the United States Circuit Court in 1885. He began the practice of his profession in Salinas city, Monterey county. In 1884 the nomination of District Attorney of the county was tendered him, and he was elected by a handsome majority, showing the esteem in which he was held. He held the office for the term 1885–'86. Mr. Soto during his term secured the payment of some $23,000 railroad taxes. In 1887, as we stated, he became associated with Mr. Herrmann. These two gentlemen, indeed, for many years have been friends and associates. They studied at Santa Clara and graduated there the same year, also at Harvard College. In politics Mr. Soto is a staunch Republican, like his father. His practice now takes up the greater part of his time, however. He is still of a very studious disposition and spends many hours at his office. He is certainly an able and painstaking lawyer, devoted to the interests of his clients. He makes their interests his own, and owing to this and his ability great confidence is felt in him. For a great success in his chosen profession the auguries are certainly most promising.

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WILLIAM HOLTZ, engaged in real-estate and insurance, and holding several offices in Alameda, was born in Hamburg, Germany, September 21, 1829, a son of John C. and Mary Holtz. Of his father's family of three sons and two daughters, a brother and a sister, besides himself, came to the United States. The brother, Edward Holtz, is now a resident of Mexico, and the sister is Mrs. Henrietta Jager, of San Francisco. Mr. Holtz was thrown upon his own resources at the early of fourteen years. From that age until he was twenty-one he was a clerk in a grocery in Hamburg; he was then drafted in the army and served three years.

The California gold excitement being still at its height, he embarked from Hamburg in the sailing vessel Herman, about the middle of June, 1852, and came by way of Cape Horn to San Francisco, arriving in December. Here he found every one a stranger to him and speaking tongues equally strange to him, while he was at the same time entirely out of money. Of course he had to take whatever job of work he could get. The first three days he shoveled sand on Dupont street, and then obtained a situation in a brick yard, which he retained for five years, saving a considerable portion of his wages. In 1858 he bought a half interest in a grocery on the corner of Third and Howard streets. Selling out at the end of three years he purchased a half interest in another store, on the corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets, where he did business up to 1867. In the early part of this year he sold out and with his family visited his parents in Germany.

Returning to California in October he bought back his old grocery stand and kept it until 1869, when, his health becoming impaired, he sold out again and moved with his family over to Alameda. In company with others he bought a tract of land on Santa Clara avenue, his share being two acres. He afterward opened a store on that avenue near Third avenue. That portion of the village had then but few improvements. This grocery he kept until 1883, since which time he has been engaged in his present business.

While conducting the grocery trade on Santa Clara avenue, he served as Justice of the Peace, first by appointment and afterward by election, for three years. In the fall of 1888 he was again elected Justice of the Peace for Alameda township. He was first appointed Notary Public in June, 1885, by Governor Stoneman, and reappointed by Governor Bartlett in 1887, and still again in 1889 by Governor Waterman,—the last commission being given for four years. His official duties, together with his real estate and insurance business, kept him pretty busy. He is a zealous Democrat, but has many fervent friends among the Republicans, as he is very popular. At the last election he was the only Democrat chosen in the county. March 7, 1872, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Alameda, and he served three years. He is a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the A. O. U. W., of which latter lodge he has been Financier for the last eight years. He was the first Master Workman of West End Lodge, No. 175, of this order ten years ago. Judge Holtz can emphatically be regarded as a self-made man, considering that he has risen to his present position, as above meagerly described, from nothing when he first arrived here but his inherited talents,—even with no knowledge of the English language and no money. He has been industrious, thoroughly devoted to his business and successful in almost all his undertakings. He now owns considerable property, some of the most valuable of which, in a business point of view, is in the west end of the city. In his official relations he has given the best satisfaction to the people.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Augusta Benn, a native of Germany, and they now have one daughter, the wife of P. C. Jurgens, postmaster at Traver, Tulare county. They lost two children,—Louisa dying in San Francisco several years ago, a mere child, and Fred J., who died December 6, 1889, at the age of thirty years; this was a sad blow to the family.

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JOHN S. MUIR, M. D., whose office is a No. 225 Geary street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1880, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine in this city for the past year. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1847. His parents moved to the West during his infancy, and he received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis. He commenced the study of medicine in 1868, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, graduating at that institution in 1876, during which time he had practiced for several years in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. After graduation Dr. Muir returned to Kansas, where he again engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1880, in which year he came to California. He located in Hanford, Tulare county, where he remained until burnt out by the disastrous fire which swept the business portion of that town in 1887. For the next seven months he engaged in real estate in San Diego. Returning to Fresno the Doctor again engaged in the practice of his profession, where he remained for about eight months. From Fresno he came to San Francisco., and here is building up a satisfactory practice. Dr. Muir has made a special study of the application of electricity to the cure of diseases. One of his inventions, a portable apparatus for the use of the faradic current, is certainly one of the most convenient and ingenious devices for that purpose. It is small enough to be carried in the pocket, and yet is as powerful as any physician's office battery. While engaged in the general practice of medicine, he is paying attention to the use of electricity as a curative agent.

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JOSEPH F. CAVAGNARO, a prominent young lawyer of San Francisco, was born in Calaveras county. His father came to this State in the early days; and shortly after, as was natural, went to the mines. He did not remain long in Calaveras county, but removed to Mariposa county, and in that county the present Mr. Cavagnaro was raised and partly educated. He attended the public schools there and made good progress, for he had a quick mind and retentive memory. He was entered afterwards at Santa Clara College, where so many bright young men graduated; this was in 1874. In 1878 he took the degree of B. of S. there, and the following year the degree of Master of Science. When he had completed his studies at Santa Clara he came to this city and took the course in the Hastings College of Law, graduating there in the year 1882. About a year afterwards he began the practice of his profession here, having in the meantime obtained an excellent familiarity in pleading, etc., and routine law work through careful observation and attendance at court. Mr. Cavagnaro practiced alone until the first of the year, when he associated with Congressman A. Caminetti and Wm. J. McGee, under the title of Caminetti, McGee & Cavagnaro. His practice has been in the main a civil one, to which line he readily inclines, for he is a thoroughly conservative man, and has little liking for parade or the sensationalism that attends a criminal practice. Mr. Cavagnaro devotes his whole time to his law duties. He is a zealous, industrious advocate, and leaves no stone unturned in a legitimate way to attain success in his actions. This is well recognized; hence his practice is steadily increasing. He belongs to few clubs or societies if we except Yerba Buena Parlor of Native Sons. Mr. Cavagnaro is a well-read, cultured man, an earnest man in everything. He is well esteemed for his kindly, genial traits of character, and respected for his ability, and the worthy ambition he shows to make a success of his life-work and leave a good record to those who may come after him.

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LAURA A. S. BALLARD, M. D., whose office is at No. 205 Powell street, has been since 1875 a resident of California, and has practiced medicine during that time, and for the past twelve years in her present location. She was born in Sheffield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1834, and received her early education in the Ringsville Academy in the adjoining town, and later at the seminary of Beloit, Wisconsin. She commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under the preceptorship of her brother, Dr. L. Stow, a graduate of Nashville (Tennessee) Medical College. She engaged in the application of medical electricity until 1873, when she went to Chicago and entered the Hahnemann Medical College of that city, graduating there in 1875, after a full course of study and lectures, and receiving her degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Ballard came to California in that year, where she has been continuously engaged in practice. She is one of the consulting physicians of the Pacific Homeopathic Dispensary; a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society; a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy

Her son, Dr. J. Stow Ballard, a graduate of the University of California, has lately taken his degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, after a three years' course, and has entered into practice in partnership with his mother. He is also attending physician in the Pacific Homeopathic Dispensary. Dr. Ballard has built up a very satisfactory practice.

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HON. JOSEPH ALMY, ex-Judge of the County and Probate Courts of Marin county, is a native of Rhode Island, born at Tiverton, September 13, 1822, and is a California pioneer of '49. After attending the common schools of his native State, he shipped before the mast, sailing from New Bedford in the whale ship Fenelon, at the age of sixteen years. At the expiration of eleven months his ship returned, laden with 2,700 barrels of oil, this being one of the most successful voyages on record. He next sailed on the ship Selma, but was not as successful as on the first trip; having met with an accident it was found necessary to put him ashore in order to save his life. This was done at the island of New Zealand, where he was cared for by the American consul until he regained his health sufficiently to return to Tiverton, where he attended school one year. Mr. Almy afterward made many whaling voyages; was ship-keeper on the brig Governor Hopkins, and on this voyage his ship was in sight of the peak of the volcano Teneriffe several weeks, and visited the Cape De Verde and Canary Islands. In 1842 he sailed on the ship Jeannette, as boat-steerer, for spearing whales in the Pacific ocean, and during this voyage he was on the Juan Fernandez or Robinson Crusoe Island. He was discharged from this ship at Tahiti, and from there he again shipped as boat-steerer on the ship Ceres, of Wilmington, Delaware, and on this vessel he visited Wallace Island and Lahainaothe Mani, one of the Hawaiian group, where Mr. Alma engaged in the hotel business three years. He took passage from there on the ship Abraham Barker, arriving at New Bedford in May, 1848, whence he returned to the home of his youth after an absence of more than six years.

About this time the letters of Colonel Fremont were being published in the Eastern papers, giving glowing accounts of the discovery of gold in California, which led Mr. Almy with others to form a joint-stock company of eighty members. This association was known as the Fall River Mining and Trading Company. They purchased the bark Mallory, which they provisioned and loaded with lumber and the frame-work for several large buildings, and set sail, arriving at San Francisco September 13, 1849, where the cargo and vessel were sold. Mr. Almy opened a public house on Jackson street, known as the New England Home, but a fire in the fall of the same year destroyed his building. He next went to Bolinas, Marin county, in the spring of 1850, after which he worked for two years in the mines. He then returned to Bolinas, and in 1852 was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office eight years, and was also School Trustee one year. He was master of the Mill Company's vessel Julia, transporting lumber to San Francisco. In 1855 he built the schooner H. C. Almy; then made a visit to the East, and on his return was appointed by Governor Low as County Judge, February 18, 1867, to fill an unexpired term, and by election filled the same office until in January, 1880.

Judge Almy is one of those men whom any community may be proud of. From his own exertions he has risen to the top round of the ladder of fame, and his life has been a very active and useful one both on land and sea. He has presided as County and Probate Judge in all about thirteen years, and has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the bar and the people to an entraordinary degree. A more conscientious and upright man has not filled the judicial chair of Marin county, and his decisions have been made with such care and precision that they have almost universally been sustained by the higher courts. He has sailed once around the world, and rounded Cape Horn four different times.

He was married in Bolinas, Marin county, May 10, 1857, to Miss Lucinda Miller, a native of Indiana. Judge and Mrs. Almy are the parents of nine children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Thomas B., Hattie, now Mrs. Gibson, of San Francisco; Amanda, Nellie M. and Charles. Judge Almy politically is a staunch Republican, but of late years has not been active. In 1886 he was last called upon by his party to represent the people in the State Assembly, and occupied his seat two terms, one of them being an extra session called by Governor Stoneman.

GILES H. GRAY is one of the oldest practitioners at the bar on the Pacific coast. He was born in New York city, and was educated in his native State, and studied law in California. In 1853 he came to the Pacific coast, and three years later, in 1856, was admitted to the bar. He engaged in the practice of law, and soon afterward became associated with James M. Haven, the firm of Gray & Haven, with one exception, being the oldest law firm in San Francisco.

Giles H. Gray is a conscientious advocate, was identified with many important land suits in early days, and also during the later years of his practice. As far as possible he is now retiring from the active duties of his profession.

In politics he is a consistent Republican, ever active in the councils of his party. He has served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of the City of San Francisco, and also of the Board of Education; and was elected and has served as a Representative to the Legislature from San Francisco. He was appointed Surveyor of Customs at the port of San Francisco by President Grant, and for four years held this important office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the citizens. Indeed, he has been identified with all the important movements for the advancement of the best interests of both city of San Francisco and State of California.

J. P. SCHMITZ, M. D., whose office is at the California Medical College, No. 1442 Folsom street, San Francisco, a resident of California for thirty years, and engaged in the practice of medicine for the past ten years, is a native of Germany, born in 1834, and received his early education in the Government and private schools of that country. At the age of twenty-one he came to America, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1874, when he retired from said business, having gained a competency. During all his life, having had a desire for medical studies, feeling that he could now devote the balance of his life to his profession, he entered the Medical College of the Pacific (now Cooper College), in San Francisco, in 1875, remaining during the years 1785–6–8, continuing his medical studies until 1880, when he entered the California Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1881, and then entered into practice, in which he has successfully continued.

In 1886 Dr. Schmitz was invited and appointed to the chair of Physiology and Nervous Diseases, in the California Medical College, still holding that position; being also a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, as well as a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco.

* * *

MISS EVA WITHROW.—This gifted young lady is a native of California. She inherits her taste and artistic talent in a measure from her mother, a woman of rare mental attainments. Her father, an old and honored citizen of California, came from his native State, Virginia, to this coast in 1853, and his death occurred in 1881.

Miss Withrow early developed a taste for art, and after graduating at Clark Institute, entered the San Francisco Art School. Subsequently for a time she was under the instructions of Henry Raschen and Theodore Wores, after which she went abroad with her mother and sister to continue her art studies, remaining principally at Munich, Germany. Her master there was the eminent J. Frank Currier, and she was accorded the honor of being the only pupil he ever consented to take. She speaks of him in highest terms of gratitude, and has in her studio some of the works of her distinguished teacher. She was favored in her studies in having the encouragement and companionship of her mother and sister, and this was a constant stimulant.

After applying herself closely to her studies for four years, and making a tour in France and Italy, spending some time in Paris and Rome, she returned to her home in San Francisco. Here she opened her studio, and has taken a leading position in her profession. Miss Withrow has two full classes, and although her method is in direct opposition to academical training, she believes to a degree in the latter. Her controlling idea in teaching is concentration. The pupils are instructed to draw from life, without attempt at display. Her works in her studio, at the annual exhibition and at the Art Association are subjects of admiration and honorable mention.

Miss Withrow resides with her mother and sister, and their attractive home on Pine street is noted for its hospitality, as it is for culture and refinement.

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M. S. AZEVEDO, of the firm of Azevedo, Snares & Co., proprietors of the Laurel Grove Dairy, San Rafael. This firm leases about 1,500 acres of grazing land and carry on a large dairy business, milking over 100 cows, and employing four milkers constantly. The large output of milk and butter is shipped to San Francisco markets.

Mr. Azevedo, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Portugal, born at St. George, January 18, 1857. He was reared and educated in his native country, and emigrated to the United States in 1875, first locating in the State of Missouri, and sixteen months later came to California. He was a farm laborer in Contra Costa county for two years, and then came to Marin county, where he engaged in the dairy business, and has since been actively engaged in that industry. His partner, Antonio M. Snares, is also a native of Portugal, is a man of family, and now resides in San Rafael. The parents of our subject were M. S. and Coloto Azevedo, both natives and still subjects of Portugal. Mr. Azevedo is the eldest in a family of four children, and is yet unmarried. He was naturalized at San Rafael, in 1887. Politically he is a Republican, although not active in politics. Socially he affiliates with the benevolent association of his countrymen, at Sausalito.

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GOTTLIEB ZEH, one of the substantial citizens of Alameda, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, May 14, 1834, and learned the trade of butcher from his father, Carl Zeh. At the age of eighteen years he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, and worked there about three months. In 1852 he and his brother Louis came to California, by way of the Isthmus, and landed at San Francisco in September. They worked at their trade there, the subject of this sketch being employed by Mr. Jones, on Pacific street, on the hills before they were graded. Next he was employed by George Mitchell at the corner of Vallejo and Dupont streets; and afterward the two brothers started in business together at the corner of Broadway and Dupont street. In 1855, Mr. Gottlieb Zeh returned to Germany and brought back here with him his youngest brother, Theodore, who afterward died in this city, about eleven years ago. About that time Gottlieb and Theodore went to Petaluma, and, having secured a piece of land near there, worked about a year and a half, raising live-stock. Returning to the city they resumed business in their line, at the corner of Dupont and Union streets, while Louis took charge of the ranch. In 1864 Gottlieb was married, and the following year moved over to Alameda, since which time he has made that place his home, except eighteen months spent in Hayes' valley.

Mrs. Zeh's maiden name was Juane Chacon. She is a native of Mexico, of Spanish origin and highly educated and accomplished. They have three sons and two daughters: Amanda I.; Annie I., wife of Dr. J. G. Humphrey, of Alameda; Carl R.; Gottlieb J., and Theodore L. All these were born in Alameda, except Carl, who is a native of San Francisco.

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EDWARD K. TAYLOR, the City Attorney of Alameda, is a native of New York, and was born in Elmira, August 2, 1860. His parents are natives of Virginia; they emigrated to the Pacific coast in 1849. The father is the well-known Bishop Taylor, an honored member of the California Pioneer Society, and one of the most eminent divines in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the present bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa. His home is in Alameda, where his estimable wife, who has labored zealously with her husband, now resides. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Kimberlin family, one of the first families of Virginia. There were four sons in the family, three of whom are engaged in business in San Francisco, and one in Chicago.

Edward K. Taylor, the subject of this brief sketch, received the greater part of his education in the State of California. He was graduated in the class of 1881, from the University of the Pacific, taking a Master's degree in 1884. He then took a course of law reading, and graduated at Hastings College of Law in 1886; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court on his birth-day, August 2, 1885.

After his graduation from the law school, Mr. Taylor went to Europe, and made an extended tour of that country. Upon his return to this country, he engaged in the practice of his profession, and since that time has devoted his whole interests to it. Through his ability and devotion to the interests of his patrons, he has secured a large clientage and corporation business. Although his office is in San Francisco, he resides in Alameda, where he is also attorney for the Commercial Bank, the Loan Association and Savings Bank. For the past four years he has held the office of City Attorney of Alameda.

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WILLIAM H. JORDAN is a distinguished member of the San Francisco bar. Before he established himself in his profession he had become well-known throughout the State by his pominent connections with philanthropic and fraternal organizations and since then has won a reputation, not only as a lawyer but also as a legislator possessed of broad and liberal views. An epitome of his life is embraced in the following sketch.

Mr. Jordan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3, 1849. He was the son of a carpenter and farmer. The family had been in America since 1630, when its progenitor in this country, Rev. Robert Jordan, of the Church of England, settled in Portland, Maine. Mr. Jordan came with his father and family to California in 1859, driving an ox team across the plains and walking most of the journey. They settled near Red Bluff in Shasta county. The great floods of the winter of 1861 and '62, destroyed his father's property. His mother, too, had died and the father and son removed to San Jose, the latter soon afterward finding employment on a farm. At the age of fifteen he went to Oakland with the purpose of getting an education. As far as schools are concerned his education may be comprehended in about two years at Brayton Academy at Oakland, one year at the Norwich Free Academy in Connecticut, and two years at Yale College. His withdrawal from Yale was enforced by failing health, and it may be said in this connection that Mr. Jordan from that time almost to the present was subject to severe pains in his eyes. It was only in the summer of 1889 that he found in electricity a relief that was instant and still promises to be permanent. Years after he left college, in 1888, at the unsolicited request of his former classmates, the faculty of Yale conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts as a recognition of his intellectual and professional attainments.

Returning to California in the fall of 1873, Mr. Jordan entered upon a business career in Oakland, which proved one of great prosperity; subsequently he invested his capital in an extensive vineyard enterprise, in which he met with heavy losses.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. Jordan was elected to the Assembly from Alameda county. Two years later he was re-elected to the Legislature and was then chosen for Speaker of the House. As Speaker he maintained himself throughout the session with great dignity and capacity, and such was the tact with which he discharged his duties that he is to-day universally conceded to have been the ablest presiding officer the Legislature of California has ever had. As a parliamentarian he was without a peer, his rulings were fair in their administration and correct in law.

From early boyhood Mr. Jordan "wanted to be a lawyer." He began to study law on the farm. Such was his interest in the subject that he read law books whenever opportunity afforded in preference to others of a lighter character. In May, 1885, he was admitted to the bar and upon July 6 of that year opened an office in San Francisco, maintaining his residence in Oakland. He has established a large and valuable practice; is attorney for nearly all the large lumber companies of the State, some fifteen large and wealthy corporations, including the Southern Pacific Company and a host of private capitalists.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Jordan finds time to take an interest in the subject of astronomy. He is a member of the Astromonical Society of the Pacific coast; and under a commission from the late Anthony Chabot recently visited Cambridge, Massachusetts, and secured an instrument for the Chabot Observatory at Oakland, an institution that owes its origin to his efforts and of which he is still the Associate Director.

His association with the A. O. U. W. has been well-known throughout the United States. He was the first Grand Master Workman of the Order in California and held office for a second term. During his administration the membership grew from 300 to 900. He was Supreme Master of this great order for the year 1888, the jurisdiction extending over the United States and Canada. As Supreme Master he made a tour of both countries in the interest of the order named. During his term of office an increase of membership was brought about of 34,000—the largest the order has ever known in any one year. Mr. Jordan was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor before the last State convention, but failed of the nomination.

As a speaker, Mr. Jordan is fluent and logical. He possesses that peculiar magnetic influence over his audience that renders his oratory attractive and effective.

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CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER, the pioneer furniture merchant of San Francisco and Oakland, was born near Carlsruhe, in Baden, Germany, November 14, 1828, a son of Philip and Elizabeth Schreiber. The family came to America about 1835 and settled in New York. The father, a tailor by trade, moved to Rochester a few months later and was there established as a merchant tailor. In 1852 he paid a visit to this coast with his son, the subject of this sketch, remaining a year, and again in 1854 with his wife. The mother died in Oakland at the age of sixty-seven; the father survived her some years and died in that city also, in his eighty-first year.

Christian Schreiber learned the trade of cabinet-maker and moved to Akron, Ohio, in 1849, where he worked in a furniture store until he was struck with the gold fever early in 1850. Borrowing $300, which he repaid two years later,—the original note he still treasures as a valuable relic,—he left Akron, Ohio, for the land of gold April 15, 1850. The company was numerous at the start and had forty wagons, but gradually divided up and separated until he and a single companion, named Graffelman, found themselves making the journey alone and on foot from Green river, with a single mule as pack-bearer and but little to carry. They would have perished were it not for the kindness of the maligned Indians. At Carson river they were fortunately able to buy some provisions of a Mormon trader. They arrived at Weaverville, July 27, and on the 29th at Coloma, where Mr. Schreiber mined about two months. His health having been impaired by the hardships of the journey and the insufficiency as well as unwholesomeness of the food, he gave up mining and went to Sacramento. Recovering somewhat, his first job of work was to make a bagatelle table, another party supplying the funds and the billiard balls. They got $450 for the table, which they divided equally. Mr. Schreiber then made one trip as teamster to the mines, and in November moved to San Francisco, where he worked a short time as carpenter. Before the close of the year 1850, he went into the furniture and carpet business. Among his earliest jobs in that line was the making of ship mattresses, which were in great demand at that time. But he soon yearned for the mines and was not content until he again tried that pursuit. Remaining, however, but a short time so engaged, he resumed mattress-making in San Francisco, in the spring or early summer of 1851. Mr. Schreiber went East in January, 1852, paid his indebtedness to the money-lender in Akron, Ohio, and went to Rochester, New York, where he rejoined his wife.

He was married in Rochester, in 1848, to Miss Jane Scutt, a native of Monroe county, New York. After six months' absence he returned to San Francisco, via the Isthmus, with his wife and accompanied by his father, his brother Philip, his sister (the late Mrs. Graffelman) and her four children. Resuming business he has continued ever since in the manufacture and importation of furniture, bedding and carpets. He started a branch store in Oakland in 1873, in charge of his brother, Philip, now in Tucson, Arizona. In 1875 he sold out his business in San Francisco and took charge of his store here, to which he has since given his attention, enlarging his floor room from time to accommodate his constantly increasing trade, until he now occupies the stores 1,064, 1,066 and 1,070 Broadway, the entire floor-room being 20,000 feet. In furniture and carpets and the supplemental lines of goods usually found in such stores, he keeps a large and varied assortment of quality and the latest style. Mrs. Christian Schreiber died in San Francisco in 1865, leaving one child, Lolita J., now residing in this city, the widow of James Mitchell. In 1867, with his daughter, Mr. Schreiber made a trip to Europe, being absent about six months. On his return he was married in Rochester, New York, to Martha Gerald, born in Vermont, a daughter of Carley Gerald, also a native of that State and now living with his daughter at Oakland, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber have five children: Mary Elizabeth; Gerald, a graduate of Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and bookkeeper for his father; Martha, now attending an art school in San Francisco; Brock, Christian and Gracie, both attending the Cole School, Oakland.

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ABIJAH POND EVERETT, a business man of San Francisco, residing in Alameda, was born in Foxborough, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, August 10, 1820, of an old Massachusetts family. His father, Daniel Everett, was also born in that State, in 1776, and died in May, 1855, in the same State. He was Captain in the war of 1812, stationed at South Boston, and was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Everett's mother's maiden name was Clarissa Pond, and she also was a native of Massachusetts. In that family were six children, of whom one died young and three are now living.

The youngest of these, our subject, was brought up on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old. He then served a seven years' apprenticeship in a Boston grocery. Next he was at Para, Brazil, on the Amazon river, in charge of the business of a gentleman who was absent two years in the United States. Then Mr. Everett returned home on account of ill health. Within two months he embarked as supercargo on board a trading expedition to the northwest portion of Africa, visiting Gambia, Cathaw, Basaw and Gore—the latter point being the most western on the coast of Africa. In six months he was back at Boston. Four months afterward he left for Honolulu, arriving there in March, 1846, and resided there about fifteen years, engaged in auctioneering and commission.

In the meantime, in 1850, he visited San Francisco, being in this city four months. In 1851 he was appointed Chilian Consul at Honolulu, which position he filled as long as he resided there. During his residence there he was under the reigns of Kings Kamehameha III and IV, and Kamebameha V came into power about the time he left there. Also, while he was a resident of Honolulu, he married in 1851, Carmen Escainilla de Rodreigus Vide, a native of Santiago, Chili. Rodreigus Vide, her father, was then Chilian Consul at Honolulu. He died in 1851, leaving two daughters. The other daughter married Robert C. Janion, an Englishman, who succeeded Vide to the consular office; finally Mr. Everett succeeded Mr. Janion to the same position.

In 1861 Mr. Everett disposed of his business in Honolulu, resigned the consulship and moved to San Francisco. His first business association here was with the house of McRuer & Merrill, commission merchants, on California street. He was next salesman and auctioneer for another party nearly eight years. For the past seventeen years he has been in business for himself at 405 Front street. He moved to Alameda in 1881. Politically he is an ardent Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for his second term. April 11, 1887, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Alameda.

His first wife died in October, 1864, the mother of four sons, living. His present wife he married in 1877.

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JOHN D. GODEUS, a photographer of San Francisco, was born in the city of Rotterdam, Holland, May 10, 1831. In 1840 his parents moved to the city of Cleve, Germany, where he attended school and also studied engineering; in 1848, came with his parents to America. He first lived in New York four years, and afterward held the position of engineer at the Croton Water Works three years. During the days of the gold discoveries in California he determined to come to the Pacific coast, and sailed from New York on the ship North Star around the Horn, and during the voyage the dreaded disease of small-pox broke out on the ship. After a passage of 165 days he reached San Francisco, October 20, 1851, and first worked for John Morris in the survey for the Presidio Water Works, and was also engaged as architect and contractor for some time. In 1856, the time of the Vigilance Committees, he was a member, and also captain of a company. In 1857 he tried his luck at Fraser river, in British Columbia, and returned after a short stay again to San Francisco, where he started in the butcher business in 1858, and was married the same year. He was taken sick in 1863 and had to sell out his business in consequence. In 1864, when he and his wife were going to Sacramento on the steamer Washoe, the boiler exploded and his wife was killed: he himself escaped uninjured.

After making a trip to the Eastern States on a visit, in 1865, and was married to Miss Mary Clifton Kemp, van-E., October 10, 1865, he returned in 1866 to San Francisco, where he engaged in the photograph business in the South Park Gallery on Third street, near Bryant. In 1872 he opened the People's Art Gallery at No. 34 Third street, which he afterward sold. He then built his present gallery, No. 10 Sixth street, which he has conducted for the past five years, doing all kinds of photograph work, and employs several persons in the different departments of his business. Mr. Godeus has invested his surplus means from time to time in real estate, and in this has been quite successful. Godeus street, running from Mission street to California avenue, was named in his honor. He has one daughter, Mary Clara.

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MANUEL EYRE was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1842. His ancestors for four generations were natives of the "Empire State," his maternal grandfather having owned the farm taken up from William Penn by the earlier settlers.

Manuel Eyre, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a man of large means; the mother's maiden name was Painter. Manuel Eyre, Jr., the fifth in the line of descent bearing that name, was reared and partly educated in the State, in which he was born; he was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1859, receiving the degree of A. B., and afterwards that of A. M. He was deeply engrossed in the reading and study of law at the time the war of the Rebellion broke upon us; he, therefore, abandoned this work and enlisted in the Third Delaware Volunteer Infantry in January, 1862; he was made Second Lieutenant September 24, 1862, and was promoted to First Lieutenant August 15, 1864. He was wounded in battle, and afterwards had additional honors conferred upon him in the way of promotion; he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth United States Veteran Volunteers, September 22, 1865, and was mustered out of the service, receiving honorable discharge June 12, 1866.

The following year Mr. Eyre came to the Pacific coast, and in 1872 he located at Napa, where he resided until 1878; then he came to San Francisco and engaged in general civil practice. He was admitted to the practice of the Federal Courts March 4, 1878, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court October 8, 1883. He has given much attention to trade marks and patent law, and has made a marked success in this line of his profession.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He belongs to the American Legion of Honor, to the Knights of Honor, and to the A. O. U. W.

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JOHN LEWELLING, deceased, was a native of North Carolina, who emigrated at an early day to Indiana, and later to Iowa. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, where he was engaged in mining until 1852. He then returned to Iowa, and in 1853 brought his family to California by the water route. They landed in San Francisco January 3, where he met Mr. Beard, from whom he leased fifty acres of land at the Mission San Jose for a term of seven years. At the expiration of five years he sold the lease to Beard & Ellsworth, and bought a squatter's claim to forty acres of land between Haywards and San Lorenzo, for $40 an acre. He afterward had to pay $60 per acre to satisfy a Spanish title. This land was a part of the Castro grant. Mr. Lewelling afterward bought seventy-five acres and engaged in the nursery business, which he successfully followed until 1868, when, on account of ill health, he went to Napa valley, and bought a place, on which he planted a vineyard of over 100 acres. His death occurred there in 1886. His son, Eli, who now owns the old home place, bought it from his father previous to his going to Napa valley. He has since carried on the fruit business, shipping large quantities of the finest fruits under the old J. Lewelling brand, which is so well known to fruit dealers.

John Lewelling was a man well-known in San Francisco, having been president of the of the Grangers' Bank, corner of Sansome and California streets, for several years, and a heavy stockholder. Eli Lewelling has recently erected a very handsome residence on the old homestead, one and a half miles northwest of Haywards. He is a quiet, unassuming man, and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends, and is recognized as one of the most successful men in the valley

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S. D. HOPE, a rancher near Borden, was born in Scotland county, Missouri, in 1848. His father, A. M. Hope, was a farmer, but with the tide of emigration in 1852 he brought his family to California across the plains, in the old prairie schooner, with ox teams. He farmed about one year in Contra Costa county, and then followed mining in Amador and Calaveras counties until 1872, when he came to Fresno county and pre-empted 160 acres near Borden, where he died in 1883.

Our subject lived at home through all the changes, but devoted his life to farming instead of mining, and he now occupies the ranch of his father, to which he has added and now owns 320 acres. He rents additional land, sowing annually about 600 acres in wheat and barley. Mr. Hope returned to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1884, and was married to Miss Mary Smith, whom he brought to his Western home. They have one child, Robert Bruce, who was born in January, 1887. Having prospered in this world's goods, Mr. Hope is about taking his family East for a visit to the home of their childhood.

* * *

HON. CHARLES W. CROSS has taken about as active a part in public matters in the last fifteen years as any of our public men. We can truthfully say that he was a leader in the Constitutional Convention, and afterward in the State Senate for four sessions of that body. He was one of the most zealous men in either body, and aimed to do his whole duty. In the result of his work, the undoubted benefit to the people arising from it, he certainly should have satisfaction. On the conclusion of his last term at Sacramento, Mr. Cross came to this city, and, resolving to devote himself solely to his profession of the law, he has since been so engaged. Had he so desired, we doubt not further and higher political honors were open to him, but, as in the instance of other good lawyers, political preferment, and the turmoil of such a life weighed not in comparison with the rewards arising from his profession. Mr. Cross, of course, valued the honor conferred upon him by his constituents.

He was born in Syracuse, New York, of English ancestry, as the name would go to show. On his mother's side he is of the

Clinton family, famous in Revolutionary times and afterward. De Witt Clinton, twice Governor of New York and one of the prominent men of the country in the first quarter of the present century, was a near relation. Mr. Cross was yet young when his parents moved to Illinois, and there he was raised and educated. He was graduated at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, in 1869. Following this he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871 by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

In 1872 Mr. Cross came to California and settled in Nevada county. When the question came up of sending a delegate to the Constitutional Convention he was chosen for that important work, and well did he meet the requirements of his constituents. He took active part in the debates, and wielded considerable influence by reason of his sound logic and his discernments. In the reports of the convention we find that Mr. Cross was one of the most diligent workers. As he was favorable to the new Constitution he aimed to make that instrument as perfect as possible. He was a leader, indeed, and voiced the best legal talent on such matters as the judiciary, penal enactments, trial by jury, corporations, libel, etc. In 1882 Mr. Cross was elected to the State Senate and served for four sessions. His previous experience was of benefit to him there to some extent. In the Senate he also wielded great influence, as was natural, and was instrumental in having passed many wise measures. He also combatted with vigor such schemes of questionable merit as came up. During his time in the Senate there were many bitter contests in connection with railroad matters and the irrigation question principally. The debates were often acrimonious. Mr. Cross naturally took active part, but, though at times bitter feelings were engendered, he yet all through preserved very harmonious relations with his colleagues. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the entire period that he was a member of the Senate. Since 1886 Mr. Cross has resided in San Francisco. For a time he had as partner James K. Byrne. Afterward he was associated with ex-Judge Denson. He is now single in his profession, however. He has been in practice some twenty years, and in that time, notwithstanding the political interruptions, he has had many important cases. These have been principally in connection with mining, water rights, etc. Mr. Cross has the reputation of being a very capable, painstaking lawyer, who does the best possible for his clients. He is keen, discerning and an excellent judge of character. He belongs to the Bar Association and the Manhattan Club. He is a consistent and steadfast Democrat.

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EDMUND TAUSZKY, in his profession of the law, has been counsel in many cases of general interest. To him also, as Court Commissioner, have been assigned several suits involving large sums of money. His name, therefore, has frequently appeared in the daily papers since he began his practice here. He now enjoys a very fair share of legal business, and this is the more creditable to him inasmuch as it is entirely owing to his own energy and talent. He began without the aid of wealth or influence. By his own resources, indeed, has he gained his present excellent standing and practice at the bar. Outside of his profession, Mr. Tauszky is also well known personally. He has many friends, and this is a natural result of his pleasant, courteous and open manner. No measure of success could change this, indeed; hence, he will always retain the friendship and the good will of those who have known him, and to the rising young advocates this is not unimportant.

The name Tauszky is Hungarian. Than Hungary, there is no other country where people have suffered so much for their patriotic and liberty-loving qualities. Mr. Tauszky's people were of those who "went out" in 1848. His grandfather was, we believe, with Kossuth. They were all in active sympathy with the movement for the rights of the people. His father, in later times, was well-to-do in Pesth. He owned a large brewery there and had extensive business interests. These the family sold when it was decided to come, in 1866, to the new world. The oldest brother of Mr. Edmund Tauszky, who was a physician, had come to the United States some years previously, and it was owing to his favorable reports, indeed, that the family decided to make the change. That gentleman, Mr. Rudolph Tauszky, was then a practicing physician in New York city. He died about two years ago. He was eminent in his profession, and wrote several valuable works on medical subjects; was resident physician at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York; also a surgeon in the United States Army, and took part in active service. Dr. Tauszky visited his brother some years ago.

Mr. Edmund Tauszky was but a child when his people came to the United States. With his parents he resided for some years afterward in New York, where he attended school. Upon his mother's death, in 1869, he went to St. Louis to a married sister, and there he finished his education. To perfect himself in commercial studies, he attended for a time afterward the Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis, the leading business college of that city, from which he received a diploma.

In 1876, Mr. Edmund Tauszky came to California. In this city bent was first given to him in the direction of the law, where he studied with great diligence, and graduated May 28, 1883, and was admitted to practice. While attending the Hastings College of Law, he was with the firm of Wallace, Greathouse & Blanding, succeeded by the present firm of Pillsbury, Blanding & Hayne. He joined them in July, 1879, and was with them until 1885. This was indeed an excellent preparation for him, for it brought him in contact with actual practice and well supplemented his studies. In 1885 he began practice, and since then has been so engaged, and with a steadily increasing business that must be very satisfactory, both from a material standpoint and from the higher standpoint of the evident benefit to clients such an increase shows. He has had charge of some noted cases, and in these he acquitted himself creditably. Mr. Tauszky's study and experience have given him an intimate knowledge of the principles of law and the authorities. He is well read in law matters, and has good practical knowledge in other matters. He prepares his cases exhaustively, and in court his arguments are based on law and sound logic. He speaks pointedly, concisely and plainly. Many of his cases have received considerable publicity in the daily papers, as we stated. His practice has been altogether civil, corporate, probate, real-estate matters, etc. Mr. Tauszky was attorney for the Sutro Tunnel Company in its important litigation, and is now attorney for its successor, the Comstock Tunnel Company. In 1887 he was appointed Court Commissioner. As such commissioner his work has given great satisfaction, indeed. In the noted case of Hinckley *vs.* Stebbins, which involved the California Theater, and in which the niece of Hinckley contested the accounts, etc., of Dr. Stebbins, and other trustees, his report was accepted by both sides as satisfactory. In this, several hundred thousand dollars were involved. The case of Woodward *vs.* Raum was also referred to him. This is the Woodward's Gardens suit. There are four heirs, to sell as a whole, or subdivide, and the question is, which would be most profitable to the heirs, to sell as a whole or subdivide. With Timothy J. Lyons, Mr. Tausky prepared Judge Coffey's decisions for the Law Journal. He also prepared the syllabi of decisions published in book form. The whole, it is intended, will be shortly published.

In politics, Mr. Tauszky has always been a staunch Republican. For several years he has been a trustee of the Mercantile Library. When the matter of consolidation with the Mechanics' Institute came up, Mr. Tauszky strongly opposed this. He was appointed a committee of one to furnish a report on this, although the youngest member of the board, and John S. Hittell was appointed to furnish a counter report. The best argument on both sides was, therefore, presented, and by a vote of four to one afterward consolidation was defeated.

To his law practice he devotes his best energies, and has done so, indeed, from the beginning; hence, his success. He is a thorough lawyer, painstaking, energetic, and certainly has a very bright future before him. Mr. Tauszky belongs to the Concordia Club and the San Francisco Bar Association.

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EDWIN ROBBINS, M. D., whose office is in the Flood Building, has been a resident of California for the past ten years, during which time he has practiced for six years in Los Angeles and in San Francisco about two and a half years. He was born in Tipton, near Birmingham, England, in May, 1850, and received his early education in the schools of his native town. At about the age of twenty-two years he left home and traveled through Canada and the United States, and proceeded to Australia, where he spent seven years, traveling in New Zealand and Australia. He returned to the United States in 1879 and entered the American Eclectic Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in 1882, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine, and at the same time received the honorary diploma of Doctor of Medical Laws. He then entered upon the practice of his profession at Los Angeles, where he remained six years. Coming to San Francisco in December, 1888, he commenced practice here, and has since built up a large and lucrative business. Dr. Robbins makes a specialty of chronic and nervous diseases, in the treatment of which he has been very successful.

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JUDGE ROBERT THOMPSON.—There are certainly few names better known, or even more favorably known, to San Franciscans, than that which heads this sketch. He has been a resident of California ever since 1849, and in San Francisco for many years past. His philanthropic work in different channels since his residence here has made him known to many who would have never learned of him through his practice, and possibly *vice versa*. Being a gentleman of most kindly sympathies and pleasing manner, it is but natural that he should have many friends throughout the State. In many lines of work and thought he shows a youthful ambition, and we doubt not that he will carry on his work with the same energy to the last, and then resign it well content. Indeed he shows in his manner a life well passed, having no regrets over opportunities wasted.

He was born in Waldo county, Maine, of a good American family, established in New England in Colonial days His people went to Maine from Massachusetts, where they had originally located on their arrival from the mother country. With the history of New England, therefore, Judge Thompson is familiar. He remembers his grandmother speaking of the battle of Lexington, of which she was indeed a spectator. This lady, like many of his people, lived to a ripe old age—ninety-eight years. Judge Thompson's father was a militiaman in the war of 1812. The family were generally farmers. Judge Thompson, our subject, was educated in Massachusetts, from 1840, the year of his arrival there. He also commenced the study of law there, and continued it at Philadelphia. Prior to the gold discovery he came westward and traveled about a year in the Western States. He went down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi, and returned to Philadelphia by way of the lakes. It was his intention to follow up the study of law at the latter city, and after his admission to the bar begin his practice in Chicago, but the great gold discovery in California changed his mind.

He left Philadelphia February 1, 1849, with some forty others, on the schooner Thomas Walter, commanded by her owner, after whom it was named, and arrived at Tampico, Mexico, on the 22d. There they engaged horses for riding, and mules for their goods, and so crossed the country to Mazatlan, consuming forty-three days in the journey. At that time of the year it was pleasant enough, and they met with no serious accident or sickness on the way. From Mazatlan their troubles really began. There was then lying there a Mexican schooner of some twenty-three tons, the San Blasina, and this vessel they chartered, or rather she was turned over to them for their passage money. About thirty-five agreed to make the venture, although several hesitated, the vessel was so small and seemingly not stanch. When the passengers took possession it was without wood or water. There was then in the harbor an English whaler, and from this vessel a number of casks were bought, and these were taken on board at night so as to avoid the heavy Mexican duty on such a sale. Water was put in these at San Jose, so they ran some forty miles beyond and there hove to and cleaned and burned out the casks for fresh water. At this place a Scotch bark, the Coloma, was at anchor. A week afterward they started out again. A gale came up and their boat was swamped, their oars lost, and the sails torn. To renew the latter Judge Thompson gave them some of his tents.

The next day they arrived at Cape San Lucas, where several left the vessel. Two friends of Judge Thompson advised him also to do the same; but, as they were unused to roughing it, and the intention of the others being to walk to California, he refused to do so unless a German named Beck,—like himself ,a good shot and with some experience of outdoor life,—also agreed to go along. Beck finally fell in with the plan. They started along the gulf shore and came to where the Coloma was lying. The alcalde of the place strongly advised against such an undertaking as theirs, and although the Coloma was crowded they were finally admitted aboard. All the passengers but one agreed to this, and even he was willing except that he wished to be free in case he should desire to proceed against the captain for overcrowding, and he refused to sign the petition with the others. However they all went aboard, and finally reached San Francisco, after a passage of thirty-five days, June 25, 1849.

Going to Sacramento on a New York pilot boat that had come around the Horn, Judge Thompson recruited his depleted energies for a few days, and then proceeded to the north fork of the American river and spent the summer mining there, being fairly successful, making about an ounce a day. His was a large company there, and they worked together well. When sick or from other cause he could not work, the Judge found a substitute, but at a high price, one time paying an Irishman $12 just for one day's work! During the following autumn he returned to Sacramento, bought a lot and began on it a general merchandise business, in a rudely constructed store, or rather tent, on K street. The great flood of 1850, however, damaged trade so badly that he had to leave, although he had done very well up to that time.

Next with two Ohio men he bought some stock, but he soon sold out his interest, and in the spring of 1851 he went to Calaveras county, where he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar and practiced some eleven years, enjoying a good patronage. He was elected Superintendent of the schools there, and also Justice of the Peace several times,—in fact as long as he desired it. As a Justice he often sat as an associate of the County Judge in certain cases, and hence his title as "Judge." From 1863 to 1867 he followed his profession as an attorney in Alpine county, and since that time he has been a resident of San Francisco, practicing his profession with signal success. Three-fourths of it has been in bankruptcy cases in the Federal Courts. In this class of litigation he has certainly had great experience; but he is good also in general law.

Judge Thompson has always been one of the strongest temperance advocates on the coast, and has specially advanced the cause of the Good Templars. He is a trustee of the Orphans' Home at Vallejo, of which his wife, formerly Miss Caroline Batchelder, was one of the lady managers, being president of the board, indeed, for about fourteen years. Judge Thompson first met her in Andover, Massachusetts, where he taught school in his young days, and he afterward married her in New York city. Two years and a half afterward he returned East from California by way of the Isthmus, and brought her here by way of Cape Horn. The Judge also belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and, naturally, to the Society of Pioneers. He is one of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association. He has three children. His son resides at Suñol; one daughter is the wife of Rev. H. H. Rice, and the other married Fred Warren, of the South San Francisco Water Company.

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ROBERT E. BUNKER, M. D., whose office is at No. 46 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1886, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1889. He was born in Bloomington, Minnesota, in 1864, and is of English and Scandinavian descent, his father being a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Norway. His father's family have been residents of New England for a number of generations.

Robert received his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He commenced the study of medicine in 1885, under the preceptorship of J. R. Freeman, of Minneapolis, with whom he studied one year, and at the same time entered the

Minnesota Hospital College, where he took the course of 1885–'86. On coming to California Dr. Bunker entered the medical department of the University of California, where he graduated in 1889, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He is now the Assistant Police Surgeon of San Francisco, a position he has held since January, 1890. He is also resident physician of the Crocker Old People's Home.

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JAMES MEE was born in Ireland, October 26, 1828, and received his education in his native land. In his youth he entered Temple Moile Agricultural Seminary, north of Ireland, and was graduated from this school with honor. This was one of the most noted educational institutions in Great Britain. Upon reaching man's estate he came to the Pacific coast, making the trip via Cape Horn on the barque Carthagenia. He arrived in San Francisco July 11, 1850, and soon after went to the southern mines, where he remained three years. He was very prosperous in this enterprise, and in 1863 returned to his native land where he wedded the love of his youth. He then came back to California, and re-engaged in mining, which industry he pursued until 1857. In that year he went to San Mateo county and invested in a large herd of cattle; he was occupied with the live-stock business until 1860, when he sold out, as the Government at that time took up all the lands. He then came to San Francisco, and was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. Mee is a great lover of horses, and is largely interested in the development and improvement of the breeds. For twenty years he owned an extensive stable, and spent much time on the turf. He is acknowledged one of the best horsemen on the Pacific coast, and has one of the largest collection of books relating to the horse that can be found in the State of California.

He has made very successful investments and speculations in mining and real estate, and withal has found America a happy and prosperous home.

While a resident of San Mateo county, Mr. Mee was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and discharged his duties with ability and to the satisfaction of the public. He has been frequently urged to accept nominations for office, but has steadily declined to do so. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and is one of the party's leaders. He is a man of public spirit, and gives liberally to the support of all worthy charities.

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PATRICK J. O'NEILL, M. D., whose office is situated at No. 126 Fourth street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1883, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1888. He was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, in 1858, and received his early education in the national schools of Ireland. At the age of sixteen years he came to America, remaining for five years in Rhode Island, and then came to California and was engaged for the first two years in mercantile pursuits. In 1885 he commenced the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Southern California, where he spent three years, graduating in 1888, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then went to New York, where he took a course at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine, from which he received his certificate in the latter part of 1888. Mr. O'Neill then went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical

College, and after a year's study and a course of lectures he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. During those four years Dr. O'Neill had the fullest opportunities of the hospital and college for the practical application of the teaching of the schools. He then came to San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society of San Francisco; of the Young Men's Institute; of the Ancient Order of Foresters; and of the Knights of the Red Branch, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias.

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MICHAEL KANE is an old and retired citizen of Alameda, California. In the fall of 1848 he formed a company of young men in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—sons of wealthy men, organized with much ceremony as the Pittsburg & California Enterprise Company, for the purpose of coming to California and mining for gold; and also organized as a military company for self-protection. Mr. Kane, although then quite a young man, was elected president. Chartering a steamer, they left Pittsburg March 16, and arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, two weeks later, where a committee had arrived previously to purchase mules. They left St. Joseph May 4, some crossing the river at that point, and some further up; and, bidding adieu to civilization, they started across the almost interminable wilds by what was known as the Fremont route, namely, the North Platte, Sublette's cut-off, etc., camping at Green river on the Fourth of July, which day they celebrated in company with the United States Dragoons in camp near by.

The only white settler they saw between St. Joseph and Hangtown (Placerville), was a lame man called "Peg-Leg" Smith, who had married a squaw and was engaged in hunting and trapping on Green river.

The mess under the supervision of Mr. Kane reached Hangtown August 22, 1849. The company had been divided into messes from the start, on account of its large number (310 members), and having the care of so many mules, they arrived somewhat scattering. For protection against Indians on the route, and for the sake of forage and provisions, they were obliged to co-operate in crossing the plains and deserts. Although their primary intention was to remain together after their arrival in California, they immediately found it more convenient to separate.

On the trip they once saw approaching them a band of Sioux Indians, who were apparently returning from a battle, as they had their squaws with them and were carrying several wounded braves on litters. These litters consisted of two long poles fastened at one end to the sides of the ponies, while the other ends dragged upon the ground; and over these, hides were stretched. On approaching a small portion of the emigrant party they stopped and indicated by motions toward their mouth that they desired something to eat. Mr. Kane ordered bread, sugar and tobacco to be given them, and they rode peacefully away.

On reaching the Forty-mile desert, the animals of the emigrant party were greatly reduced in strength, and were scarcely able to get across. One mule indeed, had to be staid up by men walking on each side of him. When within a few miles of Carson river, the animals seemed to smell the water, pricking up their ears and making a direct line for it. The mules on arriving at the bank plunged in full up to their eyes. A rest of three days was enjoyed there.

The party reached Hangtown August

22, but they had virtually disbanded on leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, dividing up into fifty-two messes on account of their having different routes. In crossing the plains, however, they met frequently and exchanged salutations. In Mr. Kane's mess—No. 11—were six persons. He had furnished their outfit on condition that they should pay him in work on shares for two years; but on arriving here he released them from their obligations, as it appeared that each one would make more money by working independently for himself; and he said they might pay him when they could. One man indeed did pay him,—about $100,—which was all that Mr. Kane ever received on those contracts. The outfit for the whole mess has cost him $2,500.

The first winter in California Mr. Kane mined at Mud Springs. Early that season he went to San Francisco for his mail and goods, which had been shipped by sea; but the storage on the goods was so high that he told the warehouse man that he might keep the goods for the storage charges, as he could get the same in Sacramento at the same prices.

Meeting his old friend, Colonel Geary, Alcalde of the city, he was advised to select and accept a lot in San Francisco. After examination, he returned to his friend, disgusted with the appearance of the place, saying he would not pay even the charges for recording the claim to the best 160 acres he could find in the city. Colonel Geary replied that he would regret it some day.

Mr. Kane returned to the mines. It had then commenced to rain, thus introducing one of the wettest winters ever witnessed in California. During a beautiful interval of the weather in February, Mr. Kane started for Downieville. At Marysville, on his way, he bought a half interest in four yoke of oxen, and he with his partner proceeded toward Downieville. On approaching Yuba river, a terrible snow-storm delayed them about two weeks. After the storm had ceased they moved upon a bar in the river where the road to Downieville crossed it; and, as there was no wagon road leading further, they sold their oxen to a butcher for considerably more than they had paid for them. Storing their provisions at the bar, they proceeded on foot, camping in the deep snow at the top of the ridge the first night.

On waking the next morning, Mr. Kane was horrified to find an Indian lying along side of him. Finding the snow too deep for further progress by way of the ridge, they returned and took the river road to Downieville. On arrival there, they found that this village then consisted of only two or three log cabins and a few occupants, and provisions becoming scarce; but soon a pack train came in loaded with provisions, arriving by the only road open through the snow.

After a time they started out prospecting, turning by a dam the Yuba river above Downieville out of its channel, but did not find gold in paying quantities. The remainder of the winter season they spent at Rough and Ready, near Grass Valley. At that place they made about $10 a day, in the dry diggings.

The next summer (1851) Mr. Kane returned to "the States."

In the spring of 1853 he again came to California, by way of Panama, having been appointed United States Mail Agent for the trip. Afterward he was appointed by Major Richard P. Hammond, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, to be one of the Inspectors of Customs, which position he held for a term. He was then promoted to the position of Government Storekeeper. These two positions he held under the administration of

President Pierce. Under Buchanan he was appointed United States Appraiser, and this post he held four years. Next Mr. Kane was a member of the firm of Hunter, Wand & Co., wholesale liquor dealers. After Mr. Hunter died the firm bought his interest and their name changed to Wand, Kane & Co.; subsequently Wand sold out to Fergus O'Leary, and the firm style became Kane, O'Leary & Co. Five years after that, January 1, 1882, they sold out to Newmark, Gruenburg & Co., and since that time Mr. Kane has been comparatively out of business, though he is interested in various enterprises.

In the fall of 1884, he made a trip to Europe, and on his return visited the World's Fair at New Orleans. He is a life member of the Pioneer Society of San Francisco, and has served the same as Director for several terms of one year each.

Mr. Kane was born in county Derry, Ireland, in March, 1817, and in 1830 the family emigrated to America, locating at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in which city he learned the cabinet-making trade; and afterward he carried on the business in partnership with a cousin also named Michael Kane. In the great fire in 1845, he was burned out, losing his dwelling-house, ware-rooms and factory. After that he formed a partnership in business with William B. Roberts, who was soon afterwards elected Colonel of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which proceeded to Mexico. Colonel Roberts having died at the close of the war with Mexico, in the city of Mexico, his remains were brought to Pittsburg by Mr. Kane's brother, James, Lieutenant of the Hibernia Greens, a a company of the Second Regiment, whereupon Mr. Kane closed out the business of the firm.

The gold excitement of 1849 determined him to organize a company to come to California. He has a fine, comfortable home in Alameda, toward the west end of Railroad avenue, where he is surrounded with a happy family and all the comforts of a quiet life.

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JEROME A. ANDERSON, M. D., whose office is in the Odd Fellows building, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1872, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1873. He was born in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1847, and his early education was received in the public schools of Kansas, to which State his parents had moved during his early childhood. He later attended a private seminary at Neosho Falls, Kansas. He commenced the study of medicine in 1868, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. W. Driscoll, of Neosho Falls, with whom he studied three years. In 1871 he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he remained one year, and in 1872 entered the medical department of the University of California, graduating in 1873, in the first class graduating from that institution, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered in the practice of his profession in San Francisco, where he has since been continuously engaged. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society of California, of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, Fellow of the San Francisco Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, ex-President of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of California, President of the Golden Gate Branch of the Theosophical Society, and editor of a literary monthly, the *New Californian*.

Dr. Anderson's family have been residents of America for many generations, and are probably of Scotch descent. Five generations in a direct line have been school-teachers, including the Doctor, he having paid his expenses through the university by teaching school. His father, W. G. Anderson, came from North Carolina with his parents when a child. He was also a pioneer settler of Kansas. The parents both died in Kansas since the Doctor's arrival in California.

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GEORGE GERLACH, M. D., whose office is at No. 1,000 Webster street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1867, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1874. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1846, the son of George Gerlach, who was a director of the high school of Alzey, Hesse-Darmstadt. This was a very ancient town, established by the Romans during the invasion by Julius Cæsar. The family have been educators and professional men for generations.

George received his early education in the public schools of Germany, graduating in the high school of his native city in 1863. He then commenced the study of medicine as a pharmacist, and graduated at the College of Pharmacy in 1865. In that year he came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the drug business, and at the same time commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Aitken of that city, with whom he studied almost two years. Dr. Gerlach then came to California and engaged in the drug business, and at the same time entered the Medical College of the Pacific, now the Cooper Medical College, where he graduated in 1874, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered into private practice, which he has since continued. He is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco.

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JOHN A. WALL.—While the subject of this notice has not the distinction of being a pioneer of the Golden State, he has the next best honor, that of being a native. He was born in Alameda county, October 7, 1860, his parents having emigrated here during the early days of the settlement of the Pacific coast; the father was a farmer by occupation, and he also gave considerable attention to the raising of live-stock.

Young Wall attended the common schools of Oakland during his boyhood, and when he was older he went to the State of Michigan and entered the Battle Creek College, where he completed his literary studies.

On his return to California he entered the law office of Nye & Richardson, of Oakland, with whom he remained about one year, and then went into the office of Charles and Ben Darwin in San Francisco, where he finished his studies in one year and a half, and was admitted to the bar in 1885,—since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and has offices at 325 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

In 1885 he married Miss Alice M. M. Winter of Cloverdale, California.

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RUDOLPH HEROLD, a pioneer musician of the Pacific coast, and an honored citizen of San Francisco for nearly forty years, was born in the province of Saxony, Prussia, in 1831, where he was also reared and educated. At an early age he developed musical talent and began taking lessons, and afterward entered the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, where he pursued his studies under the gifted Mendelssohn and Moscheles and other eminent teachers. Upon reaching manhood he came to the United States, and the following year to the Pacific coast, with the Catherine Hayes' Opera Troupe. He decided to remain here, believing the prospects in the musical profession would be more permanent than following the uncertain fortunes of an operatic company. After coming here he was prominently identified with all the musical events of the future metropolis. The Italian opera, given at the old Metropolitan theater under Segnore Bianchi, was conductedby Mr. Herold, and also the management of the grand concert in 1870, to aid in liquidating the debt on the Mercantile Library, was entrusted to him, in company with Camilla Urso. In 1871 Mr. Herold went to Europe to make an extended tour, and was stricken with paralysis, but recovered in 1876 and resumed his famous popular matinees, which he continued until 1883. Among all the leading musicians he was recognized as a master, and was justly popular in the profession. He collected a magnificent library at a great expense, comprising many rare works of great value. His death occurred in July, 1888, mourned by a large circle of friends, and leaving a widow and four sons, three of whom adopted the musical profession, and all were born in this city. Rudolph is at the head of an insurance business in this city; Oscar is now in Honolulu; Roderick is engaged in the musical profession, and Hugo is now pursuing his studies in Italy.

Roderick, the third son, has inherited the musical talent of his father in a marked degree, and has taken a prominent position in the profession. He was reared and received his education in this city, early developing talent for music, and under his father's teaching enjoyed unusual opportunities. He and his brother Oscar went to Europe, where they pursued their musical studies in Stuttgart and Paris, and after their return Roderick engaged in teaching. He has appeared in public a number of times, acquitting himself with credit, and receiving favorable notice from the profession and the press.

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HERMAN A. MUHR, M. D., a physician and surgeon of the regular school, was born in Pomerania, Prussia, in 1825, a son of Dr. Adolph and Emilie (Stilke) Muhr. The father had studied chemistry under the celebrated Oerstedt, in Copenhagen, had the honor of the personal friendship of A. v. Humboldt, became a physician and surgeon, and served as an army surgeon in the war against Napoleon, and died of apoplexy in 1836, aged forty-eight. Mrs. Muhr survived him nearly half a century, dying in 1885, at the age of eigty-seven.

H. A. Muhr was educated from the age of nine at Berlin, receiving a collegiate and university education. Being of liberal tendencies in politics, he was interested in the revolutionary movement in 1848, like General Siegel, Carl Schurz and many others who have become well known in the United States, and with whom he became intimate in this counry. He found refuge in Paris, and in 1849 entered the "Ecole de Medecine," or medical college of that city, where he took a full course of three years, including the "externe" education or practice, which consisted in attendance at different "outside" hospitals of the city, which attendance was enforced to insure completeness of instruction, the advanced students thus learning to perform all the duties of an assistant physician and surgeon. Receiving his diploma in 1852, he was married in Germany, in 1854, to Miss Augusta Muller, born in 1832, and came to America in that year, settling in New York city. For the first four months he was engaged chiefly with the sick of the Social Benevolent Society of that city, composed of Germans and German-Americans, numbering about 250 members. He then became the regular physician of the members and their families at a regular salary, and served there fourteen years, but had to give up the position for more general practice, continued for nineteen years. He was a resident of that city thirty-three years. His republican tendencies found full scope on his arrival in America, and he soon became a real republican, even before he was a citizen. He identified himself with the Republican party as early as 1856, taking an active part even to the prejudice of his professional interests He was Chairman of the German Republican Club of New York city for five terms, and delegate to the Republican General Committee of the city and county of New York, enjoying the fullest confidence and intimacy of the most prominent leaders of that party.

Dr. Muhr was attacked with a serious disease of the eyes in 1877, losing entirely the sight of the left eye, and taking five years of treatment before the cataract was removed from the right eye by Dr. Knapp, a prominent oculist of New York. Still active for his years, and despite his partial blindness, he continued to practice his profession, and in 1887 concluded to seek the genial climate of California. He settled in Oakland, and has here carried on his professional labors with success and marked acceptance wherever he has become known in the brief period of his residence.

Dr. and Mrs. Muhr have had seven children, of whom five are living: Julia, the wife of Arnold Entzman, now of Alameda, an ex-officer of the Austrian army, later employed in the office of the United States Surveyor General, and at present a bookkeeper in San Francisco. They have two daughters, the oldest born in New York, where they were married, and the youngest born in California. Adolph F., a photographer, formerly of Chicago for many years, and now of the firm of Richthofen & Co., photographers, of Denver; Helena, living with her parents; Herman, Jr., cashier and bookkeeper in a mercantile house in San Francisco; Theodore, now of the firm of Eichwede, Muhr & Co., grocers of this city. All the children have had the advantages of a good education. Two maternal uncles of the children, Ferdinand and Herman Muller, came to America in 1857, and served in the Union army during the civil war. Ferdinand was promoted as a Lieutenant for bravery in the field, and was severely wounded at the battle of Cross Keys. Herman was an orderly with General Kearny. Both are residents of New York city.

With his literary tastes and deep political convictions, Dr. Muhr has recently accepted the editorship of the widely circulated German weekly, the Oakland *Journal*, corresponding, too, for the *Nord California Journal*, Sacramento; the California *Tribune*, Fresno; the San Jose *Herald;* the *Freie Blätter*, Tacoma and Portland, Oregon. His sharp *causeries* are widely copied in many other papers.

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EDWIN O. COCHRANE, D. D. S., whose office is situated at No. 850 Market street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1874, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1869. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1848, and received his early education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1866. He commenced the study of his profession in the office of Dr. J. W. Allen, entering that office as a student, but having an interest in the practice before he left for New York in 1870. He remained at that place and vicinity for the next four years, engaged in the practice of dentistry. In 1874 he came to the Pacific coast, and has since been continuously engaged in dental practice in San Francisco since 1876 in his present office. On the organization of the dental department of the University of California, he was appointed Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, and in 1884 was appointed Clinical Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, now called prosthetic dentistry. This position he resigned in 1886, his private engagements not allowing him to hold that position longer.

Dr. Cochrane's family are among the early settlers of this country. His father was a native of Kentucky, and his mother of New York. His father was for many years a well-known business man of New Orleans.

MRS. SARAH E. HENSHAW, the subject of this sketch, was born in Connecticut, a descendant in the fourth generation of President Jonathan Edwards, and is a grandaughter of Colonel Daniel Tyler, the Adjutant of Colonel Israel Putnam of Bunker Hill. Her grandmother was the daughter of Timothy Edwards, the eldest son of Jonathan and the uncle of Aaron Burr. General Daniel Tyler, a son of the Revolutionary Colonel Daniel and the uncle of Mrs. Henshaw, is well known in the history of the country. He was in the regular army during most of his mature life, and served with distinction throughout the civil war. After the war he was entrusted by the United States Government with important commissions abroad, and finally retiring from active service discovered important iron deposits in Alabama, founded the town of Anniston, established iron foundries and became largely interested in railroad enterprises. His home was at Red Bank, New Jersey, where he died a few years since, aged over eighty. His nephew, General Robert O. Tyler, was on General Sheridan's staff throughout the civil war, and earned a name scarcely less distinguished. He died from effect of wounds received in battle, about the end of the strife. Mrs. Henshaw also rendered valuable service to the cause of the Union during that memorable period as Secretary of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission in Chicago. She contributed to the literature of that valuable succursal department of the great strife for national existence,—a work entitled "Our Branch and its Tributaries." She has occasionally written for the Century and Lippincott Magazines. Since her arrival in Oakland in 1873, she has been actively interested in the benevolent societies of the city, being for many years Secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society, and retiring therefrom only to devote herself to charities needing greater efforts for their success. She was also the first secretary of the Fabiola Hospital.

Mrs. Henshaw married early in life, Edward C. Henshaw, who was born in Vermont in 1825, a relative of Bishop Henshaw, of Rhode Island, and of David R. Henshaw, at one time Secretary of the Navy. The first American Henshaws were two orphan lads sent out from England by their guardian with the view of thus more easily diverting their inheritance to his own use. They grew to manhood in Boston, where David died without issue. Joshua there married and lived to an advanced age, and from him are descended the Henshaws of this country. A branch of the family settled in Middletown, Connecticut, before the Revolution, and rendered valuable aid to the Continental army, by securing stores, provisions, etc., for the troops without compensation. For this service he was after the war honored by a visit from General Washington at his home near Middletown, and the mementos of that visit are still preserved by the family. It was from this branch that Edward C. Henshaw descended. He became a midshipman in the United States navy, serving under Captain Tatnall, who afterward became a Commodore in the Confederate service. Withdrawing from the navy, Mr. Henshaw went West with his wife, and was engaged in business for some twelve or fifteen years, chiefly in Ottawa, Illinois. There were born to them the children hereafter named. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Henshaw organized and equipped an artillery company, largely at his own private cost, and offered it to the State. He was commissioned its Captain by Governor Yates, and served throughout the war. After the war he entered the regular army, and served seven years more, dying finally in service at Fort McKavitt, Texas, in 1872. One of his brothers, Major John Cory Henshaw, served through the Seminole war, and later through the Rebellion.

The living children of Mrs. Sarah E. Henshaw are four sons, all now of mature years:

Edwin T. Henshaw, who came to California before the other members of the family. He is now a member of the firm of Taylor, Henshaw & Taylor, prosperous lumber merchants of this city. His wife, by birth, May Ranlett, a native of Maine, was reared in California from childhood. They have two children.

Frederick W. Henshaw graduated from the University of California, and early entered the profession of the law, was elected Police Judge of the city for three terms, and from that office was elected to one of the Judgeships of the Superior Court of the county, a position he yet fills. He married Grace S. Tubbs, a daughter of Hiram Tubbs, and has two children.

William G. is vice-President of the Union Savings Bank, of Oakland, and is largely interested in real estate. He married Kitty Tubbs, also a daughter of Hiram Tubbs, and has two children.

Tyler Henshaw, the youngest son, as yet unmarried, is secretary of the H. C. Gregory Company, manufacturers and agents of mining and milling machinery in San Francisco.

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J. P. P. VAN DEN BERGH, M. D., who has retired from active practice, is one of the pioneer physicians of California, having been in practice in this State since 1850, most of the time in San Francisco. He was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Rhine, Germany, in 1815, soon after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, the son of Casper Lietrio Van den Bergh, who was also a physician, and practiced for many years in Germany and France. He was an army physician with Napoleon I, and in the French invasion to Moscow lost his nose and upper lip.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the gymnasium of his native city, and later entered the University of Bonn, where he graduated in 1834, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once went to Brussels, where for three years he was engaged in medical practice. He was then commissioned as Assistant Surgeon to the British army in the East India service, but through the influence of a medical friend he resigned his commission and remained in the hospital service in England for three years. In 1839 he came to the United States, where he engaged in the practice of medicine in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later in Richland county, Ohio. In 1847 he removed to Iowa, where he was among the early settlers, and where he was engaged in his profession until 1850. In the spring of that year he crossed the plains to California, arriving in August, and after a short time devoted to merchandising, Dr. Van den Bergh again took up the practice of medicine, which he continued until twelve years ago, when he was disabled by an accident in which his hip was crushed. Since that time he has devoted himself to real estate operations and building.

The Doctor has been three times married, and has had twenty-four children, ten of whom are now living. He has had for many years an extensive practice, and is one of the very few men yet living, who was in practice in this State in 1850.

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MAJOR MOSES G. COBB, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, was born in Princeton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, November 24, 1820, and is the son of New England parents; the father, Elias H. Cobb, was a carriage manufacturer in Princeton; the mother's maiden name was Rebecca Boylston. Our subject received his education in New England, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1843; he then studied law, graduating at the law school of Harvard University in 1846. He then engaged in the practice of law in Boston, from 1846 to 1861, the legal firm being Dana & Cobb.

At an early day Major Cobb took an active interest in military affairs, and in 1853 organized the Boston Light Artillery, which was under his command until 1858. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a new company known as Cobb's Battery, went to the front and served in the army of the Potomac. In the winter of 1861 he resigned the command of this battery and came to the Pacific coast, located at Stockton and engaged in the practice of his profession there till 1867, when he came to San Francisco, and for the past twenty-three years he has been a successful practitioner in the courts of the city and State. At the outset of the paper he was connected with the San Francisco *Law Journal*, holding the position of editor on pleading; his extensive experience and natural ability fitted him well for this work, which he conducted for quite a while.

While a resident of Stockton Major Cobb was a member of the School Board; he raised the Stockton Light Battery, and held the command for two years, until he left that city. While living in his native State he was a member of the Governor's Council for a term of years. He was commander of the Ancient Honorable Artillery Corps in 1856,—a branch of the corps of the same name there and now established in London, and founded in Boston in 1836.

Politically the Major is identified with the Republican party. He was formerly a Whig, afterward a Douglas Democrat. For a great many years he has been a prominent member of the Masonic Order; he is a Knight Templar, and also belongs to the Boston Encampment, Boston, Massachusetts, I. O. O. F., and Olive Branch Lodge, at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

JUDGE A. C. ADAMS is not only an honored member of the San Francisco bar and the Society of California Pioneers, but is also a pioneer of the Columbian Exposition city. He is a native of the "Keystone" State, and was born in 1824. His parents removed to Illinois in 1836, and located just outside of Chicago, at Downer's Grove, one of the earliest settlements. He attended school there during his boyhood, and then returned to his native State and entered the Franklin Institute, where he took a four years' course. He read law in Chicago with Messrs. Spring and Goodrich, who for many years were leading members of the bar of Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1848.

The discovery of gold in California the following year, which attracted the notice of the whole country, determined him in his future course; he came to the Pacific coast early in 1850, making the trip across the plains, and for several years was engaged in mining and trading. He then returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1869 he was appointed District Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, consisting of Calaveras, Amador and El Dorado counties. At the expiration of his term of office, he received the nomination, and was reëlected for the ensuing term of six years. At the close of this term he came to San Francisco, and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of law in this city. While devoting a great portion of his time to general civil practice, he has been prominently identified with litigation connected with the swamp land reclamation districts of the State.

Judge Adams is reserved and thoughtful in his manner, painstaking and deliberate in his pleading and decisions, and there are few members of the profession whose opinions are entitled to greater respect.

Charles A. Adams, son of Judge Adams, is associated with his father in practice. He is a native of California, and has been reared and educated there. When he was a pupil in the high school he was authority on parliamentary law; afterwards he entered the Hastings College of Law, and is the youngest graduate of that institution. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1889.

Charles A. Adams is prominently identified with the Ancient Order of Foresters, and is Past Chief Ranger of the order; he is also connected with many other fraternal organizations.

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DR. CALVIN MOORE, deceased, whose office was for many years in St. Ann's building, San Francisco, was a resident of California from 1871, and was engaged in the practice of dentistry from early manhood, first in the State of Maine, and later in this State. He was born in York county, Maine, in 1824, and his early education was received in the public schools of that State. He commenced the study of dentistry in Boston, Massachusetts, at about the age of twenty years, when dentistry in America was in an infant state of development. The Doctor was present at the second operation in which ether was administered in dental practice. After completing the study of his profession, he located in his native State in Belfast until 1871, when he came to California. Dr. Moore has been recognized for the past eighteen years as one of the leading dentists of the Pacific coast. He died March 5, 1890, and has been succeeded in his office and practice by his step-son, Dr. C. W. Locke, who was his assistant for twelve years.

Dr. Locke was born in Belfast, Maine, in 1854, and received his early education in the public schools of that city, and later attended Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he graduated in 1874. In 1876 he commenced the study of dentistry, under the preceptorship of Dr. Moore, with whom he remained until 1882, since which time he has been engaged in his present profession.

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JOHN D. POWELL, D. D. S., who occupied rooms 43-44-46, Academy of Sciences building, was born in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, California, in 1862. He received his early education in the public schools of Healdsburg, and later attended for three years the Santa Clara College, and for two years the Lytton Springs College. In 1883 he commenced the study of dentistry, under the preceptorship of Dr. E. W. Biddle, a dentist of Healdsburg, with whom he remained two years. He then went East and entered the Philadelphia Dental College, where he graduated in 1885. He at once entered into the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he remained several years. In 1889 he returned to San Francisco, and has since that time been engaged in his profession.

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HON. FRANK J. MOFFITT.—As a rule, when meeting one who has made a name for himself in either political or commercial life, we expect to find a man who has felt the weight of years, and gathers the successes of his position from the hard experiences of the past. This is, however, not always the case; and especially here in California are met admirable instances of the welding together of the ardor and enterprise of youth with the wisdom and ability so often relegated to age. A better example of this fact can hardly be found than is presented in the case of Hon. Frank J. Moffitt, the editor and one of the proprietors of the Oakland *Daily Times*, whose life counted by events and successes would seem to require twice the number of years it has contained.

Mr. Moffitt is a native of Oakland, born October 16, 1859, and is the typical and representative native son of the Golden State. In 1879, when less than twenty years of age, he began his newspaper experience, establishing in that year the East Oakland *News*. In a short time he sold out, and going down to Newark began the Newark *Enterprise*, conducting it with success for some time. Later he took a position on the reportorial staff of the San Francisco *Examiner*, doing effective work for that paper. In 1884, Mr. Moffitt established the Oakland *Enquirer*, carrying it on until he sold out to F. A. Leach and resumed work upon the *Examiner*. Finally, in 1889, he purchased the Oakland *Daily Times*, the only morning paper in the city. When he took it in hand three reporters only were employed upon it, and its edition was run off on a single cylinder Cottrell press. To-day ten reporters are kept busily employed and a double-cylinder Hoe press and patent folding outfit does not meet the requirements of the popular paper, and a perfecting press will soon supplant it. The circulation has been more than quadrupled, and the paper is regarded with pride by the better and business element of the city for its bold and fearless stand in regard to moral matters and against monopoly or jobbery. The *Times* is rightly considered one of the brightest and breeziest journals on the coast, clean and pure, yet witty and readable; severe when occasion warrants, yet never malicious. A very attractive feature is the suburban work, covering as it does news from the dozen or so small hamlets tributary to Oakland. But, notwithstanding the press of his editorial and other duties, Mr. Moffitt has found time always to take an active interest in local and general politics. He is a Democrat of pronounced views, but liberal in carrying them out, being always ready to help the best cause. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the new city charter was successfully carried in 1889 through the Legislature, a matter of general congratulation, although Mr. Moffitt was not congratulated for this piece of work by the workers of his party. When president of the Oakland Board of Trade, he took the lead in diffusing information in regard to the unequaled attractions of the city, and in forwarding many public works of a beneficial nature. Mr. Moffitt has served his county also in more than one public capacity. He was deputy Sheriff of Alameda county during the shrievalty of Mr. McCleverty, and has twice been returned to Sacramento, first in 1885 as a member of the Assembly, and secondly in 1887 to the State Senate, being the youngest member of this house at the time, and one of the youngest ever in attendance. During these years he proved his fitness for legislative work, promoting actively many good measures and watching well the interests of his constituents. As a speaker he is very effective, and is a power in the conventions, all of which he attends, and is now on all the central committees of his party in the State, city and county. It is the general feeling that other and more honorable, if not more responsible, offices than those he has so far held lies before him in the future should he care to aspire, but as it is he is regarded as a coming man in his party.

He is a member of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W., and many other organizations.

Mr. Moffitt is married and has a son.

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W. S. HARLOW.—No brighter record can be made than to have performed honestly and diligently the duty of the hour, no matter what the circumstances of the case. To have done so all life through is the remark of a reliable and trusted citizen, and he is worthy of our highest regard and truest respect. As such a one *par excellence* we cite the name of W. S. Harlow, the under-Sheriff of Alameda county, for the past seventeen years connected with that office, and previously a journalist of eminence.

Mr. Harlow was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, February 2, 1838, the family removing to Troy the following year. His father, James Harlow, came to California in 1849, being followed a year later by his wife, and the sons being left at school to complete their education. W. S. Harlow received his education first in the public schools of Troy, and later at a boarding school at the East Greenbush and Schodac Academy near Albany. In the fall of 1852, he with his three brothers, set out for the voyage around Cape Horn to join their parents in California. The trip was made on the ship George Raynes, and is looked back to with many pleasant memories. They reached San Francisco in 1853, and Mr. Harlow became assistant to his father in the mercantile business then carried on by him in San Francisco. In 1857 they removed to Oroville, Butte county, and the succeeding four years were spent in the mines in that vicinity. His father died in San Francisco in 1883, but his mother is still alive at a good old age.

Since 1870 Mr. Harlow has been engaged

in journalism, and in that year began his permanent residence in Oakland: we find him then in connection with the Oakland *Transcript* in an editorial capacity, and later on the *News*, of which he had charge of the local department. One day in November, 1875, he was sitting in the court-house taking a report of a case, when Harry Morse, who was then the Sheriff of Alameda County, proposed to him to become his under-Sheriff. After some hesitation he took the position, and since then has been constantly in the office, and practically in charge of all its affairs. Mr. Harlow is now the oldest Sheriff officer in California, with the single exception of Thomas Cunningham, Sheriff of San Joaquin county. He has known many exciting times and stirring episodes, being often in trying and perilous circumstances, but always prompt, energetic and successful. Reference to some of the most famous incidents will be found elsewhere in connection with the criminal history of this section, Alameda, Santa Clara and San Joaquin counties being the haunts and scenes of operations of the Mexican and Spanish desperadoes, who were once numerous in California. As would be expected from his long experience in the office, Mr. Harlow is regarded as an authority upon procedure and the management of his office. His work, "Duties of Sheriffs and Constables," published by Summer, Whitney & Co., in 1884, is the leading authority on the subject on this coast, and is in the hands of every lawyer. Mr. Harlow is also in constant receipt of letters asking information on new points arising from all over the coast, even from judges. As is natural from his long continuancy with legal matters, Mr. Harlow is himself a thorough lawyer, and his admittance to practice in 1888 is but a proper tribute to his attainments. He is very popular, not alone with the legal profession, but with the general public, being regarded as an efficient, energetic and thoroughly reliable official, and of those engaging personal qualities that cannot fail of creating a favorable impression. He writes a good deal still for the press, utilizing such incidents as come in his way in his office—a work that is much appreciated by the press of the section.

He is a member of the Athenian Club, and is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Harlow is married, and has had and lost one child—a daughter. Of his two brothers, one, J. C. Harlow, is State Printer of Nevada, an office he has held for three terms. The other, James E. Harlow, has been in the employment of Locke & Laven son of Sacramento for the past twenty years.

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ADAM TRIBE DICKSON, M. D., whose office is at No. 322 Third street, has been a resident of California since 1886, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine for the past twenty years. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1845. His early education was received in the grammar schools of his native place, graduating in the high school of that city. He commenced the study of medicine in 1864 in the University of Glasgow, where he graduated in 1870, after a full course of six years, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered into the practice of medicine, which he continued in Scotland for three years. He was then engaged about three years in the New Zealand emigration service, having been appointed by the New Zealand Government, Surgeon, his business carrying him between New Zealand and Great Britain. Later he took a course and passed the necessary examination at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving his diploma

M H Logan Ph.G. M.D.

and becoming a member of that college. He then practiced for four years in Lancashire, England, and for several years again in Scotland. In 1886 he removed to the United States, settling in California, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco. He is the examining physician for several benevolent societies in San Francisco.

Dr. Dickson belongs to a family of physicians, there having been a number of both his father's and his mother's side for several generations back. His grandfather was a surgeon in the royal navy for many years.

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MILBURN HILL LOGAN, Ph. G., M. D.—Although still but a young man, Dr. Logan has by his energy and ability already risen to a very high rank in that most laborious and taxing profession, the medical. He has had a busy life and a successful one, and the only wonder to the writer is, how he has managed to accomplish all he has during his years.

Dr. Logan was born in the little village of Richview, Washington county, Illinois, August 5, 1855, and is the son of J. I. and Unity J. (Livesay) Logan. His father is now living at St. Helena, Napa county, in this State, where he is carrying on an extensive furniture business On another page will be found a full description of his most interesting life. The family removed to Centralia, Illinois, where his father entered the business in which he is at present engaged. Here young Logan attended common schools until he was nine years of age, when he came with his parents across the plains to California, spending six months on the journey and visiting Salt Lake City and all points of interest, finally reaching this State in August, 1864. After remaining a short time at Santa Clara, the family removed to Oakland and there Milburn attended school for two terms. Here his father met with severe financial reverses, being robbed of nearly all he possessed, and after remaining a year they went to Napa county, locating at St. Helena, and taking a small farm on the outskirts of the town, known later as Logan's Addition to St. Helena. Here Milburn attended grammar and private schools until 1871, spending his vacations and times of leisure in working for his father and brother at carpentry, building, etc. In 1873 and 1874 he took private instructions from Dr. C. W. Hughes, now deceased, in physics, hygiene and physiology, and from J. P. Dinsmore, M. D., now also deceased, in the principles and practice of homeopathy. In 1875 he entered the University of California, College of Chemistry, class of 1879. After two years' attendance there, during a vacation, he temporarily lost his eye-sight by the premature explosion of a large can of blasting powder. This necessitated his ceasing study for nearly two years, and largely determined his future course. After so long an absence from his class, and also wishing to begin life in earnest and be independent, he abandoned the idea of completing at that time his course at the University, and entered the California Medical College at Oakland, his university career giving an advantage of six months' time. In 1881 he graduated with the highest honors at the head of a large class, there meeting the estimable lady who afterward became his wife. After a few weeks' rest at home, he began practice in San Francisco, re entered the university and took the gold medal at graduation in the department of pharmacy, thus completing his university course. Shortly afterward he was elected Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical

College. Two years later, in 1883, on the resignation of Professor S. P. Mead, A. B., he was promoted to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology, which he still holds.

Dr. Logan has practiced continuously in the city since July, 1881, when he first opened his office, building up rapidly a very large and lucrative practice, which necessitates the employment of several assistants. It should be stated that Dr. Logan is an eclectic physician conscientiously selecting or choosing from any or all schools the methods and treatment best adapted to particular cases. He has had great success in his practice, a result of his assiduous care and careful study of each case, not less than to skill and experience. Dr. Logan is well read, being a graduate of the Chautauqua Scientific and Literary Circle, in addition to his scientific and professional courses. Notwithstanding his multifarious professional engagements he has yet found time to write two works, standards in their line, the one a system of urinology, and the other a system of organic chemistry, suited to the practical uses of the student. He has been a very prominent member of the Knights of Pythias since the early part of 1878, having since then assisted in organizing many lodges, and been a member of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of the F. & A. M., a thirty-second-degree member of the Scottish Rite, and ninety-fifth-degree member of the Egyptian Rite of Freemasonry, of the A. O. U. W., of the K. & L. of H., and of the K. of H.

Dr. Logan has always had a fondness for study, paying great attention especially to numismatics, having formed a large and valuable collection of coins, among them a coin or medal of the time of Moses, a most antique specimen. Archæology is another of his favorite pursuits, coupled with kindred branches, and in mineralogy, conchology, etc., he has been an ardent collector. He has also a fine collection of petrifactions. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe and the British Isles, spending considerable time in study and observation, visiting the famous hospitals and seats of learning, especially at Edinburgh, London, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Italy, as well as other parts.

Dr. Logan was married May 30, 1883, to Miss Leta A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Rosekrans, who are of old Knickerbocker stock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. N. L. Rowell, at the Rosekrans residence in San Francisco, in the presence of a large number of the friends of both parties. They have now one son, Milburn Homer, four years and a half old. Dr. Logan's office is centrally located at 101 Grant avenue, corner of Geary. His residence is at 627 Webster street, near Hayes.

We have entered somewhat more fully into his biography than is customary for the reason that the history of Dr. Logan is of great value, especially to the young, as showing what may be accomplished, even at an early age, by energy and application, when combined with natural talent.

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OTTO H. HUND, M. D., whose office is at No. 716 Howard street, residence at 1634 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1881, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1880. He was born in Homberg, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1857, receiving his early education in the gymnasium of that city. In 1871 he came to the United States and settled in New York, where he commenced the study of pharmacy, graduating in 1877 at the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York. He then commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. John Friedrich, of that city. In 1877 he entered the medical department of the University of New York, at which he graduated in 1880, after a full course of three years, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Hund at once entered into the practice of medicine as assistant to his uncle, Dr. Friedrich, for one year, and visiting at the same time the clinics of the hospitals. In 1881 he came to California, where he has since been engaged in San Francisco in the active practice of his profession. In 1887 he went to New York, and passed through a course at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine, receiving the diploma of that institution.

Dr. Hund's father was a clergyman of the Lutheran church, and was also professor at the Seminary of Homberg. A number of the Doctor's uncles and immediate ancestors were members of the medical and other professions. The record of the family extends back to the ninth century; the family up to the last generations having been prominent land-owners in that part of Germany, and since then professional men. His uncle, Dr. Friedrich, of New York, under whose care Dr. Hund and his brother were brought up after the death of their father, is a well-known physician, having practiced in New York for over thirty years.

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PETER WILHELM POULSON, COUNT FAGERSTJERNA, M. D., Ph. D., Captain of Infantry, and First Lieutenant of Artillery, and General-in-chief for the Order of the Golden Cross, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1841. His mother's family was sent to Norway from Germany, by Dr. Martin Luther, as Lutheran priests, to carry out his reformation, and continued a line of priests for more than 300 years. His father's family is of old Swedish lineage, the Counts Fagerstjerna. Sven Nelson Fagerstjerna was governor of Skaane, Sweden, and his son, Count Paul Svenson Fagerstjerna, married a lady from Halland, Sweden, and emigrated to Denmark, where he bought large estates, but at his death left the children as minors. The Countess, a very beautiful woman, married again, and the children were sent out in the world.

The Doctor's father, Count Ole Poulson-Fagerstjerna, received a military education, and became a distinguished engineer, architect and inventor, and a well-known manager of large manufactories and enterprises. When Count Peter Wilhelm was five years old he was made a pupil of the Royal Military School, where he remained to his eleventh year, when his mother died, and he was transferred to the Royal College of Literary Education, and graduated there when fifteen years old. About a year later he entered the Royal Military Academy of Commands, and after the regular term passed examination as a brevetted Lieutenant in the army. Two years later he entered the Royal Theological Seminary, and after three years' study, graduated there with the first degree. He entered in the law department at the University of Copenhagen for about one year, but not being satisfied he changed over to the medical department, and studied for three years, and was for two years a volunteer surgeon to the common hospital, and received the testimonium of the faculty. He entered then the Military High School of Artillery, at Copenhagen, and after the regular course graduated there and received a commission as Lieutenant of Artillery. During the war with Germany he served in the army and received from the king the war medal. Being of ill-health from excessive studies, the government granted him two years' leave-of-absence to go to the United States of America for military observations, at a period when the war between the North and South was approaching its end.

At the conclusion of the war he presented his medical credentials before the New York Medical Society, and after having passed examination was accorded a license and diploma to practice medicine and surgery. From New York he went, however, very soon to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was engaged in his profession for a short time, and returned to New York. There he entered the Homeopathic Medical College, and graduated and received its diploma in 1866.

His health, however, did not improve, and he concluded to return home to Copenhagen, when he was recommended to try the climate of California. Accordingly he came on a sea voyage via Panama to San Francisco; but his health continued to be poor, and, his nerves prostrated, and his diseased condition threatening to become chronic, he wrote to the king of Denmark and requested his resignation from active service in the army. This was granted him with royal grace as a First-Lieutenant in the Artillery, and as a Captain of Infantry. At the same time he commenced a vigorous water-cure and sea bathing, and recovered slowly, and did considerable medical practice; but as soon as the Union Pacific railroad went into operation with the Central Pacific railroad he crossed the continent and returned to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The changeable climate of Iowa proved to be more beneficial to him than the Pacific coast, and especially horseback riding. He improved gradually and the most lucrative practice soon greeted him. In 1874 a railroad accident disabled his knee for a short time, and he took a long needed rest for a few months at Salt Lake City. There he did some practice, but devoted himself to lecturing at the Liberal Institute, and organized, February 14, the first club of the Liberal party, and became the founder of the political Liberals, who now controls Salt Lake City and Ogden, and the greatest part of Utah Territory.

In 1876 he made a visit to California, where he had printed a dramatical work, "Kay Lykke," in the Danish language, a play for which King Oscar II., of Sweden, sent him a complimentary letter. He also published two diplomatic works concerning the past and present Danish diplomacy; the Diplomacy of Germany and the Duchies; and another, the Diplomacy of Scandinavia and Russia. Shortly after his return to Iowa, he attended the American Health College at Cincinnati and graduated, and received the diploma from the institution.

In 1881, at a meeting of the National Convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Doctor was elected a delegate from the United States to the International Convention held in London that year, but a sudden illness prevented him from leaving New York when the steamer sailed. In Iowa the Doctor bought two farms, with intention to build a sanitarium, but came to the conclusion that California could better answer the purpose. Mistaken or not in his idea, he gave up practice at Council Bluffs and Omaha, where he previously had resigned his position as a County Physician, and came to Oakland, where in 1886 he bought four acres of land at Fruitvale, planted them with choice fruit-trees and built the Fruitvale Hospital for the treatment of mental, nervous and chronic diseases. The hospital had its severe drawbacks for want of proper help to assist the Doctor's effort, but can count some very successful cures.

In 1888 he published a series of articles on mental philosophy and messages of a spiritual-religious composition called the "Light of Messiah." This work is now continued, and we be continued for about two years.

The year after he was created a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) by the S. S. University of Chicago, Illinois.

The Doctor belongs to numerous secret societies, and to numerous medical societies, and we mention only a few prominent ones, as the American Institute of Homeopathy, Northwestern Academy of Medicine, Iowa Hahnemannian Association, California Homeopathic Medical State Society, and the International Hahnemannian Association, etc.

The Doctor married Miss Alice Staples, of Elba, New York, and has by her a daughter named Deborah Fagerstjerna, who is the pride of the Countess.

The Doctor is longing seriously to greet his native soil and take a rest at home, but does not think the moist and cold sea-climate can be endured for a long time; yet he hopes to make the trial.

The Doctor is at present working in his San Francisco office, where he makes chronic diseases a specialty, and divides his time between the hospital and his office and family practice.

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TABER, photographic artist.—The mention of this name introduces a familiar subject to the lovers of high art the world over, for there is no one who has not admired the fine results of his artistic skill, either in the faces of noted people or representations of the finest scenery in the world.

Mr. Taber is a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and came here in search of gold in February, 1850. For three years he prosecuted mining, and returned to New England in 1854. There he studied photography, and mastered all the minutiæ of the profession. The atmosphere of New England lacks the purity of the heavens in California, and in 1864 Mr. Taber returned here, impressed with the belief that better results could be obtained than in any other climate. For several years he was the chief operator in the Bradley & Rulofson Photograph Gallery. In 1871 Mr. Taber established the "Taber Gallery" at No. 12 Montgomery street, a location at once central and easily reached from any section of the city. There his rooms have formed the most interesting and eagerly sought for feature of this city for tourists and those who are in search of the beautiful, or who desire to perpetuate their own features in the most enduring and artistic style. From the opening of his gallery until now his business has constantly increased and to-day requires fourteen large rooms to accommodate all the departments of the magnificent business.

Mr. Taber did not achieve his unprecedented success at a single bound. First, he had to possess a natural gift not only for creating the highest artistic effects, but of so popularizing them as to make them sought after by the largest number. Then the closest personal application was demanded, and constant supervision over the minutest details of the operating departments. There was peculiar fitness in his artistic organization, and great executive ability, and these have been exercised from year to year. He has wasted no time or money on "new things" which were valueless, but all improvements have been adopted by him, and very many are due to his own industry and investigation. To-day his name is well known in all the galleries of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Boston; but equally familiar is it in the leading galleries of London, Paris and Berlin.

Mr. Taber has not gone in for specialties, except to make every piece of work bearing the imprint of "Taber" specially excellent. Nevertheless his ivorytype and porcelain miniatures receive very marked commendation; and his crayon portraits are so eminently superior that they cause very many of the prominent people East to send commissions to him, and scarcely a tourist is satisfied to return beyond the mountains without carrying a souvenir of his or her visit in the shape of a fine photograph by Taber.

Mr. Taber has been an industrious collector of views. These embrace every subject of interest from Mexico to Alaska, and the bare negatives of the multitudes of scenes represent a fortune in value. There is no collection to compare with it in America, and the person who can obtain a fair number of these has a living illustration of most of the places of interest and persons of note on the Pacific slope. They have everything delineated with such trueness as was never done by scenic painter, and can visit the places photographed as often as they like.

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FREDERICK J. HUND, M. D., whose office is at No. 759 Folsom street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1882, and engaged in the practice of medicine since March 8, 1879. Born in Homberg, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1858, his early education was received in the Latin schools of that city. He came to the United States in 1872, remaining in New York with his uncle, Dr. John Frederick, and under his preceptorship commenced the study of medicine in 1874, continuing until he entered the medical department of the University of New York city in 1877. He graduated at that institution in 1879, after a full course of two years, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Hund had already passed the examination as assistant pharmacist before the Board of Pharmacy of New York city (1874), and commenced the practice of medicine at College Point, Long Island, where he remained one year. During that time he became connected with the Northwestern Dispensary of New York city, returning to that place early in 1880. In 1882 he came to California, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession in San Francisco. Dr. Hund is a member of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society.

His father, Henry Hund, who died in 1864 in Homberg, was a teacher in the seminary for the education of teachers in that city. Dr. Hund's ancestors have been a well known family of Hessia, and can trace their ancestors back to the ninth century, they having been landed proprietors until the last four generations, which have been engaged in professional life. One of Dr. Hund's great-granduncles on his mother's side was in the Hessian army, which fought with the British during our Revolutionary war, remaining in the United States after the close of the war.

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CHARLES PALMER CHESLEY, M. D., whose office is at No. 754 Howard street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since April 2, 1850, and is therefore one of California's early pioneers. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1870. He was born in Derry, New Hampshire, May 7, 1834, receiving his early education in the public schools of Durham, New Hampshire. He left school and his native State at the age of thirteen years. The next two years were passed at sea, and two years later he was employed in the manufacturing establishments at New Market and Dover, New Hampshire. In January, 1849, having been struck by the gold fever, he started as cabin boy of the schooner Mary Simpson, which had been fitted out for California. The vessel was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, and was forced to return, being towed into New York harbor. Nothing daunted, he made another start in the latter part of that year to reach California by the Nicaragua route. Being short of funds Mr. Chesley was forced to remain in Nicaragua, where he earned the money to reach this State by assisting parties who were furnishing mules to the passengers for the trip across. In March of the next year he continued on his trip to California. He remained in San Francisco, and for eight years he was engaged in dental and commercial pursuits, and for the next seven years he was engaged in the study and practice of dentistry. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, under the preceptorship of Dr. L. C. Lane and the late Dr. Isaac Rowell, with whom he studied until 1869, when he entered the Toland Medical College, now the medical Department of the University of California, where he took a two years' course of lectures and study. He then went East, and entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, February 17, and was graduated June 14 of the same year. In 1870 he returned to California, entering the Medical College of the Pacific, now the Cooper Medical College, in August, 1870, and graduated November 7, 1870, receiving the degree as Doctor of Medicine from both of those universities. Mr. Chesley at once engaged in private practice, in which he has since continued.

He is a member of the State Medical Society of California, of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, and also of the National Medical Association, to which he was a delegate in 1871. Dr. Chesley is of New England and Penobscot Indian descent; his grandfather, Thomas B. Waters, was a member of Washington's body guard during the Revolutionary war. During the war of 1812 four uncles were engaged in the American army, two were privateersmen, and two were killed during that war. Dr. Chesley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, California Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., California Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, California Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of San Francisco, California, Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 1, California, of San Francisco, and Golden Gate Encampment, No. 1, San Francisco ;a member of Yerba Buena Lodge Perfection, No. 6, of San Francisco, Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 4, Knights Rose Croix, San Francisco; also Godfrey de St. Omar Council No. 1, Knights Kadosh, San Francisco; also an active member of Grand Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; is a life member of all the Masonic bodies to which he belongs, except the Grand Consistory, that not having a life membership.

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MURPHY, GRANT & COMPANY.—This firm is the largest and oldest wholesale dry-goods house on the Pacific Coast. It was organized in 1851 by Eugene Kelly, J. A. Donohoe, Daniel T. Murphy and Adam Grant, Mr. Grant being now the only survivor of the original company.

They opened their business near the northwest corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets. In 1862 Mr. Kelly retired from the business and engaged in banking in New York. Mr. Donohoe also retired from the business at the same time and started the Bank of Ralston & Co. The firm then became Murphy, Grant & Co., its members, Daniel T. Murphy, Adam Grant and Thomas Breeze. In 1863 John Dean entered the firm, and it stood that way until 1864. On April 28, 1885, the last named gentleman died, after an illness of only one day. This firm was re-organized and new articles of co-partnership were drawn, admitting Joseph A. Ford, Daniel T. Murphy and Joseph D. Grant.

On June 5 of the same year Mr. D. T. Murphy died in New York, and soon afterward a new company was formed, consisting of Adam Grant, Henry M. Murphy (of New York, and a brother of D. T. Murphy), Joseph A. Ford, Joseph D. Grant (son of Adam Grant), Daniel T. Murphy (son of D. T. Murphy, Sr.), the firm retaining its old name, Murphy, Grant & Co. In 1887 H. L. Whipple was admitted, and in 1889 D. T. Murphy retired.

Mr. Adam Grant, so well and favorably known in connection with this house and the mercantile affairs of San Francisco, is a native of Scotland. Mr. Ford was born in Maryland. Their present building, owned by Mr. Grant, was built in 1867. It is located on the northeast corner of Sansome and Bush streets, is 137½ feet square, four stories and a basement, and is one of the most substantial buildings in the city. The greater portion of this immense building is filled with the stock of the firm, their goods finding a makert in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, the islands of the Pacific, and all over the Pacific slope. No firm on the coast has enjoyed so long a period of unremitting prosperity or a higher reputation for honorable and liberal dealing. The members of this firm are men of the highest business ability and integrity, and richly deserve the high position they have attained in San Francisco and on the Pacific coast.

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M. S. HORAN, attorney, San Francisco, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, where his parents were early settlers, was reared there and came to California in 1863. First he engaged in teaching at Folsom, Sacramento county; then studied law in the office of C. G. W. French, later Chief Justice of Arizona, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Three years later, in 1869, he was elected a Representative from Sacramento to the State Legislature, and served during the sessions of 1869–70. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1873, and was elected Judge of the Police Court in 1875, and since 1878 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco. In his political views he is a Democrat, taking an active part in the councils of his party. He received the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court in 1890, but, owing to differences in the party, the whole ticket was defeated. He has been prominently identified with the militia of the State, serving in the ranks, and by promotion was commissioned Captain and afterward Major, and in March, 1877, was appointed by Governor Irwin Brigadier General, Fourth Brigade, California National Guards.

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LOUIS ZEISS, commission merchant and wholesale dealer in grain, potatoes, beans, peas, etc., at the southwest corner of Clay and Drumm streets, San Francisco, was born in Gambach, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, December 13, 1850, and at the age of seventeen years came to America, taking up his residence in San Francisco. He is the youngest of four children. His parents, Martin and Wilhelmina Zeiss, were both natives of Germany, and are now deceased.

Mr. L. Zeiss landed in the city of San Francisco as a young boy, and could speak no English; but by dint of hard work, close study and economy he has accumulated a considerable amount of valuable city property. He is the owner of the southwest corner of Clay and Drumm streets, fifty feet fronting on Clay and sixty on Drumm street, and the building in which he conducts his business, besides valuable residence property on the southwest corner of Laguna street and Olive avenue, 30 x 100 feet, also 25 x 90 feet, running through to Ellis street, with nice improved flats thereon.

On his first arrival in this city Mr. Zeiss' business enteprise was that of butchering, which he carried on successfully for four years, and in 1872 he established himself in the commission business. His business qualifications and shrewd management have rendered him very successful in all his enterprises, and he now enjoys a good and growing trade which extends well into the interior of the State. In addition to this he is the general agent for the Pacific coast of "The Hilmer Chemical Works" at Petaluma, formerly in this city. He has been identified with a number of the growing industries of San Francisco, and is therefore well-known in business circles.

He was married in this city February 7, 1875, to Miss Catharine Zimmerman, a native of Germany, and they have four children: Louis F., Otto J., Walter P. and Katie M.

Socially Mr. Zeiss affiliates with Ivy Lodge, No. 1716, Knights of Honor, and has been one of its trustees for the past eight years; also he is a member of Court Zenith, No. 7474, A. O. F. of A.; of the German Hospital Benevolent Association for the last eighteen years, and for the last twenty years of the Turn-Verein—all of San Francisco.

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ROBERT H. TAYLOR was born in the city of New York in the year 1822, his ancestors being of English descent. His father was a native of the "Empire State," and his mother was born in Connecticut. He grew to manhood in the State of his birth, received his literary education there, and had begun the study of law when the discovery of gold in California began to attract the attention of the civilized world; he determined to go to the Pacific coast, and made the journey by way of Cape Horn on the barque "Peytona," named for the famous race horse. It was expected that the voyage would be accomplished in four months, but it was prolonged to seven months, the date of their arrival in San Francisco being August 7, 1849.

In March, 1850, Mr. Taylor went to Marysville, and established a newspaper there which he conducted for three years; thence he removed to Downieville, and was connected with the Recorder's office, having the active management of it. In the spring of 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1859; he was then elected District Judge of Sierra and Plumas counties, and at the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law. In 1863 he went to Virginia City, and was successfully engaged in the practice of law there for a period of eighteen years. In 1868 he received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, but failed of the election, as the whole ticket was defeated. In July, 1881, he removed to San Francisco, and since that time he has given his whole attention to the interests and practice of his profession in the courts of the city and State.

Judge Taylor is a Republican in his politics, and active in the party counsels. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., having been the first Noble Grand in the State of California, namely, California Lodge, No. 1, which was instituted September 9, 1849, just one year before the admission of California into the Union.

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ANDREW GEORGE BOOTH was born in New Hampshire in 1845, and received his education in New England; he attended Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, where he took a preparatory course, and completed his collegiate course at Amherst, Massachusetts.

Having determined upon the profession of law as a calling for life, he entered the office of the Hon. H. W. Parker, M. C., from New Hampshire. In the year 1869 he came to California, and entered the office of A. J. Gunnison, where he finished his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. For the past twenty years he has been a prominent member of the San Francisco bar, and has won a reputation for ability and zeal which he certainly deserves.

Several years after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with A. J. Gunnison. The firm of Gunnison & Booth are attorneys for the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, one of the heaviest financial institutions on the Pacific coast, and for several railroads and other commercial corporations.

Mr. Booth is prominently identified with the Republican party, and is active in its counsels. He was elected to the State Legislature, and is a Trustee of the California State Library. He is often a delegate to municipal and State conventions, and is a forcible speaker. In important political campaigns he takes an active part in "stumping" the State, and does telling work in behalf of his party. In the Masonic order he occupies a high position, having been Commander of the Golden Gate Commandry, K. T. He held this position during the triumphal tour to the Triennial Conclave at Washington, D. C., in 1889. He has been Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and has been connected with many other fraternal organizations.

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SOLOMON LEVY is the senior member of the firm of S. Levy & Co., general commission merchants and dealers in poultry, eggs, fruit, potatoes, butter, hides, California and Oregon produce of all kinds, 218 and 220 Washington street, San Francisco. This house was established in 1864, and is one of the representative commission firms of the coast doing a large and profitable business in the northwest, besides having an extensive local trade.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born near Carlsbad, Austria, in December, 1839, and when a young man, learned the tanner and currier's trade. He came to America in 1854. On his arrival in the city of New York he learned the jeweler's trade, and later embarked in merchandising for a time. In the fall of 1856 he came to California, landing in San Francisco from the steamer Golden Age. Near the close of the same year he located in Napa city, and was there nearly a year when he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the fruit trade some three years, then in expressing until 1864, when he finally established himself in the commission business.

In 1861 Mr. Levy and Miss Ester Robeck were joined in marriage in San Francisco. They have five children living, and have lost a daughter and a son. The names of those living are: Rosa, Sarah, Lenora, Josephina and Helena.

Mr. Levy himself is the third of eight children in his father's family. His father died in 1886, and his mother is still living. Socially Mr. Levy is connected with several secret societies and benevolent associations. Among them may be mentioned the blue lodge, No. 216, F. & A. M.; San Francisco Chapter; Germania Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F.; California Lodge, No. 70, I. O. R. M.; Chebra B'nai Israel; and Chebra Ahoboth Zion,—all of San Fran-cisco.

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GEORGE LEZINSKY, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, is a native son, born in 1862. His father was one of the early settlers, coming here in 1850, and being one of the leading pioneer merchants. Mr. Lezinsky, after graduating from the San Francisco high school in 1878, entered the law office of Dr. E. K. Taylor, now President of the San Francisco Bar Association, where he remained until 1884, and during which time he took the regular law course at the Hastings College of Law, graduating in May, 1883, and was admitted to the bar August 25, 1883, the day upon which he became of age. In March, 1884, and until 1889, he associated himself with Mr. D. M. Delmas and pursued a general civil practice, engaging in many important cases, among which were a large number of damage cases against the railroad and other corporations, and being uniformly successful in obtaining very large verdicts for his clients. He has taken an active interest as attorney for the State and its representatives in the matters of the tax cases against the railroad corporations. At all times he has taken an open and aggressive part in procuring an honest and fair administration of justice through the courts and juries, and has accomplished many beneficial reforms for that purpose.

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ARTHUR L. SOBEY, M. D., whose office is at No. 810 Twentieth street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1874, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1872. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1851, and received his early education in the private school of his neighborhood. Later he attended the Independent College at Taunton, England, and the Portland Grammar School at Plymouth. He commenced the study of medicine in October, 1868, in the St. Bartholomew's Hospital College, graduating at that institution in 1873, and becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. After passing the examination for membership of this college in 1872, he was appointed Surgeon in charge of the West London Hospital at Hammersmith, which he filled for one year and a half. After a few months devoted to travel on the continent of Europe and as much more time in travel in the United States, he came to California, locating in San Francisco, and devoting himself to the practice of his profession. In 1873 he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, of London (L. R. C. P. L.)

Dr. Sobey's father, Thomas Sobey, was a farmer of Cornwall, owning quite a large estate, and farming as high as seven or eight hundred acres. The family are well known in Cornwall and Devonshire. Dr. Sobey is a member of the State Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco.

* * *

DR. C. S. HALEY, a leading physician and one of the most prominent educators, not only on the Pacific coast, but equally well known among practical educators in Eastern States, is a son of New England.

He was born in York county, Maine, October 23, 1832. His parents were natives of New England, his father, John M. Haley, being a well-known physician. Dr. Haley attended school and received his early education in Maine, and his collegiate course in Georgia and New York. He engaged in teaching in the public schools when only seventeen years of age. He went South and taught in Georgia when it required the courage of one's convictions for a Yankee to engage in that profession in the Southern States, and remained there four years.

The Doctor was a self-made man, as his parents could ill afford to pay his collegiate course; therefore, when he determined to take up the study of medicine, he carefully nursed his funds, laying aside his earnings from teaching till he had saved a sufficient sum to carry him through college, when he entered the Augusta Medical College of Georgia, in the year 1854; and in the following year he pursued his studies at the Atlanta Medical College, from which institution he received his diploma.

Determined to avail himself of every opportunity of gaining a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession, he went to New York city, taking a third course in the University Medical College, where, having daily access to the hospitals of this large city, he had a chance of studying diseases in every form, which proved a great benefit to him in his after career.

After practicing medicine in Georgia for a year or two, he returned North, and for ten years successfully practiced his profession in Middlesex county, New Jersey. While there he was actively identified with educational interests; was elected Superintendent of Public Schools, the law there requiring the superintendent to examine teachers and grant certificates. He also took an active part in the city, county and State conventions.

Dr. Haley came to the Pacific coast in 1865, and engaged in the practice of medicine, being successfully and prominently identified with the profession in San Francisco and other portions of the State for fifteen years.

In 1881 the Doctor was induced to identify himself with Heald's Business College, and since that time has been the active head of this noted commercial school, and one of its proprietors; and under his successful management it has attained its present high standard. During the year 1889 Dr. Haley took a well-earned vacation. In April of that year he and his estimable wife started on a tour around the world, visiting England, France, Germany, Austria, India, Ceylon Island, China and Japan, giving much time and attention in observing the educational methods in all the countries visited; and in not one of them did he find a strictly commercial college. He returned much benefited by his tour, and is giving his co-educators the benefit of what he has observed and acquired, his lectures being full of interest and instruction. He is also contributor to magazines and educational journals. Dr. Haley is very genial, always approachable and is justly popular with the students of the institution of which he is the head.

Besides the college, he is largely identified in developing the farming interests of his adopted State, owning two raisin vineyards in Fresno county, also interested in stock-raising in Tulare county, where blooded horses, both for speed and draft, are produced for the market. While he holds landed interests in other portions of the State, San Joaquin valley is his favorite section, where in the main he is directing his energies, having great confidence in the future of this far-famed valley.

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VLADIMIR CHINDA is a general commission and shipping merchant, and wholesale dealer in domestic and foreign fruits and produce, at 419 to 423 Washington street, San Francisco.

* * *

ROBERT STEVENSON LECKIE, Assessor of Alameda county, was born in Dunbarton, Scotland, February 23, 1854, a son of William and Margery (Stevenson) Leckie.

Mr. Leckie, the subject of this sketch, arrived in New York city July 21, 1867. After remaining East about three years he came to California, and has resided in Alameda county ever since. From his arrival here until 1878 he was employed by A. G. Lawrie, searcher of records. Besides learning his business thoroughly, he gave his spare moments to the study of real-estate law and related topics. In 1878 he was appointed chief deputy by J. M. Dillon, City Assessor of Oakland, with whom he remained until 1886. He then filled a like position in the County Assessor's office one year, when he resigned and went into the business of record-searching on his own account, April 1, 1889. W. G. Hawkett became a partner, but the firm of Leckie & Hawkett sold out their business October 2, 1890, to Joseph Lyons and F. L. Krause.

Mr. Leckie was nominated by the county convention of the Republican party for the office of County Assessor September 16, 1890, was elected in November by a plurality of 4,127, and entered on the discharge of his duties in January, 1891, and sold his business of searching records. He is considered specially well adapted to fill the office of County Assessor, being familiar with real-estate values throughout the city and county, his whole career since his arrival in Oakland being an admirable preparation for the efficient discharge of its duties. He is at once alert, expeditious and careful, and has commanded the confidence of the community by his thoroughness as a searcher of records.

He was married in Hartford, Connecticut, December 23, 1877, to Miss Annie R. Purves, a daughter of John Purves, of that city.

* * *

CHANNING H. COOK, whose office is at 1826 Howard street, San Francisco, is a native of California, born in San Francisco, in 1863, the son of Elisha Cook, who was one of the prominent attorneys of this city, and who died in 1871, in the very zenith of success. He was one of the pioneer settlers of California, arriving here early in January, 1850. Channing received his early education in the Urban school, of San Francisco, where he remained until the age of thirteen years. He then went to New Hampshire, where, for three years, he attended St. Paul's school at Concord. He then returned to California, and at the age of sixteen years he passed the necessary examinations and entered the State University, which he attended for one year. Mr. Cook then went to Europe, and after traveling with his family about two years he returned to San Francisco, but on account of sickness was not able to resume his studies for a year and a half. In 1884 he entered the Cooper Medical College, where he graduated in 1887, after a three years' course. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in San Francisco, which he has since continued. For two years Dr. Cook was assistant to the surgical clinic of the Cooper Medical College. He now holds the position of lecturer on anatomy and physiology at the Trinity School of San Francisco.

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EDWARD CONSTANT ROBINSON, attorney, of Oakland, was born in Jackson county, Oregon, February 6, 1855, a son of Dr. Jesse and Lavinia Jane (Constant) Robinson, both living in Solano county. His mother, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, March 12, 1834, a daughter of Isaac and Lucinda (Merriman) Constant, was married in Jackson county, Oregon, April 27, 1854. Isaac Constant, born in Clark county, Kentucky, April 5, 1809, a son of Thomas and Margery (Edmonson) Constant, was married in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 14, 1833, to Lucinda Merriman, born in Scott county, Kentucky, February 21, 1813, a daughter of Reuben and Betsey (Bennett) Merriman. Isaac Constant came to Oregon in 1849; made a homestead entry; returned to Illinois; sold his property there; brought his family to Oregon in 1852, settling in Jackson county, where he died late in December, 1889, and his wife early in January, 1890. His father, Thomas Constant, born in Virginia August 14, 1769, moved to Kentucky, was married there June 17, 1796, and settled in Clark county. About 1810 he moved to Xenia, Ohio, and thence in 1820 to Sangamon county, Illinois. They had five sons and eight daughters. Both died at Athens, Illinois, he on December 14, 1840, and she on March 1, 1842. Reuben Merriman, the father-in-law of Isaac Constant, born in Connecticut September 6, 1790, went to Kentucky in 1811, and returning was married May 4, 1812, when he went back to Kentucky, settling on Big Eagle creek, in Scott county, where he was engaged for several years in milling and coopering. In 1829 he moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled in Williams township, where he died February 28, 1842, having survived his wife a single day.

The paternal ancestry of the subject of this sketch is of New England descent for several generations, and is perhaps derived from William Robinson, one of the early colonists of Cambridge, said to be a kinsman of Rev. John, pastor of the Pilgrims in Leyden. Be that as it may, Eliakim Robinson, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a resident, and probaly a native, of Worcester county, Massachusetts. He was married about 1770, to Deborah Brown, a daughter of Bryant and Hephzibah (Chandler) Brown, of Thompson, Connecticut, the mother being a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, where she was born August 12, 1720. Eliakim and Deborah Robinson had seven sons, the oldest of whom, Samuel, lived and died in Worcester county, Massachusetts; Silas, Jesse and Solomon settled at Hartwick, Otsego county, New York; Moses and Aaron, twins, settled in Wyoming county, New York, and Bryant, the youngest, is supposed to have settled in

Rhode Island. Jesse, the third son, who was born in Webster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, November 14, 1773, was married November 16, 1806, being then a widower with one son, to Abiah Larned, born in Dudley, in the same county, November 19, 1784, a daughter of John Larned, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. He died in Hartwick, New York, January 6, 1848, his wife surviving to March 21, 1866. One of her sisters, Lovina, by marriage Mrs. Head, was remarkably long-lived, having been born July 13, 1783, and living to January 14, 1890.

Jesse, the youngest but one of the children of Jesse and Abiah Robinson, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hartwick, New York, August 28, 1825, and received his early education there. At eighteen he entered the medical college at Woodstock, Vermont, at which, after a course of over three years, he was graduated, in 1846. Then he moved to Lee county, Iowa, where he practiced until he left for California, arriving in September, 1849. He engaged in mining, and between mining and prospecting at different points, some fifteen months had passed, when, on the organization of Shasta county, in December, 1850, he was elected its first County Clerk. In 1851 he bought a farm in Scott Valley, Siskiyou county, on which he raised cattle chiefly; and in 1853 he moved into Southern Oregon, where he engaged in a more varied business, including a sawmill, gristmill and packing. He was married there, April 27, 1854, to Lavinia Jane Constant. In 1861 he was appointed Quartermaster of the First Oregon Cavalry, United States Volunteers, which he accompanied in its various expeditions, and was mustered out September 30, 1865, as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Boise, Idaho Territory.

Returning to Oregon he settled in Jackson county, where he engaged in farming until he moved to Oakland, in November, 1868, chiefly for the better education of his children. He was variously engaged here until April, 1881, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Assessor of Oakland township, to which he had been elected in 1880, and which he held by re-elections until January 1, 1887. Before the close of the latter year he took up his residence on his fruit ranch of 160 acres in Vaca valley, Solano county, where he still resides His children are: Edward C., named at the head of this sketch; Chester Larned, now a salesman for C. M. Plum & Co. of San Francisco, married in 1881 to Annie Belle Prince, a native of Maine, and has one child, Jesse, who was born in 1886; Thomas M., the third son, who is the subject of the following sketch; and Maury, who is interested with Thomas M. in a ranch in Vaca valley, which he superintends.

Edward C. Robinson completed his school days in the University of California. From 1873 to 1878 he was in the coal business as collector, bookkeeper or foreman for F. Chappellet & Co., and for six months as half owner of their branch yard at Alameda, and finally as superintendent of their headquarters in this city. In 1878, his health being somewhat impaired, he went to the mountains and engaged in hydraulic mining, owning at one time a two-thirds interest in the Josephine mine in Josephine county, Oregon. Disposing of his mining property he returned to Oakland, and was appointed in 1880 a deputy County Clerk, and detailed as Clerk of Department Two of the Superior Court of Alameda county. Finding an opportunity to study law, under the guidance of the late Henry Vrooman and afterward of the Hon. W. E. Greene, then and now one of the

Judges of the Superior Court, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California, August 9, 1882. Retiring from the position of deputy County Clerk in January, 1883, he entered upon the practice of law under the style of Robinson & De Golia (which partnership continued one year), and was appointed Attorney to the Public Administrator, and served as such to the close of 1886. From June 1, 1887, to October 1, 1888, he was one of the law firm of Smith & Robinson, otherwise practicing alone since January, 1884. In July, 1890, he was appointed Town Attorney of Berkeley. He has successfully conducted some cases that have attracted attention on account of the principles involved, and has established an excellent standing among, and is now one of the prominent members of the bar of Alameda county.

Mr. Robinson is Past Master of Live Oak Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M., and Past Grand of University Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F. In June, 1888, he was elected Colonel of the Sons of Veterans, United States army, Divison of California, for the usual term of one year.

He was married October 17, 1889, to Miss Sarah Theodora Merritt, who was born at Payson, Adams county, Illinois, March 27, 1867, a daughter of James B. Merritt, now residing in Seminary Park, a suburb of this city.

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THOMAS M. ROBINSON, Clerk of Department Two of the Superior Court of Alameda county, was born in Jackson county, Oregon, February 28, 1858, a son of Dr. Jesse Robinson. (For parentage see preceding sketch of his brother.) In his eleventh year he came with his parents to Oakland; he went first to Lafayette school, then to the high school, and afterward learned bookkeeping and commercial law under a private tutor. In November, 1877, he became a clerk in Oakland, and on July 29, 1878, became bookkeeper of the Josephine Mining Company in Josephine county, Oregon, holding that position until 1880, when he returned to Oakland. In April, 1881, he was appointed deputy Assessor of Oakland township by his father, with whom he remained until the close of his administration of that office in January, 1887. He was then appointed deputy by Thomas Molloy, Assessor of Alameda county, under whom Mr. Robinson held the position of chief deputy, with the marked acceptance of his principal and the public, until the close of his term in January, 1891, when he received the appointment of deputy County Clerk, and was detailed as Clerk of the Superior Court, Department Two, which position he now fills. Mr. Robinson is an ideal public officer, being at once capable, diligent and careful, as well as courteous and obliging to all with whom his duties bring him in contact.

He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Division of California, and a Knight of Pythias. He is interested in a fruit ranch of 225 acres in Vaca Valley, Solano county, with his youngest brother, Maury, who manages the place.

Mr. T. M. Robinson was married in Oakland, July 27, 1887, to Miss Mary J. Havens, born in Essex county, New York, March 22, 1864, a daughter of Judge H. H. and Elizabeth H. (Shattuck) Havens, now living in this city. They have three children: Ethel, born September 6, 1888; Constant Havens, January 6, 1890, and Florence, June 23, 1891.

* * *

ROBERT EDGAR, attorney at law and deputy County Clerk of Alameda county, was born in Ireland in 1862, and when only a few months old was brought to America by his parents, Archibald and Ann Jane (Osborough) Edgar. They came direct to Chicago in 1862, and thence to California in 1864, settling in Berkeley, where they still reside. The father worked on ranches and on different jobs until 1869, when he was appointed foreman of the university grounds in Berkeley, which position he still holds. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Edgar are: Robert, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, born in Illinois, now Mrs. John Stutt, of Berkeley; William James, Arthur and Samuel, born in Berkeley. William J. has been employed since about 1885 as a locomotive fireman on the route from Oakland to Lathrop; Arthur, similarly employed on the Berkeley Local, was married in November, 1889, to Annie Evarista Van Haslingen, a native of California. Samuel Edgar is also in the employ of the Southern Pacific at Oakland Point.

Robert Edgar, educated first in the Peralta school and afterward in the Berkeley school, was graduated at the Oakland Business College, and made some preparatory study to enter the university, but concluded to go to earning something. At seventeen he went to work in a woodenware factory in San Francisco, and January 1, 1880, entered a general store in Berkeley, remaining until 1885, serving as clerk and bookkeeper, the house being also the local agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. On the first Monday in January, 1885, he was appointed deputy County Clerk and Auditor, and still retains that position. He has meanwhile studied law under the guidance of a competent attorney, and was admitted on examination in November, 1889, to the bar of the Supreme Court of California. Mr. Edgar is a member of Durant Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., and of Oakland Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; Oakland Council, No. 12; Royal and Select Masters; Oakland Lodge of Perfection, No. 12, A. & A. S. R.; Gethsemane Chapter, No. 5, Rose Croix; De Molay Council, No. 2, Knights of Kadosh, and California Consistory, No. 1, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Reliance Athletic Club.

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EUGENIO BIANCHI, an honored citizen and one of the best known teachers of music in San Francisco, was born in Italy. He was reared and educated in his native land. He came from a musical family, and his musical education was received under the instruction of the great composer, Pacini, and others.

In 1856 he came to America, and in Mexico sang with all the great opera companies. The following year he located in San Francisco, and since that time, for the past thirty-four years, has made this city his home. He introduced Italian opera here in 1857, and since then has sung with all the great opera companies, having taken part in fifty-eight different operas. He possessed in his day the most noted tenor voice on this coast, and one of the greatest in this country. For many years his time and attention have been given to teaching advanced pupils.

Professor Bianchi's wife, Madam Bianchi, received her musical education in Milan, at the Conservatory. She commenced her musical education in Venice, under the able Prof. Devalle, and finishing at Milan under Lamperti, Sr. She is a well-known prima donna, who possessed a remarkable soprano voice, and has taken part with her husband in all great operas.

They are the parents of three children, two of whom are now dead. Their surviving child, a son, is now studying law, and hopes to make the same his profession some time in the future.

* * *

A. M. MACPHERSON, of the firm of Macpherson & Rucker, commission merchants and wholesale dealers in California and Oregon produce, 215, 217 and 219 Washington street, San Francisco, was born in Nova Scotia, November 1, 1857. His parents, James and Catharine (McDonald) Macpherson, were both natives of Scotland, and came to America about the year 1810. The father died in 1875, aged seventy years, and the mother also deceased, in 1880, aged sixty-nine years.

The Macphersons have descended from the clan Macpherson, whose chief was Lord Cluny. This man warmly espoused the cause of the exiled Stuarts in their efforts to recover the British throne. Our subject's great-grandfather, John Macpherson, fought in the battle of Colloden for Prince Charles Stuart. Alexander Macpherson, his grandfather, was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1764, and emigrated to America in the ship Hector, arriving in 1810. His grandmother's maiden name was Catharine Gillis. They were married in 1803, and had a family of seven sons and four daughters. James Macpherson, the father of A. M., was the second oldest son, being born in 1805. He was consequently but five years of age when he landed in America. He died in March, 1875, aged seventy years.

Mr. Macpherson's mother's people came from Moidart, Inverness, and belonged to the clan Ronald. They also arrived in the ship Hector at the same time. They had a family of seven sons and six daughters. All of the sons followed the sea, and were masters and owners of ships till the time of their death. Mr. Macpherson's maternal grandfather's name was John Ban McDonald, and his grandmother's was Mary McDonald, she living to be 101 years of age.

Mr. Macpherson, the youngest of his father's family of five children, left the parental roof when but twelve years of age, and went to sea. He engaged in the fishing trade a few years, when he became a deep-water sailor, and has visited many parts of the world. He came to California in September, 1874, and engaged in clerking for a time, and some nine years ago embarked in the commission business, under the firm style of Macpherson & Branagan. This business continued until 1889, when Mr. Macpherson purchased the entire business, soon afterward taking in his present partner, Mr. Rucker. The business of this firm has been a success from the start, and now extends far into the northwest, and also to the Sandwich Islands. They supply perhaps seventy-five per cent. of the American shipping from the port of San Francisco.

Mr. Macpherson was married in this city, December 25, 1880, to Miss Georgiana F. Young, a native of California, and a daughter of William E. Young, a native of Massachusetts, who came to California in 1849, and has been for many years a contractor and builder, erecting many of the substantial buildings of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson's family comprises six children, namely: Georgiana C., Alexander W., John Hugh, Charles J., Harry H., and an infant daughter, Nellie E.

In politics Mr. Macpherson is a stanch Republican, casting his first vote for Garfield. In society he affiliates with the A. O. F., Occidental Lodge, No. 6,676; K. of H., Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 1,788; and A. O. U. W., Spartan Lodge, No. 36,—all of San Francisco.

Mr. Macpherson is a man of business in the full meaning of that term, strictly temperate, never yet having tasted of liquor or tea.

* * *

REV. DR. S. H. WILLEY, President of Van Ness Seminary, 1222 Pine street, San Francisco, is one of the early pioneers, and in length of service one of the oldest and most prominent clergymen of the Pacific coast, being a citizen of the Golden State for more than forty-three years. He was born at Campton, New Hampshire, March 11, 1821. His parents, Darius and Mary Willey, were also natives of that State. The Doctor received his education in New England, and graduated at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1845. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, in New York city, in 1845, and after completing his theological course, instead of locating among his friends and accepting a pastorate of a church in a congenial, pleasant community, he decided to seek a broader field of labor and came to the Pacific coast. He sailed on the ship Falcon to Chagres, and on this side of the Isthmus he came on the first trip of the California, and arrived at Monterey, February 23, 1849. He remained there about eighteen months, and in May, 1850, came to San Francisco and established the Howard Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years was the honored pastor. In 1862 he accepted the position of Vice President of the College of California in Oakland, where he remained until 1870, when he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church at Santa Cruz, and remained there ten years. In 1880 he removed to Benicia, and became pastor of the Congregational church, serving faithfully for nine years. In 1889 he became the head of Van Ness Seminary, one of the most prominent schools for young ladies in the State. Dr. Willey is well-known as a writer. He is the author of valued publications, among which are "Annals of Santa Cruz," published in 1876, and subsequently, "Thirty Years in California," and an exhaustive history of the College of California.

He was married September 19, 1849, to Miss Martha N. Jeffers, of New Jersey, and they have had six children, four of whom survive,—two sons and two daughters. All live in California except one, who resides in Arizona.

VAN NESS YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

is an elegant institution, located at 1222 Pine street. The school was first commenced about 1860, by Miss James, a daughter of the well-known G. P. R. James. In 1865 she was succeeded by Miss Prince; in 1876 by Mrs. Colgate-Baker; in 1883 by Mrs. Sarah B. Gamble, and in 1889 by the present proprietor, Dr. Willey. Up to 1883 it was on Van Ness avenue: hence its name. This institution is practically a home for its pupils. Special attention is given to music, taught by Professor Stewart, Mrs. Marriner-Campbell and Henry Heyman. Painting and art study also receive close attention, under the direction of Miss Withrow. The seminary receives pupils who are eight years old and over. Christian influences pervade the school. Neatness, cleanliness, comfort and elegance are conspicuous in all the departments.

* * *

VINCENT KINGWELL, proprietor of the California Brass Works, San Francisco, although a comparatively young man, has been actively identified with his present business for the past quarter of a century. He served an apprenticeship in Boston, and came to the Pacific coast in 1859, and began work in the shop of John C. Ayres, and a few years later, in 1865, became connected with the business of which for many years he has been the proprietor. The California Brass Works gives employment to twenty-five to thirty-five hands, in the manufacture of ship work, including all kinds of brass composition, phosphor and white-metal castings, as well as church, steamboat and fire-alarm bells. It is one of the pioneer establishments of the kind in the city and on the coast, and its trade extends from Southern California along the whole extent of the Pacific coast to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, and has an enviable reputation for the character and standard of its finished work. Mr. Kingwell is a thorough, practical mechanic in all the details of his business, giving it his personal supervision. He had nothing when he began life, and his success is owing to his own efforts. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and is one of the most practical and efficient members of the board.

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ELISHA OSCAR CROSBY, one of the most historic men of California, now resides in Alameda. A systematic biographical sketch would require us to refer in the first place to his parentage and ancestry, who were English and came to America during its early history. His first paternal ancestor in America, Simon Crosby, settled in this country in 1635, and his first maternal ancestor, Spaulding, in 1633,—both locating in Plymouth colony. Those were the progenitors of all the Crosbys on this continent. Simon Crosby was twenty-six years of age when he emigrated to America, in the ship Susan and Ellen, with his wife Ann, aged twenty-five, and their young son Thomas. Both the grandfathers of Mr. Crosby were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Enoch Crosby, the hero in Fenimore Cooper's "Spy," was a first cousin of Samuel Crosby, the grandfather of our subject.

After the close of the Revolution Samuel Crosby, with his family and whomsoever of his neighbors he could induce, moved into Central New York, upon a tract called the Military Reserve. Being a man of considerable means and public spirit, he did much toward developing that section of the country and aiding the needy settlers. He died there and was buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery in the town of Groton, Tompkins county, New York. His son Samuel succeeded to the homestead, where Elisha O., the present subject, was born, July 18, 1818. The father was a Lieutenant of a volunteer company in the war of 1812, served under General Wadsworth, was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown and conveyed to Quebec, where he remained until exchanged. Mr. Crosby's mother, *nee* Mehitabel Spaulding, was a daughter of Edward Spaulding, a Revolutionary soldier, who also came into the Military Reserve.

Mr. Crosby, the subject of this biographical sketch, was employed upon his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, together with two brothers and two sisters. Receiving a fair classical education at Cortland Academy, in the town of Homer, Cortland county, New York, he graduated there, in 1839. Next he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, E. G. Spaulding, at Buffalo, who was prominent in the early history of New York State; in October, 1841, he was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas of Cortland and Tompkins counties; July 14, 1843, he was admitted as attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; Solicitor of the Court of Chancery on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birthday, July 18, 1843; and by the Supreme Court of the United States December 6, 1865. Going to New York city in 1843, he associated himself in practice with Abner Benedict, a distinguished lawyer, especially in admiralty cases. During the five years of this partnership the firm of Benedict & Crosby had for their clients the large shipping house of Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, who had the subsidy for building three steamers for the Pacific coast trade, as noted elsewhere in this volume. (And here we should remark that many passages in the life of Mr. Crosby, our present subject, are already given in the general history in the first portion of this volume.)

The knowledge of this coast which Mr. Crosby thereby incidentally attained and the discovery of gold induced him finally to come to California. On Christmas day, 1848, he sailed from New York on the steamer Isthmus to Chagres, having as *compagnons de voyage* Thomas Van Buren and E. V. Joyce. He reached Panama only five days ahead of the ship California, which had doubled Cape Horn and which he had aimed from the first to intercept. Leaving Panama on this vessel February 1, 1849, he landed at San Francisco on the 28th. The incidents and hardships of the trip Mr. Crosby does not care to dwell upon. He says the passengers generally were a hilarious company of fellows, disposed to take things as they found them, etc.

On arrival here the crew deserted the ship for the mines; and as San Francisco was only a mud hamlet and could afford no protection to the vessel, the captain (Forbes) applied to Commodore Jones, in command of the squadron on board the United States frigate Ohio, for the protection of the vessel while it remained in that harbor. After landing Mr. Crosby met Dr. Leavenworth, then acting as alcalde of San Francisco, whom he had previously known and who had come out as surgeon and chaplain in Colonel Stevenson's regiment in 1848. Leavenworth received Mr. Crosby very courteously, gave him quarters in his room in the old City Hotel, where he was administering justice, opposite the plaza. The two great objects in life among all the people here at that time seemed to be to get something to eat and to reach the mines. Prices of provisions were consequently very high, and accommodations poor. Two days afterward Mr. Crosby purchased an old whale-boat, had it repaired and with six passengers who had come with him on the California rowed up to Sacramento. Each passenger paid $50 fare, besides having to row; the proceeds paid for the boat. At Sacramento Mr. Crosby met a man named Morris, the boatswain of the steamer California, who for $500 hired Mr. Crosby's boat to take down to San Francisco a number of miners who desired to go there for supplies.

Mr. Crosby first arrived at Sacramento March 10, 1849, when a survey of the city plat was in progress, by order of General Sutter. Going out to the fort, two miles distant from the embarcadero, he was invited to take quarters with Alcalde Frank Bates, who was administering law in California fashion. With his assistance, and as soon as he could obtain an animal, Mr. Crosby started for the diggings at Mormon Island, at the junction of the north and south forks of the American river, and arrived there about the middle of the second day, exhausted by heat. He became convinced that mining was not his "forte." There was plenty of gold indeed, but the labor and heat were fearful, and scarcity of the necessities of life was a matter to be seriously considered. He sold coin, which he had brought with him, for gold dust at the rate of $10 an ounce, which afterward netted him $17 an ounce at the Philadelphia mint.

From Mormon Island Mr. Crosby went to Sutter's mill (now Coloma), where gold was first discovered, and met Marshall, the first discoverer of gold, who told him the whole story of the discovery. After visiting several other diggings also, and buying a considerable quantity of gold dust, at $10 and $12 per ounce, he returned to Sacramento, recuperated a little, subscribed for a number of lots that were still to be surveyed, and found that Morris had returned from San Francisco with the whale-boat, with which he and Mr. Bates went down to that city, hiring some men to do the rowing. On arrival there he sent his gold dust to the East on the steamer Oregon, which then carried out the first mail and the first shipment of gold.

Returning to Sacramento again, Mr. Crosby, in company with Frank Bates and Samuel Morris, bought a strip of land a mile wide and three miles long on the east side of the Sacramento river, opposite the mouth of Feather river, and laid out the town of Vernon, at what they supposed was the head of navigation; but after the water went down they found that sand bars lay in the river all the way down, and the smaller craft only being able to reach Vernon. They, however, commenced selling lots there, as soon as they could to good advantage. From this point Mr. Crosby, in July, 1849, by invitation accompanied Hon. Thomas Butler King and a number of Government officials, including General Persifer F. Smith, Colonel Joseph Hooker, Commodore Jones and staff, and other prominent men from the East to the gold mines on the Yuba river.

Returning to Sacramento the third time, Mr. Crosby spent some time there recovering from a fever; and during his sojourn in that city he was elected a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, which met at Monterey, September 1, 1849. (See a preceding page in this volume for a history of this convention.)

During the session of that convention, Mr. Crosby was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Prefect for the Sacramento district by Bennett Riley, the military Governor of California. On arrival at Sacramento the last of October, he appointed Colonel A. M. Winn sub-Prefect, to aid him in establishing precincts and collecting the vote of the district on the adoption of the constitution, at the election, November 13. With four or five special couriers he established fifty-two precincts, and after the election he expressed the returns to Monterey, to be counted by General Riley, December 10. While the whole vote of the State was 12,872, Mr. Crosby returned almost half, namely 6,052, at his own expense, which was $3,000.

At this same election, which took place November 13, 1849, Mr. Crosby was elected one of the State Senators from the Sacramento district, and during the legislative session was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and served as such through both the first two sessions. That position was then by far the most important in the Legislature. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Crosby for the interest he took, with great personal self-sacrifice, in the crowning efforts of his life in the organization of the government of this State. In the Constitutional Convention he opposed the system of elective judiciary, believing that popular excitement would sometimes make unwise selections, and that the stability of the bench, in this country as well as in England, is due to the life-tenure system—the judges being removable only for cause. The elective system, notwithstanding, was adopted; and Mr. Crosby took special interest and great pains in the inauguration of the judiciary system of this State under the first constitution. Soon after the meetings of the Legislature he prepared and presented a report, with a bill accompanying, for the organization of the Supreme Court of California; and a few days after that he prepared and presented a bill to the Senate for the organization of the district courts of the State. Considerable popular interest was manifested in the problem of introducing the civil law, or the American system as it existed in the older States of the English common-law, especially as up to that time the Californians were familiar with the Mexican system and with the temporary military government necessarily intervening between the old and the new epochs. The immigrants from the old States were used only to the common-law system of England, as modified by our republican form of government. After a thorough investigation of all these matters the Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported favorably to the adoption of the English common-law system, with modifications, Mr. Crosby doing most of the work; and the report was received with the highest commendations, both by the bench and bar of this State, as well as by jurists from the East.

The division of California into counties and the establishment of county courts and the inauguration of local officers, received also great attention from Mr. Crosby, involving much laborious detail of work, as California was in a condition more heterogeneous and peculiar than all our colonies together were in 1789. Some of the statutes framed by him are still in force. It may therefore be truly said that Mr. Crosby is one of the "Fathers of the State of California."

In 1852 he removed to San Francisco and engaged in the practice of law, and was employed as attorney for claimants of titles to land grants in this State before the United States Land Claim Commission, organized that year and beginning to hold its sessions in this city. Of the 812 claims presented he had nearly a hundred. He was engaged in prosecuting these claims both before the Commission, and, in appellate cases, also before the United States District Court, up to 1860. As many of these claims were by operation of the law referred to the Federal Supreme Court, Mr. Crosby went to Washington to prosecute them, and was there during the winter of 1860-61.

Within three weeks after Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated President, Mr. Crosby was appointed United States Minister to Guatemala, at the personal request of William H. Seward, Montgomery Blair, E. G. Spaulding, Preston King (Senator from New York), Senator Doolittle and others. March 14 he was nominated for that office, and on March 22 he was confirmed; and he held the position four years. While holding this position he had the further honor to be appointed Presiding Judge and Umpire of the Mixed Commission to settle treaty stipulations between Great Britain and Honduras, held in the city of Guatemala in 1862-63. At the end of this time, being somewhat enfeebled in health, he repaired to Philadelphia for medical treatment, and while there he purchased a residence in that city. In the spring of 1867 he went to Europe, to satisfy a long cherished desire, and he enjoyed a pleasurable tour.

In 1870 he returned to San Francisco and resumed the practice of law. In 1877, meeting with a severe affliction to his eyes, he was compelled to abandon his practice to a great extent, and since that time he has been a resident of Alameda. During the first year of his residence here he was elected Justice of the Peace, and he held the office nine years. In 1889 he was appointed Judge of the Recorders' or Police Court for the city of Alameda. For two years he has also been Notary Public. He has been a member of the Society of California Pioneers ever since its organization; and he is a Knight Templar, belonging to Commandery No. 1. In politics he has always been a Republican since the organization of that party. Is also a member of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club, the qualification for membership therein being the fact that the subject voted for William Henry Harrison for President in 1840.

* * *

ANDREW SMITH HALLIDIE, inventor of the cable railway. Incidents unimportant in themselves, have led to many of the greatest discoveries and inventions which mark the progress of the human race. A falling apple observed by Newton heralded the discovery of the law of gravitation, that mighty force which holds the wheeling worlds in their courses. A boiling tea-kettle inspired in the mind of Watt the birth-thought of the steam engine. A spider's web across the garden walk suggested the suspension bridge. In other instances an appeal to a sympathetic heart has been the inspiration of inventive minds whose creations have enrolled them in history among the world's benefactors. The fall of one of the horses struggling up a hill with a loaded street car in San Francisco excited the pity of a beholder and led him to the invention of the cable railway, which has revolutionized the method of travel in large cities.

Mr. Hallidie, the gentleman referred to, is a native of Scotland, born in 1836. In early youth he studied civil engineering and subsequently worked three years in a shop. At the age of seventeen he came to California and spent several years in the mines, dividing the time between searching for gold, surveying roads and constructing water ways. Before he had passed his twenty-first birthday, young Hallidie had built a suspension bridge and aqueduct across the middle fork of the American river with a span of 220 feet, the cross section of the conduit being three feet by two. He also designed and put in operation a number of important improvements in mining apparatus. A sudden rise of the river in 1855 having swept away everything he had previously earned, Mr. Hallidie set about retrieving his loss with doubled energy. He ran a quartz mill in 1856, and spent the following year in improvising machinery on the middle fork of the American river. Here he made and put in operation the first wire rope ever used on the Pacific coast. It was employed for transporting the ore from a quartz mine to the stamp mill, was 1,600 feet in length and operated on an incline of twenty-four degrees. Turning his mechanical genius to good purpose, he devoted his spare time to sharpening and repairing tools for the miners, at which he made $15 to $20 a day.

In 1857 he surveyed and ran the tunnel for a water way through a spur of a mountain, using instruments made by himself on the ground, and his levels run from opposite sides met midway within half an inch! About this time the Indians were troublesome, robbing and murdering the whites; and Mr. Hallidie, having borrowed and repaired all the old guns he could secure, he and some twenty others pursued and captured two bands of the red marauders; but before reaching the settlement with their prisoners they were snowed in for nearly a month in the mountains, and the whole party narrowly escaped perishing. Six years—1852–'58—were passed by him amid the exciting and perilous experiences of pioneer life as a prospector and engineer—years full of adventure and hazardous experiences not distasteful to one of his daring spirit. On one occasion he narrowly escaped death from a premature explosion of a blast at the entrance of a 600-foot tunnel. Soon after this he was entombed by a caving bank of earth; and when completing his suspension bridge the scaffolding gave way and precipitated him upon the rocks twenty feet below. At another time he was carried over the fall and rapids of the American river a mile and a half, clinging to a stick of timber.

For a number of years Mr. Hallidie was engaged in designing and erecting bridges,—chifly suspension bridges,—of which he built some fourteen on the Pacific slope, of 220 to 350 foot span. In 1858 he established a manufactory of wire rope in San Francisco, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since, and which he has developed into the "California Wire Works," an organization with half a million dollars capital, of which he is president and managing head, and giving employment to 225 men.

His experience in inventing and operating aerial wire-rope ways in the mines for transporting ore and other heavy material over rough mountain surfaces prepared him for his greater invention, the cable railway, a few years later. It was on an unpleasant day in 1869 that he witnessed the fall of a horse, before mentioned in this article, while it and four others were striving in vain to draw a car filled with passengers up Jackson street hill. The harsh treatment of the poor animals and their mute appeal for sympathy touched his heart, and he then and there resolved to devise a more humane and effective method than horse-power for propelling cars over the hilly streets of San Francisco; and in spite of numerous onerous private and official duties demanding his attention, he set about solving the problem with his characteristic energy and determination. Many serious obtacles and difficulties confronted him on every hand, not the least of which were the discouragements thrown in his way by the faithless persons who assumed the role of adverse advisers and obstructionists; but with unswerving persistency he pursued his purpose, neither halting or faltering, enlisting the interest and support of two or three friends to whom he had submitted his designs and plans in 1871, and who had firm confidence in his genius to achieve success.

Clay street was selected on which to build the experimental cable line, because on this street the road would traverse Russian hill, one of the highest points in the city, reaching an altitude of 307 feet from the starting on Kearny street, and thus would be presented all the difficulties likely to be encountered on any other street. In June, 1873, ground was broken and the work of construction begun, under the personal supervision of the inventor; and on the first day of August that year, at four o'clock in the morning, the trial trip was successfully made. Then was demonstrated for the first time in the world's history the practicability of propelling street cars by a stationary engine, through the medium of an endless wire cable running below the surface of the street. Mr. Hallidie had solved the problem of street travel in cities without obstructing general traffic, and made it possible to build cities on hills without marring the beauty of the natural landscape.

After three years and a half of successful operation of the Clay street cable railway, the Sutter street line was built in San Francisco. Other roads of the kind were rapidly built in this and other cities, until there are now hundreds of miles of cable roads in operation in the United States. Great Britain, Australia and even China have adopted this improved mode of transportation, which is destined to extend to all the principal cities of the world.

For years Mr. Hallidie was absorbed in his great invention, perfecting it in all its details and taking out a number of patents, in foreign countries as well as in the United States. For further particulars, see page 303.

In addition to these he has secured patents on nearly a hundred other mechanical devices, covering an extensive field and placing him in the front rank of noted inventors of this prolific age. Despite his wonderful activity in this channel, he has given much thought and effort to scientific questions and enterprises. In 1868 he was elected president of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, and filled the office for ten successive years during the most critical period of its existence, and through his self-sacrificing devotion to its interests paid off thousands of dollars of its indebtedness, and left the office with thousands of dollars to its credit and the Institute occupying a position of commanding prominence. He is one of the trustees of the mechanical school endowed by the late James Lick with $450,000; he has served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California for twenty-one years, being chairman of the finance committee. He was also one of the founders of the San Francisco public library; is a leading, active member of the Manufacturers' Association of the State, having served three years as its president; was the prime mover in organizing the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Boys and Girls' Society; was one of the founders of the San Francisoo Art Society; is a member of the California Academy of Sciences, and of the Geographical Society of San Francisco; was president of the San Francisco Industrial Association from 1868 to 1878; also a member of the State Historical Society, and of the American Geographical Society of New York, and is now serving on the San Francisco Executive Board of the World's Columbian Exposition for 1892-'93.

On national questions Mr. Hallidie is a Republican, was a member of the County Executive Committee, and was at one time a nominee for the State Senate; is vice-president for California of the National Protective Tariff League.

Even these multitudinous interests and responsibilities have not fully occupied his wonderfully energetic and active mind, which has in its researches reached out beyond the confines of the Pacific slope and of this continent. Besides traveling extensively in this country, he has visited Europe and Australia, and has attended several of the great international expositions and spent some time at several of the most celebrated technical schools. Numerous published articles from his potent pen and addresses attest his marked ability to deal with live questions of interest and importance to the public weal. Among these may be mentioned his address before the Mechanics' Institute on "Trade Tuition: its Status at Home and Abroad:" his paper read before the Manufacturers' Association of California on the "Position of the Manufacturer in San Francisco;" and numerous articles in the daily press. In the *Overland Monthly*, of April and May, 1890, was

"A Study of Skilled-Labor Organizations;" and his report to the convention of Pacific Coast Chamber of Commerce on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and numerous addresses before scientific and social organizations, have also been published.

In his wide business and social relations, Mr. Hallidie is esteemed and honored for his gentlemanly qualities and his affable manner. He possesses a highly nervous temperament, a strongly sympathetic nature, and is intensely loyal to the interests of society and of the Golden State.

For his wife he married Miss Mattie Woods, a native of Quincy, Illinois, and daughter of pioneer settlers in Sacramento.

* * *

PHILIP MELANCTHON FISHER, Superintendent of Schools of Alameda county since 1883, was born in Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1852, a son of J. Henry and Anna (Gilbert) Fisher, both natives of Germany (near Marburg), and there married. They came to America with their first-born and settled on a farm near Berlin, Pennsylvania, in 1834, where eight sons and three daughters were born to them. Eight sons and one daughter are now living. Emma J., who became the wife of Rev. Benjamin Collins, went as a missionary of the English Lutheran Church to Liberia, was taken sick with malaria, and died at sea on the return voyage in 1875, at the age of twenty-seven. Her sister, Mary E., the wife of Charles Wincoff, a lumber dealer of Berlin, Pennsylvania, also died young. The first-born, Charles, died at the age of nineteen. Six sons and two daughters were trained in normal schools and colleges for the profession of school-teaching. Their great-grandfather Fisher was a teacher for forty years in the same town in Germany, dying at the age of ninety-three. His father had also been a teacher. John Fisher, the grandfather of the present generation of school-teachers, changed the record to farming: he died of some acute disease in middle life. His wife died at forty-eight. The father of P. M. Fisher died several years ago, at about the age of sixty; the mother is still living, aged eighty-three. Her father, Carl Gilbert, the village blacksmith, and his wife lived to be about seventy. The children of J. H. and Anna G. Fisher are: Charles, deceased; Daniel H., a farmer near Berlin, Pennsylvania; John Gilbert, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, since 1875; Harry W., formerly Superintendent of Schools of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, now principal of the Washington Schools, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Tobias S. and Samuel P., twins; T. S. enlisted in the spring of 1862 in the One Hundred and Forty-Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded once, captured twice and held in three Southern prisons—Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury—for about nine months; honorably discharged in June, 1865, he became a farmer near Berlin, and has since been a Justice of the Peace, and is a pensioner of the civil war; his twin brother, S. P., is a shoemaker in Decoto, California; Caroline L., the wife of Rufus Landis, of Berlin, Pennsylvania, who was also a soldier of the Union, was in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves for three months, in 1861, reënlisted that year, and again in 1864, was in every battle of his regiment, never asked for a furlough, was never wounded—a typical mountaineer soldier, six feet two inches in height, stalwart, muscular and fearless; Mary E., deceased; Emma J., missionary, deceased; William E., a graduate of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and now a minister of the English Lutheran Church at Center Hall, near Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; P. M., the subject of this sketch; August Henry Francke, also a graduate of Gettysburg, and now minister of the English Lutheran Church at Barren Hill, near Philadelphia.

P. M. Fisher was educated in the public schools of Berlin, Pennsylvania, and made his first venture in school-teaching in October, 1866, taking charge of thirty-five children early in his fifteenth year. He was principal of the Meyersdale School, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighteen, and at the same time as District Deputy, I. O. G. T.; he made speeches all over the country, doing what he could to carry it for "local option." Teaching usually in the winter terms, he learned and worked at the trade of plasterer for health, strength and wages during the summer. In 1873 he entered Mount Union College in Ohio, at which he was graduated as Ph. B. in the fall of 1876, and was chosen principal of schools of his native town in the season of 1876–7. He then came to California, arriving in Oakland, May 4, 1877, with the intention of going to Oregon, where he was acquainted with Senator Mitchell and Congressman Herman. He, however, went to work here at his trade as plasterer for three months, and then obtained on examination a certificate as teacher. He taught the school at Suñol the winter of 1877–8, and afterward until he was chosen principal of the Irvington school in 1880. This position he held until he entered upon the discharge of his duties as County Superintendent of Schools, on the first Monday in January, 1883, to which he had been elected in 1882, and was re-elected in 1886. Meanwhile he had become a member of the Mission Lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., in 1878, and had actively identified himself with its work. He is Past Master of the lodge and was for three years orator at the annual picnic of the order. He is also a member of Alameda Lodge, No. 167, F. & A. M. and has filled the office of Secretary of that lodge.

Mr. Fisher was married in Mission San Jose, January 3, 1884, to Miss Anna C. Laumeister, born in San Francisco, September 5, 1858, a daughter of John A. and Frederika (Haussler) Laumeister, the latter still living, aged sixty-two years, the former dying December 15, 1890, at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Laumiester was a pioneer miller of San Francisco, and still earlier in New York, where he was awarded a silver medal, at the State Fair at Syracuse in 1843, for the first introduction of the popular manufacture of farina for the table. His nephew Charles is at this date serving his second term as Sheriff of San Francisco. Mrs. Fisher's grandparents Laumeister and Haussler lived to a good old age.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have two children, Thusnelda, born in Mission San Jose in this county, August 25, 1884, and Philip M., Jr., born in Oakland, California, July 8, 1891.

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PROF. R. S. ANDERSON, Principal of "Anderson's Normal School and University Class," is a native son, born September 4, 1864. His father, Prof. J. W. Anderson, the efficient and popular superintendent of the public schools of San Francisco, is one of the most thorough and experienced educators on the Pacific coast. Our subject received his education in this State, under the direct tutelage of his father, thereby enjoying exceptional advantages.

The school of which he is now Principal was founded in 1873, by his father, and he has had control of it since 1883. In this school graduates of the grammar class and persons of equal acquirement are prepared to enter the California State University, Stanford University and other colleges of the United States. The time required to make this preparation is from one to three years, according to the capacity and attainments of the student, the term commencing in July. There is also a department in which pupils are prepared to take examinations in any county of the State for teacher's certificates. Though a person may have the requisite general education to become a teacher, he usually requires a special course in order to pass the examination. The class studying for the university recite in the morning, and the normal class in the afternoon. Lectures on mathematics are delivered free to all teachers daily.

Prof. Anderson limits the number of pupils, so as to be able to devote his personal attention to each, giving them the stimulus of his personal watchfulness and inspiration. He has published a work entitled "Philosophical Arithmetic," in which demonstrations accompanied with philosophical explanations are given instead of rules.

Prof. Anderson was married November 1, 1884, to Miss Minnie Thurgood, a native daughter, and they have one daughter, named Genevieve, and a son, named after his father, R. S.

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JULIUS E. KRAFFT, archicitect, San Francisco, is a native of Germany, born November 11, 1855, and completed his education at Stuttgart, where he pursued the study of architecture. He came to America in 1872, spent a year or two in Chicago, and came to San Francisco in 1874. Entering the office of T. J. Welsh, a prominent architect, he remained there twelve years in charge of the draughting department, and then opened an office and engaged in business on his own account. Among the buildings designed and erected by him is the residence of Marshal Frank, attorney Forebaugh, the five-story hotel at the corner of Ellis and Leavenworth streets, now in course of construction, the German Evangelical churches here and in Alameda, and many other buildings, includings residences. By his ability and personal application to the details of work entrusted to his care, he is building up a successful business.

* * *

DR. ROBERT MACKINTOSH, whose office is at No. 1208 Mission street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1850, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine during that time. He was born in Valencienne, France, in 1816, while his father was stationed as surgeon of artillery of the British army, and occupied for three years after the battle of Waterloo a position in the fortresses of France. Later, his father was stationed at Edinburgh, in the military service, where his sons were educated. Dr. Mackintosh commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, who had also an extensive private practice, and was also a prominent lecturer on medicine. He was the author of a popular work on the practice of medicine. Our subject entered the medical department of the Edinburgh University in 1833, and graduated at that institution in 1839, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He at once entered into the practice of his profession at Edinburgh, his two brothers becoming surgeons in the British army. After a few years he went to Australia, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine for ten years. In 1850 he came to California, where he has since been continuously engaged in medical practice, and identified with the growth of its medical institutions.

Dr. Mackintosh comes from a family of physicians, both on his father and mother's side, extending back to a number of generations. He is still engaged in active practice, and is probably the only man actively engaged in his profession who was in practice here in 1850.

* * *

AARON MEEK, M. D., was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, July 29, 1814, the son of Rev. Jacob and Rachel (Lanning) Meek; the former was a native of Virginia, and the latter of New Jersey. For many years the father was a traveling preacher in the Pittsburg Conference, and about the year 1818 moved to what was then the Territory of Ohio. Aaron Meek received his education at the common schools, and subsequently graduated at the Medical College in Cincinnati, in 1840. He at once began the practice of medicine, which he followed for a period of forty-seven years. In 1847 he moved from Ohio to Peoria, Illinois, where he was engaged in practice until 1854, when he moved to Lexington, Missouri, and in 1858 to Chicago, remaining until 1868; then to Davenport, Iowa, remaining until 1875, when he came to California. Eight years of the Doctor's life were spent in lecturing in different States on anthropology, physiology, anatomy, etc. He has been a close student all his life; has for many years kept a meteorological record, and has in manuscript some very interesting theories concerning the cause of cyclones and other scientific subjects, which if published in proper form would make a work that would add materially to scientific works, and enroll his name among the great men of the earth.

In 1849, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Dr. Meek was married to Miss Rhoda Gardner, daughter of James Gardner, and they have six children, viz.: Orendorff H., who died in infancy; Flora Nevada, the wife of P. W. McManning, of Davenport, Iowa; Sierra Ella, the wife of D. W. Ballou, now deceased; Channing F., manager of the Union Pacific and Denver & Gulf railroads; Dr. R. W. Meek, a dentist in Oakland; Edward R., attorney-at-law in Denver. Dr. Meek is and has been for many years a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the Royal Arch degree in 1849. Politically he affiliates with the Prohibition party, and is a "living epistle for temperance known and read of all men."

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POWELL A. McDONELL, a pioneer of 1849 and a veteran of the Mexican war, was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, January 18, 1826, and reared and educated in Greene county, that State. His parents were William and Nancy (McFerras) McDonell, natives of South Carolina and of Scotch extraction. The ancestors on both sides were among the old and influential settlers of that State. The father died in 1836, and the mother a few months later. Powell A. was the second of seven children in the family, two of whom are still living.

He came to California in September, 1849, by way of New Orleans, Matamoras and Chihuahua, Mexico, making the entire trip overland, on one occasion camping on the old camp-ground of General Taylor the night before the battle of Buena Vista.

On his arrival in California he at once went to the Mariposa mines and engaged in mining until 1853, when he located on Bay Farm Island, and has since resided there. His property consists of twenty-one acres, devoted to raising vegetables, asparagus being the principal production. He has a profitable business. Ships all his products to San Francisco.

Mr. McDonell was a member of the First Regiment of Alabama Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1846, for the Mexican war, and participating in the engagement at Vera Cruz. He was discharged at New Orleans in 1847. For many years he has been associated with the Veterans of the Mexican War—a society. Politically he is allied with the Democratic party, although not active in the political machinery. He is well known and highly respected as a worthy citizen.

He was married on Bay Farm Island, April 17, 1862, to Miss Hattie Hamlin, a native of Illinois, who came to California in 1861.

* * *

E. P. DANFORTH, Naval Officer of the Port of San Francisco, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born in 1855. He is a son of Edwin and Frances (Abbott) Danforth, who were descendants of one of the oldest and most prominent families in New England. They came to the Pacific coast in 1859. Mr. Danforth, the subject of this sketch, received his preparatory education here and completed his school course at Andover, Massachusetts. After his return he engaged in business. For ten years he was a member of the Benicia Tanning Company, subsequently the firm of E. P. Danforth & Co. He afterward was associated with Mr. Gilman until he was appointed to his present position as Naval Officer by President Harrison, January 13, 1890. The firm of Gilman & Danforth were prominent warehousemen for a number of years.

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MISS JEANNE BOLTE, Principal of the French and English School, Jackson street, San Francisco, was educated in Europe, has had an extensive experience as a teacher, and is eminently qualified for her present position. She first engaged in teaching in New York, afterward came West, and was employed as a private tutor in the family of Horatio Livermore, Esq., for several years, in this city; next taught in Madam Feitska's school for young ladies; went to the Sandwich Islands, where she was also engaged in her profession for a time. Upon her return to California she accepted a position as principal in Professor Larcher's School of Languages, Oakland, and also taught in Snell's Seminary there.

The school with which Miss Bolté is now connected was established about twelve years ago as a kindergarten, and is centrally located at 2127 Jackson street. During the past year its scope has been enlarged and girls and young ladies admitted, and already the number of pupils has increased fourfold. Particular attention is given to the fundamental branches and most thorough methods are employed, one special feature of the school being that no extra charges are made for the study of languages. There are three English, three French and two German teachers. The kindergarten department is under the care of two excellent teachers, especially adapted for their line of work. Miss Bolté, assisted by this able and efficient corps of instructors, is conducting a school that is rapidly growing in popularity and that merits the confidence and esteem it receives from its patrons. A coach calls for the children whenever desired, and taking all things into consideration there is no more satisfactory school in the city than Miss Bolté's excellent academy.

* * *

TIMOTHY GUY PHELPS, United States Collector of Customs at the port of San Francisco, was born in Chenango County, New York, December 20, 1824. His family was of that good old Puritan stock which has given this country its brightest minds and its most liberal and liberty-loving people. He is a descendant of William Phelps, who came from England in 1630 and was afterward prominent in the colony of Connecticut; and some of the descendants took a fitting part in the Revolutionary struggle as patriots. Joel Phelps, the father of the subject of this sketch, like his father in other wars, volunteered in that of 1812 and distinguished himself for his bravery. Having met with reverses, his son Timothy was obliged to commence early in the hard work of the farm. At the age of twenty-one the latter went to New York city and entered into business in partnership with his older brother, and enjoyed a profitable trade. He then returned to Chenango county and began the study of law.

About this time the news of the gold discovery in California was carried East. Giving up his law studies, Mr. Phelps started for San Francisco, arriving December 14, 1849, and soon afterward went to the southern mines and spent the winter and spring there. In August, with health somewhat impaired, he returned to San Francisco and entered into mercantile business, in which he was very prosperous. The fire of May, 1851, however, swept away the bulk of his fortune in a night; nevertheless he re-established his business at once and soon recuperated from his financial distress. In 1854 he was a candidate for the Legislature, in company with Colonel E. D. Baker, but was defeated; in 1856, however, he was elected on the first Republican ticket put up in the State of California. Twice after this he was elected to the State Senate. During these years he won for himself a reputation for honesty and for persistency in fighting questionable schemes. The bulkhead scheme he fought particularly, and for this victory alone he gained favorable prominence. He was also the originator of the first street-railway bills which were passed by the State Senate allowing the Market street, Omnibus and North Beach and Mission lines to be built. In 1861 he was elected to Congress, and the same fearlessness in behalf of what he deemed right characterized his attitude in the State Senate. Among other noteworthy acts during his term of Senatorship was his vote for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. Mr. Phelps was a warm friend of President Lincoln, and was often consulted by that great man upon matters of importance concerning the Pacific coast. In 1869 he was appointed Collector of Customs of this port. In 1875 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated on account of a disruption in the party. His home is on his farm near Belmont, where he has 2,600 acres under cultivation and a large dairy. He is vice-president of the Society of California Pioneers, and a Regent of the University of California.

* * *

J. M. MORTON, shipping commissioner at San Francisco, is a native of the State of Indiana, and was born in 1846. His father, the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, was well known throughout the country as the distinguished war Governor of Indiana, United States Senator, and one of the leading statesmen of his time. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda M. Burbank. Our subject received his preparatory education in his native State, and attended the Northwestern University and the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1870, he was connected with the Alaska Commercial Company, and went to Alaska every year for some years in his capacity as agent. He was also engaged in viticulture in Napa valley for some years, and still owns vineyard interests there. In 1880 Mr. Morton received the appointment of Surveyor of Customs and filled that position for six years, and was appointed to his present position of shipping commissioner in 1889.

Mr. Morton married Miss Harriet M. Brown, of Washington, District of Columbia, a daughter of Hon. S. P. Brown, Naval Agent during the war, and Commissioner of Public Works of the District of Columbia during Grant's administration. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have two children, one son, Oliver P. (named for his distinguished grandfather), and one daughter, Hattie M. In the office of the commissioner is an excellent portrait of Governor Morton, painted by his little daughter when only twelve years of age, without instruction, and is a remarkable production. She has since developed unusual taste for art and is making rapid progress in her studies.

* * *

GILBERT TOMPKINS, proprietor of the Souther Farm, located two miles northeast of San Leandro, was born in Oakland, California, the son of the late Hon. Edward Tompkins, a well-known attorney and member of the State Legislature. Gilbert Tompkins was educated at Harvard University, and three years after leaving college bought the San Leandro *Reporter*, of which paper he was editor and proprietor for about two years. In 1889 he sold out to Dr. B. F. Mason, and took charge of the farm, which demanded his attention. It consists of 312 acres and is devoted to fruit-culture and horse-raising, the latter being the most prominent. The following brief summary will give some idea of the stock: There are four stallions of the best American trotting blood. In January, 1887, the proprietor brought from Palo Alto the bay stallion Figaro. In December, 1887, Jester D. was purchased, and in December, 1889, two finely-bred sons of the great Electioneer were added to the stock of the Souther Farm. Glen Fortune and El Benton have the blood of the greatest trotting families in the world. The brood mares are of much merit. The Souther Farm is fitted for almost every variety of care and education of horses. Personal attention is given to every branch of the work, and visitors are always welcome. A specialty is made of the care of stock owned by Eastern parties, who wish to give it the benefit of the California climate to assist early maturity and training.

* * *

ASAPH CLEVELAND.—Among the old and respected pioneers of Alameda county, none are more deserving of mention in this or any other historical work than the gentleman with whose name we head this notice. Deep in the heart of the virgin forests of Vermont, far up toward the line of the Canadian snows, is where Asaph Cleveland first saw the light, August 28, 1820. His father, Sylvester Cleveland, was also a native of that State. He had nine children, of whom our subject was the seventh in order of birth. He was reared to farm life in Eastern Canada, whither his parents had moved when he was but a lad. In the fall of 1849 he started to California, by way of Panama, arriving at the port of San Francisco March 3 following. Thence he went to Nevada county and spent three years mining there; and he also engaged in mining near Tuolumne Hill in Calaveras county. In 1855 he permanently located on Bay Farm Island, where he has since resided. He is the owner of sixty acres of rich and valuable land, besides other property in the city of Alameda. He established himself in the nursery business, which he followed nine years. His property is now devoted to raising vegetables almost exclusively, which he ships to San Francisco, where he finds an excellent market for his products.

He was married in Canada, and has had four children, three of whom are still living, namely: Linda, Winifred and Edwin. Thomas died in 1874, at the age of fourteen years.

Politically Mr. Cleveland is a Republican, although not active in political matters, and he is not a member of any secret order. He is a gentleman well known in the community, and highly respected as a good and worthy citizen.

* * *

C. W. CARD, M. D., whose office is at No. 502 Devisedero street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1876, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1884. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1861, the son of Ebenezer Card, who was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits in Canada, but is now engaged in fruit-raising in San Leandro, he having purchased a ranch there. The family have been residents of Canada for several generations,

Our subject received his education in the public schools of his native place, and later in the public schools of Port Huron, Michigan, and in San Francisco. He commenced the study of medicine in 1880, under the preceptorship of Dr. Theodore Kellogg of Los Angeles, with whom he studied for one year. In 1881 he entered the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, graduating there in 1884, after a full three years' course, and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He entered at once into the practice of medicine, being appointed Surgeon for the Oceanic Steamship Company, in which service he remained two years, being employed on the steamship plying between San Francisco and Australia. Dr. Card was then appointed Surgeon of the Carlisle Gold Mining Company, operating in Grant county, New Mexico, where he remained for one and a half years. He then came to San Francisco, where he engaged in private practice in 1887, and where he has since continued. Dr. Card is a member of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, and of the Alumni Association of Cooper Medical College.

* * *

JOHN M. CURTIS.—The American people are, above all others, characterized by the individual ambition and self-reliance which leads each to set out for himself, fixing the goal of his endeavor upon the high limit of accomplishment afforded by freedom and equality; the consequence is that while a certain portion of what are so properly styled "self-made men" will be found in every land, nowhere will the proportion of that better element of the population be found greater than here. It is that class above all others that the American people delight to honor, and most deservedly so, for the man of humble origin whose industry, energy and power have enabled him to surmount those drawbacks, and place himself on the same plane with his more favored contemporaries, commands our good opinion in a higher degree, and proves himself the possessor of genuine worth and effective capacity. He has been tried and has been found worthy.

The above short statement is a fitting preface to the article which follows, describing briefly the life of one who, as much as any we know of in San Francisco, is deserving of the honor of his fellow-citizens. We refer to John M. Curtis, the distinguished architect, who owes nothing of his success to fortune or birth, but all to his indomitable perseverance and indefatigable determination. He was born September 7, 1852, at Warsaw, Illinois. At an early age he was left an orphan, and his early boyhood was spent upon a farm in Missouri. He was thrown upon his own resources, and his early lessons were those of independence and persevering industry. He was educated in St. Louis, Missouri, and evinced great merchanical genius; entered into service of Bent & Garrity, leading contractors and builders, and afterward entered the office of Mitchell & Brady, prominent architects of that city.

In 1874 he came to the Pacific coast, and since then for the past sixteen years he has been prominently identified with the building interests as superintendent of the largest and finest buildings in the city and on the coast, and was assistant architect of Baldwin's hotel and theater, and architect of the Sonoma county court-house, jail and hall of records, jail and hall of records at Ukiah, Mendocino county, and Humboldt county court-house, the Mutual Relief building, Petaluma; Santa Cruz county buildings and jail, the Mammoth winery, corner of Second and Folsom, occupied by Messrs. Kohler and Frohling, and many others. He is a member of the San Francisco Chapter of American Institute of Architects, and Treasurer of the same; is a member of the Pacific Coast Technical Society, and has attained a high reputation in his profession. Mr. Curtis is prominently identified with the leading fraternal societies. He is a member of Mission Lodge, No. 169, F. & A. M.; California Chapter, No. 5; California Council, No. 2; California Commandery, No. 1, and Islam Temple. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Fidelity, 222, Oriental Encampment, No. 57, Uniform Degree, No. 5, and Templar (Rebekah) degree. He holds membership also in the San Francisco group of Good Samaritans, No. 1, Ivy Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and is also a staff officer of the Fifth Regiment, National Guards of California.

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WILLIAM GEORGE MARCY, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Alameda, is a son of William Larned Marcy, one of the most noted statesmen and public officials the Government of the United States ever possessed.

The father of William George, a native of Massachusetts, settled in Troy, New York, in the practice of law. He was born December 12, 1786; graduated in 1808 at Brown University; served as an officer in the war of 1812, capturing at St. Regis, Canada, the first prisoners and the first flag taken on land in the war; became in 1816 the Recorder of Troy, and for a time conducted the Troy *Budget*, then a leading anti-Federalist organ; became in 1820 Adjutant General of New York, in 1823 Comptroller, and in

1829 Judge of the State Supreme Court; in 1831 he was elected United States Senator, which office he resigned the following year, being elected Governor of the State of New York. To the latter position he was reëlected twice, but the fourth time, when he was a candidate, in 1838, he was defeated by William H. Seward. In 1839 President Van Buren appointed him Commissioner to adjust Mexican claims. In 1845 President Polk selected him as Secretary of War, and it was during his term of office that the war with Mexico occurred, in which he exhibited great ability, as well as in the settlement of numerous intricate diplomatic questions. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him Secretary of State, in which capacity he added to his already established reputation as a statesman of a high order. Many of his State papers were masterly productions. On the inauguration of President Buchanan, Mr. Marcy retired from public life. He died at Ballston Spa, New York, July 4, 1857. About the time he was elected Governor of New York, or shortly previous, he was a member of the Albany Regency, an organization of great political influence in both State and national affairs.

He was married twice. For his first wife he wedded, in September, 1812, Miss Dolly Newell, of Southbridge, Massachusetts, by whom he had two sons: Samuel, a captain in the United States navy, who was killed during the war of the Rebellion while in command of the U.S. ship Vincennes; and William George, whose name heads this biographical history. Mrs. Marcy died March 6, 1821. For his second wife, Mr. Marcy married Cornelia Knower, of Albany, and they had one son, Edmond, who died early in life, of consumption; and one daughter, Cornelia, also deceased. The second Mrs. Marcy died February 8, 1889.

Secretary Marcy's career was a noted one for its brilliancy and world-wide celebrity His intellectual power and statesmanship were extraordinary, appearing, indeed, as prominent as the corresponding qualities of those great contemporaries, Clay, Webster, Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, etc. It is to his courage and decision of purpose that all naturalized citizens owe their protection by this Government against the country of their birth. In the famous Koszta case he demonstrated that a person who has once declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States is entitled to all the protections that the Government can give to any citizen; and he declared that all the power of the Government should be exerted to protect him. This principle has been the ground of action in all subsequent cases, and it is now the recognized rule between the United States and all other nations.

Mr. William G. Marcy, the subject of this biographical outline, was born in Troy, New York, October 18, 1818. After finishing his education he engaged in the banking business in Albany and New York city. At the age of twenty-one years he was made paying teller of the Bank of Commerce in New York, at that time the largest bank in the United States. In 1846 he was commissioned a Captain in the Commissary Department of the United States army, and was appointed to duty with the First Regiment of New York Volunteers (Colonel Stevenson's regiment), and accompanied it to this State, arriving at San Francisco March 20, 1847. Monterey being the military headquarters, he was stationed there in charge of the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments until the termination of the Mexican war.

When the first State Convention assembled, at Monterey, he was elected without opposition its Secretary, the duties of which he performed so admirably as to meet the high commendation of its members. He was afterward associated with Washington Bartlett, late Governor of California, and others in the first State printing in California. In 1853 he was appointed Paymaster in the United States navy, which position he filled for seventeen years, seeing service in various parts of the world. One of his cruises was made in the old frigate Cumberland, when she was the flag ship of the African squadron. This vessel, as will be remembered, was sunk during the late civil war by the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac in Hampton Roads, her crew firing a broadside while she was sinking.

Since his retirement from public service Mr. Marcy has been engaged in business in San Francisco until within a few years. He resides in Alameda, where he is personally very highly esteemed. May 2, 1881, he was elected a Trustee of Alameda and served one term. He is a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

He was married, November, 1842, to Miss Catharine Forman Thompson, daughter of De Nise Forman Thompson and Eliza Knott, and granddaughter of Thomas Thompson and Jane Forman, and great-granddaughter of John Forman and Jane De Nise, of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey. Thomas Thompson, his grandfather, served in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the largest landholders in Monmouth county. He and his family were members of the Episcopal Church of Freehold.

* * *

C. B. POND, Mayor of San Francisco, is a native of the Empire State, born September 7, 1833. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of this country, coming only fifteen to twenty years after the landing of the Mayflower. Mayor Pond's grandfather took part in the Revolutionary struggle, participating in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and others. His son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the Rev. Charles Pond, of Oneida county, New York, who died in 1876. His wife, *nee* Abigail Bates, was a native of New York State. They had eight children.

Mayor Pond, the youngest of four sons, received his education in his native State, preparing for college, but did not enter it. Upon his reaching manhood the great gold discoveries in California were attracting the attention of the civilized world, and he made the journey across the plains in 1854, settling at Chico, Butte county, and remained there until 1867, when he removed to San Francisco. Here for many years he was the head of the prominent wholesale house of Pond & Reynolds. Subsequently he became prominently identified with the grain trade—buying, shipping and exporting grain and banking—and while thus engaged, in the fall of 1882, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. After serving two years, in 1884 he was again nominated and re-elected for a second term. At the expiration of his four years, in 1886, he received the nomination for Mayor, and was elected by a very large majority, receiving in a great degree the support of business men of both parties. His administration was so acceptable—after serving two years—that in 1888 he was re-nominated and elected for a second term. His administration has been safe, conservative and progressive, and he has brought to the position as head of the city government, a high standard of ability and experience; and the opinion prevails that he is worthy of still higher honors. He is a a director in the San Francisco Savings

Union, one of the strongest and safest financial institutions on the Pacific coast, and other commercial and manufacturing enterprises.

Mayor Pond is happily situated in his domestic relations. In the fall of 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McNeil, of the State of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. They have two sons, the elder a graduate of the Yale College, and the younger now in school.

* * *

MARY B. WEST.—There is no educational institution on the Pacific coast of higher standing and better known than is Miss West's School for Girls. It was established by her on Rincon Hill, in 1872, but after three years it was removed to a more central location, and in a more commodious building on Sutter street. Here for nine years the school grew and prospered, and in 1884 it was removed to Van Ness avenue, and remained there until 1890, when Miss West perfected her plans to erect and occupy a large building arranged specially for the accommodation of her pupils. As a result, upon the opening of the school year, September, 1890, she occupied the large double building, No. 2014 Van Ness avenue, built from her own plans and under her own direction. The building, which is four stories high, is all occupied for school purposes. The second and third floors are for the various class and recitation rooms, the fourth floor being used as a studio, and for the accommodation of ten boarding pupils; the basement is finished for a gymnasium, and completely equipped, being under the control of the Professor of Physical Culture in the University of California. This is one of the finest educational institutions in the country. In the erection and arrangement of the whole building particular attention was given to sanitary features and ventilation, introducing latest and most approved methods. The building with its equipment is said to be one of the most commodious and complete in its detail of all private schools in the country. Miss West issues a pamphlet circular, giving the regulations, names of instructors, courses of study, etc., of the school, with the names of a few prominent, first-class men who are patrons.

Miss West, to whose ability, accomplishments and untiring effort is due the pronounced success of this school, is a daughter of New England, a native of the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts. She received her education in her native State, being a graduate of Wheaton Seminary, one of the most noted educational institutions in the country.

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JOHN LEWIS BROMLEY, real-estate agent, of Oakland, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 24, 1820, a son of Lewis and Ann Catherine (Irons) Bromley. His mother, who was born in Hampton, Maryland, in 1800, of a family originally English and long established in that State, was married in 1819. His grandmother, by birth a Miss Scott, of Elk Ridge, Maryland, was brought up as a Hicksite Quaker, and lived to the age of about seventy years, and Mr. Irons also reached an advanced age. William Bromley, the great-grandfather of John L., was from Nine Partners, New York, born in 1719, and in 1770 moved to Vermont. He is on record as Town Clerk of Danby, Vermont, 1776 to 1780; as a member of the Committee of Safety in 1777; Selectman in 1781; Town Treasurer, 1783 to 1785. He died in 1803, aged eighty-four, his wife dying a few years earlier, also at an advanced age.

Of the patriotism of the Bromley family and their military ardor, interesting evidence is preserved in the muster roll of a company of militia at Danby Corners, in the war of 1812, in which twelve of that name appear on record. John, a son of William, born also in New York, was married in Vermont, to Eliza Palmer, a native of that State, who died comparatively young. After her death the husband, who dealt in horses and cattle and sometimes conducted droves as far south as Virginia, settled in Maryland, becoming known as John Bromley of Mt. Savage, Maryland; he lived to the age of seventy. His son Lewis, the father of him whose name heads this sketch, was born in Vermont, moved to Maryland, and was married in Baltimore, 1819, to A. C. Irons. Of their children two are on this coast—John L., of Oakland, and Washington L., a merchant of San Francisco.

Mr. Bromley, our subject, completed his school days in an academic course in his native city, being a pupil of three distinguished educators of that day—Professors Cooper, Post and Reese. From the age of seventeen to twenty he was clerk in a wholesale grocery house, and in his twenty-first year engaged in the grain and feed business on his own account, continuing in that line some three years. He then went to farming, chiefly stock-raising, on land he owned in Virginia, amounting finally to about 500 acres.

In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, becoming Orderly Sergeant in the Fourteenth Regiment, and was among the first to enter the city of Mexico. Wounded in the service, he returned home in 1848, and has now for some years been a pensioner of that war.

Before the close of 1848 he engaged in business in Baltimore, in the firm of Rutledge, Bromley & Co., foreign and domestic commission merchants. Selling out his interest in 1852, he came to California, by way of Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco in May, 1853. He then entered the produce firm of Booth & Co., remaining till 1854, when he moved to Contra Costa county, buying some 128 acres, afterward increased to 400 acres, of the Mt. Diablo ranch, between Concord and Clayton, which he still owns. Engaged chiefly in stock-raising, he resided in that county until 1873, enjoying the confidence of the community, as shown by his election and appointment on various occasions to offices of trust and honor. He served as Justice of the Peace and Associate Justice of the Court of Sessions two years, Supervisor three years, and Assessor by appointment for an unexpired term, about 1861. In 1873 he settled in Oakland, mainly with a view to securing a higher education for his children. Since coming here he has chiefly been engaged in real estate, often as Joint Commissioner on opening streets, appraising estates, and was a member of the Committee on the New Charter.

He has been married three times: first, at the age of twenty-three, to a lady who died leaving no children, fifty-one weeks after her marriage. In 1848 he was again married, his second wife dying in child-birth, fifty-three weeks after marriage, and leaving no children. In 1851 Mr. Bromley married, in Baltimore, Miss Anna Levering, who was born in that city in 1829, a daughter of William and Susan (Hall) Levering, natives of Maryland, and died in Baltimore, at an advanced age. Mr. Bromley's children, all but two born in Contra Costa county, are: William Lewis, born in Baltimore, May 30, 1852, died in Oakland in 1883; Thomas, born February 1, 1854, now a topographical engineer and artist of Oakland; Anna Catherine, born in San Francisco, April 17, 1855; Robert Innis, born January 24, 1857, now a physician and surgeon of Sonora, California; Martha Maryland, born October 16, 1858; Joseph Hall, born in 1860, died in his ninth year; Ella Virginia, born in 1862, died in her third year; Walter Frederick, born in 1863, also died in childhood; Marion, born March 22, 1865, now a student in the University of California; Virginia, born February 5, 1867; and Roscoe Palmer, May 29, 1869. Mrs. Bromley's father was born in Philadelphia, and died young. His father, Peter Levering, was a native of the same city.

Mr. Bromley has been endowed with a remarkable vigor of body and mind, which give fair promise of adding several years of usefulness to the three-score years and ten already reached. Apparently a frail man of small frame, he has been sick but one day in more than forty years. Mrs. Bromley also is in full possession of her mental faculties and bodily powers.

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WILLIAM J. BLATTNER, the popular and efficient County Clerk, San Francisco, was born and reared in this city. His people came here in 1851, and entered business. His father was a native of Switzerland, and naturally, coming from that old-time Republic, he found our institutions most congenial to his liberal ideas. His son he sent to our public schools and afterward to St. Mary's College.

After completing his studies Mr. Blattner was engaged by a firm in the produce business. In 1882 he was tendered a political position and concluded to accept it. This was in the County Clerk's office, under Mr. Sesnon. He gained experience there of great benefit to him now. In 1885 he was also in the County Clerk's office, under Mr. Ruddick. For a year and a half he was cashier in the Tax Collector's office during Mr. Wadham's term. He was for two years Chief Deputy in the Recorder's office under Mr. Russell, the late Recorder. From his familiarity with the routine of work in the County Clerk's office Mr. Blattner is well qualified for his present position.

As a Republican he has done excellent service for his party. He was Secretary of the Republican County Committee for four years, and showed every energy in properly discharging all the onerous duties of that position. Except to Pacific Parlor of the Native Sons, he belongs to few societies.

Mr. Blattner is a man of quick perception, good judgment, and strong individuality of character, and, considering the marked success he has already attained, he certainly has a bright future before him.

* * *

AUGUST JOHNSON, of San Leandro, was born in Finland, May 2, 1818, the son of John and Justin Johnson, who had a family of eleven children. The parents were very poor, and it is said that the father never had $5 at once in all his life, and the children had no educational advantages whatever. August started out in the world for himself at the age of nine years. He took care of stock on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then commenced to learn the tanners' trade, at which he served only six months. He then went to sea, and his first experience as a seafaring man was as cook on a vessel which sailed to Amsterdam. On this vessel he made two trips, and afterward went as an ordinary seaman to the

Mediterranean on the ship Abo, and thence to Liverpool with wheat from Leghorn. He ran away from his ship, and was an able seaman on an English ship going to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and then shipped on the brig Halifax to the West Indies, New York and Halifax. They then sailed for Liverpool and were cast away on the Irish coast, reaching Liverpool by steamer. Mr. Johnson then shipped on a Scotch brig to Russia, returning to Hull, England, and from there by land back to Liverpool. He then made a trip to the East Indies, which was a hard voyage, as they ran short of provisions and had only "hard tack" for many days. At St. Helena they obtained some rice and managed to live until they returned to Liverpool. Mr. Johnson's next trip was to Savannah, Georgia, then from New York to Liverpool, sailing on the coast of America, and was second mate for a period of seven years. In all he has followed the sea for fifteen years, and was one of the few who thoroughly understood the laws of navigation.

In the spring of 1850 he came as a passenger from New York city to San Francisco, via Cape Horn, having a very tedious passage, and landing May 3, 1851. When off Cape Horn they were swept far south of the cape, everything on the deck being swept away; the vessel sprung a leak, and they were put back to Montevideo for repairs. After seven weeks they sailed again and reached San Francisco on May 3, in time to witness from their ship the burning of the city in the year 1851. In New York Mr. Johnson bought a small boat on the ship, thinking he might follow fishing, but not being favorably impressed with the outlook he sailed up the Sacramento river to Marysville, and followed mining about three months. He afterward moved to Yreka, and engaged in the lumber business. He then went, via Yuba City, to San Francisco, where he met an old friend from New York, with whom he went in partnership on a ranch on the Estudillo grant. After one year he bought out his partner's interest for $1,500; the land was a squatter's claim, and Mr. Johnson had to pay $30 an acre to compromise, after a five year's lawsuit. His first purchase was 160 acres, but he subsequently bought 40 more, and for fifteen years he farmed this land very successfully. Eight years ago he sold one half of this ranch, and twenty-three years ago be bought three acres in San Leandro, on which he erected a fine residence where he has since lived.

Mr. Johnson has been married three times: first in 1856, to Miss Jane Coleman, a native of Alabama, who died ten months later. In 1867 he married Sophronia Young, a native of Ohio, and by this marriage there was three children: Fred A., who died at the age of twenty-three years; Frank E., who died at the age of eight months; and Frances J., wife of S. W. Johnson, of Vacaville. In 1882 the mother died, and May 27, 1883, Mr. Johnson married Sarah Bibber, a native of Bath, Maine.

We have thus briefly outlined the life of one of Alameda county's pioneers, and one of her best citizens. As a business man he has been eminently successful. He is a thorough self-made man, having been on his own resources from the age of nine years. He is an adherent of the Spiritual denomination.

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T. J. WELSH, architect, San Francisco, although a comparatively young man, has been identified with the building interests of this city for the past sixteen years, and has won a prominent place in his profession. He came to the Pacific coast during childhood, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in the practical department of building, and entered the office of Kenitzer & Farquharson, who were among the oldest and most prominent architects on the coast, and here he acquired his professional education. After opening an office for himself he secured a desirable class of work, has designed some of the fine buildings and residences in the city and has built up a large business. He holds the position of architect for the Board of Education, and is at present erecting the Girls' High School building, and is also architect of the new cathedral.

Mr. Welsh is President of the San Francisco Mutual Loan Association, and also of the Oakland and San Francisco Loan Association and other organizations, either as stockholder only or in the board of management, and is prominently identified with the benevolent societies of the city. He began life a poor boy and his success is owing to his own efforts.

* * *

E. J. DODGE, senior member of the firm of Pollard & Dodge, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in lumber, shingles, posts, bark, etc., and shipping and commission merchants; office, No. 3 Stewart street, San Francisco. This firm was established in 1883, and is one of the substantial lumber firms of San Francisco. Their immense trade in redwood, which is a specialty, is not confined to this State alone, but extends also throughout the entire Pacific coast, they having five steamers engaged in the coast trade.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. E. J. Dodge, was born in the old town of Henniker, New Hampshire, in 1836, the eighth in order of birth in a family of ten children. The parents were Israel P. and Anna (Connor) Dodge, the father a native of Massachusetts. His ancestors emigrated to America in the sixteenth century. Mr. Dodge's great-grandfather was a patriot soldier of the Revolutionary war. The mother was born in New Hampshire; her ancestry were among the early settlers of that State. She died in 1843, when our subject was a mere lad, the father surviving until 1890, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Mr. Dodge passed his boyhood on his father's farm. In 1853 he went to sea and followed it until 1856, when he returned home and remained amid the haunts of his boyhood until 1861; then he came to California and located in Amador county, where he engaged in mining and various pursuits until 1865. Then he went to Humboldt county, engaging in mercantile pursuits and establishing the first business in that line in the now thriving town of Ferndale, where he was Postmaster for ten years. In 1877 he went to Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, and built the first brick building in that flourishing city. The following year Mr. Russ, his former partner, desired him to join the firm of Russ & Co., and take charge of the company's business at San Francisco, which he did, and remained with that firm about four years, when a change was made by connecting the firm with a foreign syndicate. Mr. Dodge, not approving this move, retired from the firm. The connection referred to did prove financially a success to Mr. Russ. After doing business alone for a year Mr. Dodge formed a partnership with Mr. Pollard, under the style mentioned. For the past twelve years he has resided at 2,013 Alameda avenue, one of the most pleasant and charming suburbs of San Francisco. He is also officially connected with the Eel River Valley Lumber Company, being now its president. The mills of this company are situated in Eel river valley, Humboldt county, and manufacture redwood exclusively.

In his domestic affairs Mr. Dodge is decidedly a home man, rarely leaving home except when required by business. He has been married three times and has four children.

Politically he is a Republican and a staunch advocate of temperance.

During his seafaring life Mr. Dodge visited many parts of the world, among which may be mentioned the Azores Islands, the island of Juan Fernandez, almost all parts of South America, Mexico, Sandwich Islands and parts of Asia. He is a thorough Californian and proud of the progress of his adopted State and of the position she takes among her sister States of this glorious Union.

* * *

BYRON MAUZY, one of the most enterprising music dealers of San Francisco, is the subject of the following brief biographical sketch. He was born and reared in the State of Indiana, and received his education there. In 1876 he came to California, and entered the old and well-known music house of Kohler & Chase, where he remained some years. In 1883 he embarked in the music trade in a small way on his own account, his store being located on Post street; there he conducted a growing business for more than three years, when to meet the demands of his patrons he removed to the commodious quarters he now occupies, Nos. 308, 310, 312 and 314 Post street, in the Pacific Union Club building; there he has a frontage of fifty-four feet, and a depth of 125 feet, the finest location of any music house in the city. Mr. Mauzy here has a large show and sales room which is in every way suited to his necessities. He has the agency for the Pacific coast of four leading manufacturers of pianos: the celebrated Sohmer & Co., Chase Brothers, Hallett & Cumston, and Newby & Evans; also the Palace reed and pipe organs, and the Hook & Hastings pipe organs. He carries a large stock of what is termed small goods, which includes various kinds of musical instruments.

The Sohmer piano has rapidly grown in public favor, and this house has constantly increasing demands for this popular instrument. A very attractive feature of Mr. Mauzy's house is the fortnightly concerts which he introduced three years ago. He was the first to inaugurate this class of entertainment, securing the best musical talent and attracting the lovers of music from all over the city. Much has been done in this way to cultivate the musical taste and elevate the standard. Mr. Mauzy's rooms are excellently suited to this sort of gathering, and the invitation he so heartily extends is just as heartily accepted. Through his ability and energy he has made his business a marked success, a fact all the more creditable in consideration of the strong competition he has been obliged to meet. It might be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Mauzy has just secured the contract for placing the Sohmer and Newby & Evans pianos in the great "Leland Standford, Jr., University." He also supplied the large Chapel "Palace" organ.

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JENNIE ENSIGN BARROW, M. D., whose office is at No. 634, Sutter street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1888, and ha sbeen engaged in the practice of medicine since 1870. She was early born in New York city in 1845, and her education was received in the public schools of that city, and later under private tutorship. She commenced the study of medicine in 1865, entering the Woman's Homeopathic College, New York, and graduating at that institution in 1868, receiving her degree as Doctor of Medicine. She then entered the New York Eclectic Medical College, where she was graduated in 1889, and again received the degree as Doctor of Medicine. Being a lady of means, Dr. Barrow established the first Free Homeophatic Woman's Dispensary, and practiced for some years gratuitously among the poor of New York. She established at different times six free dispensaries in New York city and one at Yonkers, it costing her at one time $300 per month in this work. She practiced medicine in New York until 1888, when she removed to California, and has since been practicing in San Francisco.

Dr. Barrow is a member of the State Homeopathic Society of New York State, and of the National Institute of Homeopathy. She has not yet identified herself with any of the medical societies of the Pacific coast. The Doctor intends to establish in San Francisco a free dispensary on the basis of those established by her in New York. She makes a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of women and children. She uses static electricity as well as the resources of the materia medica in the treatment of diseases, possessing the only Holtz machine now in use on the Pacific coast.

* * *

F. F. HAMILTON, of the firm of Percy & Hamilton, architects, San Francisco, is a native of New England. He received his education and studied architecture in the city of Boston, where he remained until 1875, when he came to the Pacific coast, and since then for the past fifteen years has been prominently identified with the architectural and building interests of the city and State. Among the many prominent and substantial structures designed and erected by the well-known firm, are the magnificent building of the Academy of Sciences, the First Unitarian Church, the Omnibus & Cable Company's buildings, the play-house at Golden Gate Park, Leland Stanford, Jr.'s Museum at Palo Alto, several large apartment houses, Insane Asylum at Stockton, and many others. The firm of Percy & Hamilton have taken a leading position in the profession and enjoy an enviable reputation.

* * *

J. H. ROSEWALD was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1842. He was reared and educated in his native city. Early developing a talent for music, he began and pursued his musical studies there. In 1865 he went to Europe and studied under Edmund Singer at the Stuttgart Conservatory of Music, and under other noted teachers, and after passing a rigid examination was appointed concert master at Mayence. Upon his return to America he was concert master of the Peabody Institute Orchestra under Asger Hamerick, then served in the same capacity with the Strakosch Opera Company, and as solo violinist with Materna, Gerster and Marie Roze, and was conductor of the Emma Abbott English Opera Company. He now has a large class of pupils in San Francisco, and, with his talented wife, Madam Julia Rosewald, occupies a leading position in this city, as conductor and solo violinist.

Madam Julia Rosewald was born in Stuttgart, of a family that was shown much favor on account of their musical ability. She received her musical education at the Conservatory of Stuttgart and the Royal Theater School of the same place, since which time and previous to her permanent location in San Francisco with her husband she enjoyed a successful connection with the operatic stage of the old country under management that sought only the highest talent. Her success as the original Filina in this city will be remembered. The well-known success of her pupils, the latest being Miss Marie Barnard, the soprano of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston, and Mrs. Carrie Millzner Hamilton of the Bostonians. A text-book, entitled, "How shall I Practice," just published, evidences superior culture and research, and is a complete guarantee of her success as a teacher. Both she and her husband are widely known and are deservedly popular.

* * *

GEORGE DOWNIE, of San Leandro, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1830, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1853 he sailed for the United States, and for four years after landing he worked at the milling business in New York city. In 1857 he went back to Scotland on a visit, but remained only two months, and then went to Australia, where he followed the milling business three years. In 1860 he came to San Francisco, remaining only a short time in the metropolis and then came to the Sacramento valley, where he was engaged in the same business ten years. Afterward he was a partner with Jacob Samm, in a mill in Oakland for four years. Mr. Downie then went to Salinas, and bought a small mill, which he ran three years. While there he made the discovery which has made him famous the world over; this is known as Downie's Eucalyptus Oil, for the prevention and removal of scale in steam boilers. A brief statement of the manner of his discovery is as follows:

While running his mill in Salinas, Monterey county, he was accustomed to filtering the water, which contained large quantities of alkali, through straw. One day, not being able to get any straw, he used a quantity of eucalyptus leaves, and to his surprise the water thus filtered took the scale from the boiler. He subsequently made a study of it, and to-day the huge boilers used in the steamers of the Atlantic, and indeed all waters, are kept free from scale by the use of Downie's Eucalyptus Oil. In 1884 he obtained a patent in the United States, and has subsequently received patents from nearly all the countries in the world. In 1887 Mr. Downie came to San Leandro, and bought his residence property on Haywards avenue. Here he has erected a fine residence, where he expects to spend the remainder of his life. He was married in 1869, to Miss Mary Driver, a native of Scotland. Socially Mr. Downie is a member of the Masonic order, Eden Lodge, No. 113. He has served as Trustee of San Leandro, and is an intelligent supporter of the Republican party.

* * *

JAMES GILLERAN.—This gentleman has been a resident of San Francisco for over twenty years. He is emphatically a self-made man. Coming here as a laborer, he has risen step by step to a position of wealth and influence. A brief review of his life is as follows:

Mr. Gilleran was born in Ireland of good ancestry, and at the age of six years came to this country, receiving a good education in the excellent schools of Massachusetts. Having been educated and brought up in this country, he is a thoroughly patriotic American. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the trade of moulder at Worcester, Massachusetts, subsequently locating in Minnesota and remaining there four years. He came to San Francisco in 1871, and worked at his trade of moulder for some years. By industry and economy he saved enough from his earnings to become proprietor in 1877 of the Winchester House. In 1885 he became proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, corner Fifth and Market streets, and has since conducted that well-known hostelry.

Mr. Gilleran has occupied many important positions, always conscientiously performing the duties entrusted to him. He was appointed administrator of the estate of Gresham P. Jessup, and is still serving in that position, giving a bond of $85,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. In politics he is a Republican. In 1884 he was elected Supervisor from the Tenth Ward, and filled that responsible office with credit to himself and benefit to the city. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the office of Superintendent of Streets for the city of San Francisco, and is proving himself a most efficient officer.

In social life Mr. Gilleran's genial qualities have won him hosts of friends. He has held offices of honor and trust in several fraternal societies. He is an officer of the A. O. U. W., Chosen Friends, Society of Old Friends, an honorary member of the Foresters and a member of the Knights of St. Patrick.

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WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, attorney at law and Clerk of the Police Court of Oakland, was born in San Francisco, April 18, 1859, a son of Terrence and Bridget (Moore) O'Brien, both natives of Ireland and brought up in the United States from their youth. The mother, born in 1820, is still living; her grandfather, James Moore, a farmer by occupation, reached the remarkable age of 110 years, and longevity is otherwise marked in the family. Grandfather O'Brien, a member of the historic family of that name, located for many generations in the county of Clare, Ireland, and related to the late William Smith O'Brien, at one time a member of the British Parliament and the leader of the young Ireland party in 1848, died about 1831, leaving two sons: Terrence, the father of our subject, and an elder brother, who afterward came to America and settled in Peoria, Illinois. The late W. W. O'Brien, a prominent attorney of that city and afterward of Chicago, was a son of the elder brother. Terrence O'Brien was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter in his youth and came to America soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, locating in New Orleans, where he was married. He left that city in 1849 for California, arriving on this coast in the spring of 1850. He did some mining, but soon settled down to his trade of carpenter and builder in San Francisco, which he carried on for twenty years, chiefly in this city, though a resident of Oakland during most of that time. He died in 1871, leaving two sons and two daughters who still survive: W. S., the subject of this sketch; Edward Francis, now a plumber and contractor of Monterey, having two children, William Smith and Mary Ellen. The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Terrence O'Brien are Jennie and Mary Ellen. Besides these four children they had eleven others, who all died in infancy.

W. S. O'Brien was educated in one of the public schools in Oakland to the age of thirteen; then in St. Joseph's Academy, and afterward took a collegiate course in the

Sacred Heart College in San Francisco. In 1875 he entered the law office of Montgomery & Martin in that city, remaining six years. In 1882 he was appointed deputy County Clerk and detailed as Clerk of the probate department of the Superior Court of Alameda county, serving two years. Meanwhile he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, in 1883. In 1885 he entered the office of the Public Administrator as Assistant Attorney, and in 1887 practiced law for a short time. Before the close of 1887 he received the appointment of United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, which he held until he took his present position of Clerk of the Police Court in April, 1889. Mr. O'Brien is a charter member of Oakland Lodge, No. 171, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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J. N. BLOOD, D. D. S., whose office is at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Valencia streets, San Francisco, was born in Plumas county, California, in 1861, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1883. His early education was received in the schools of his native county and later in one of the business colleges in San Francisco.

He commenced the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. H. J. Plomteaux of Oakland, and while with him entered the College of Dentistry of the University of California, graduating from that institution in 1883, in the first class which underwent the full course of two years' training. He at once engaged in his profession in the same office he now occupies. Dr. Blood was one of the original members of the "California State Odontological Society," which procured the legislation governing the practice of dentistry in this State. His family are of English descent, the originators of the family in this country being among the early settlers of Massachusetts.

Dr. Blood's father, J. N. Blood, Sr., was born at Rochester, New York, but moved with his parents to Illinois at an early age. From there he emigrated to California in 1852, the trip across the plains being his wedding journey. With his young bride he settled in Marysville, but after three years' residence there he moved to Plumas, where he continued to deal extensively in mining and cattle-raising until his death in 1879.

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C. S. BUSH, well known in business as well as political circles in San Francisco, a man of successful business experience on the Pacific coast, is a native of West Virginia, born October 31, 1835, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Bush. He attended school during his early boyhood. Before he reached manhood the country was filled with stories of the great gold discovery in California, and at the age of seventeen years he with six others started across the plains for the land of gold. They went by steamer from Racine, on the Ohio river, to St. Joseph, Missouri, and outfitted at St Louis and St. Joseph. Their route overland was via Platte river, Sweetwater, Salt Lake, Humboldt, Carson, and brought up in California at Hangtown or Placerville, on September 19, 1853.

He went to the mines and remained there six years, with average miners' luck—at times successful and again unsuccessful, making money and spending it in prospecting. At the end of that time he went to Washington Territory and engaged in stock-raising, had a large farm and drove cattle across the mountains and plains to Cheyenne. The last drove contained 5,000 head. He was also successfully engaged in saw-milling and the lumber business for many years. He came to San Francisco in 1882 and engaged in the hotel business, refitting the Brooklyn Hotel, and was successfully identified with this well-known house from 1883 to 1889, when he disposed of it and retired from active business. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Bush was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of the city of San Francisco, and two years later he was re-elected to the same position. While living in Washington Territory he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners in the county of Walla-Walla and was also elected Representative to the Legislature, serving in the regular session of 1873. Mr. Bush is a man of generous impulses, ever ready to answer to the call of suffering humanity. His success in life is owing to his own efforts.

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GENERAL R. H. MAGILL, who stands in the front rank of insurance men on this coast, was born in Westport, county Sligo, Ireland, in 1830. Removing to Canada with his parents in 1841, he remained there for twelve years, when he went to Covington, Kentucky, and engaged in the insurance business in Cincinnati; and so rapidly did he progress in the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the profession, under the prince of underwriters, General J. B. Bennett, then general agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, that he was appointed, in 1857, with his brother Henry, general agent for the entire West and South for the Phœnix Insurance Company. Although this was a young company of but moderate pretensions and acquaintance in the South and West, Mr. Magill, with his brother Henry, succeeded in building up for it a large and profitable business and a name and prestige only to be secured through the agency of thorough and energetic underwriters.

When the Phœnix concluded to establish a branch in California, General Magill was the man selected to do the work. In 1863 he opened his office in the old James King of William building on the southwest corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, San Francisco; and such was his success in this field that the Phœnix, during his connection with the branch, transacted a business that in point of quantity, quality and profit was second to that of no other company represented on the coast. Mr. Magill was the first manager to locate agencies throughout the coast, with agents authorized to issue policies,—a system which, though then condemned by other managers as reckless and unwise, is now the popular system. Mr. Magill also represented the Ætna, Home of New York, and North British and Mercantile Insurance companies for a time.

In 1874 he retired from the management of these companies and commenced the organization of the Oakland Fire Insurance Company, of Oakland; but before he had completed his subscription list the Home Mutual Insurance Company of California made overtures to him to accept the position of general agent at large and manager of their Alameda county branch, then about to be organized. The success met with by the company in this branch since its organization is proof conclusive that General Magill is a prudent as well as an energetic and successful underwriter.

He removed to Alameda in 1867, purchasing four acres from Mr. Minturn, on which he erected his first Alameda home, and christened the beautiful place "Oakshade."

Mrs. M. D. Stockham, M. D.

Subsequently he purchased his present place, "Rosedale," which embraces the block bounded by Buena Vista and Eagle avenues and La Fayette and Chestnut streets. This is admitted to be one of the most delightful and best-kept homes in Alameda.

General Magill has always taken a lively interest in the success of Alameda, having seen it grow from a village of about 400 inhabitants to a beautiful city of 12,000. He is now in the prime of vigorous manhood, is a genial friend and a pleasing companion, a thorough master of the profession to which he belongs, is well and favorably known throughout the coast, and as the general agent of the Home Mutual Insurance he has been a grand success.

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MRS. M. D. STOCKHAM, M. D., a physician of Oakland since 1877, was born in Vermont, a daughter of Samuel and Maria (Wells) Hemenway, both natives of Massachusetts, and moved with them to Ohio, in the ninth year of her age, settling in Geauga county. The father lived to the age of sixty-two, though his condition had been weakened by a severe attack of measles at the age of twenty-five. The mother, naturally a strong, healthy woman, died at the age of fifty-three, of acute disease. The subject of this sketch was married in Chester, Ohio, 1848, to William Wilson, born in Ohio, a son of Luke and Melissa (Bothwell) Wilson, the father being a native of Granville, Washington county, New York. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson lived for some years in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, engaged chiefly in farming. Mrs. Wilson took up the study of medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson moved to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1862, settling in Tabor, where Mrs. Wilson continued her medical studies with a local physician, and under the instructions of the dean of the Cleveland College. Having obtained the usual license, Mrs. Dr. Wilson practiced her profession in Tabor until 1869, and in Council Bluffs for five years. In 1874 she came to California, and, receiving a certificate as a homeopathic physician from the State Board, she practiced in Marysville two and half years. There Mr. Wilson died, of apoplexy, in 1877, at the age of fifty-seven. Before the close of the year she came to Oakland with her two surviving children, and has practiced here ever since, except in 1881–2, when she was ill of Bright's disease. Given up by visiting physicians as beyond all hope of recovery, she took full charge of her own case, and by noting all the changes and carefully seeking the proper remedy for each phase, she succeeded in securing her complete recovery. She has since published a pamphlet on the subject, which has attracted some attention; has been very successful in treating Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, etc. During her illness she spent some months in Colorado, which proved of some benefit. She has for many years conducted a cancer hospital on Twelfth street, Oakland, besides attending to her general practice.

Mrs. Dr. Wilson had four sons: Arthur L., born in 1849, married in Council Bluffs Miss Helen Moore (a native of Kirtland, Ohio), and died in Pueblo, Colorado, at the age of twenty-four years, the result of an accident and the bursting of a small blood-vessel, terminating in consumption. He had two children, who died in infancy. Alton S., her second son, died of diphtheria, in Kirtland, Ohio, at the age of ten years. Her oldest surviving son is A. W. Wilson, born in 1854, married in Oakland to Miss Sophia

Meally, and has one daughter, Marrillia Jane, born July 25, 1888. Her other son is Armo H. Wilson, of Oakland, born in 1856, married Miss Ethel Brodt of Pleasanton, and has one child, Arthur B., born June 26, 1889.

Mrs. Dr. M. D. Wilson was again married, January 26, 1890, to Dr. G. H. Stockham, of Oakland, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and educated in that city. Dr. Stockham is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Alameda county, and a writer of marked ability on professional topics. He is recently the author of the work entitled "Temperance and Prohibition," which is considered a very able treatise. He is the father of two children by a former marriage, both residents of Chicago, namely: William H., now connected with the Illinois Malleable Iron Works in that city, and Cora L., the proprietor and editor of the "Kindergarten," a monthly magazine now published in Chicago.

Mrs. Dr. Stockham continues in the practice of her profession, is a member of the California Homeopathic Medical Society and an honorary member of the California Eclectic Medical Society, being willing to accept right principles from any source.

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JOHN W. QUICK, proprietor of the San Francisco Pioneer Screen Works, who has been identified with the manufacturing interests of this city and coast for the past thirty years, is a native of Ireland, where he was reared. His father was a prominent machinist and had large machine shops, and gave his son the choice of entering college or learning a trade in the shops. Following his mechanical taste, he chose the latter. After acquiring his trade he came to this country in 1854, and came to the coast the same year and followed his trade. In 1860 he established his present business on Third street, and from there moved to Mission near Third, from there to the Vulcan Iron Works, and afterward to Pritchell Machine Works, 203 Fremont, then to 32 Fremont, where he remained ten years, and finally built his present factory at 221 and 223 First street. The building is three stories in height, erected especially for the requirement of his trade. The shops are large and commodious. He has built up a large business, his trade extending throughout the coast and adjoining Territories—Arizona, Utah, Mexico, Oregon, Australia and British possessions. He is also interested in mining and real estate. He started in business with small capital, and his success is owing to his own efforts.

* * *

N. S. TROWBRIDGE is a member of the firm of Stewart & Trowbridge, general merchants and dealers in hay, grain, wood and coal, on Dwight Way, at Berkeley. He was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, July 6, 1845, the third in order of birth of the seven children of James S. and Mary A. (Seymour) Trowbridge. His father was a native of Vermont, his forefathers being among the early settlers of that State. His mother was a native of the State of New York.

Mr. Trowbridge, whose name introduces this sketch, accompanied his parents across the plains to California, in 1852, first locating at Shingle Springs, El Dorado county, where the father engaged in mining until 1854, at which time the family removed to Jackson, Amador county. He graduated at the State Normal School in May, 1866, and taught school in several places in California; became the bookkeeper for the Oneida Mining Company in January, 1869; later he went to Santa Cruz and clerked a year. In 1871, he went to Nevada and engaged in merchandising and mining until 1890, when he came to Berkeley and formed the partnership already mentioned; but he is still interested in business in Nevada.

Politically he inclines toward the American party, although he takes no active part in political machinery.

May 19, 1869, he was married, at East Oakland, to Miss Kate Clayton, a native of Alabama, and they have six children living, namely: Jessie J., Eloise H., Leslie A., Katie E., Nelson S., Jr., and Olive R. Their oldest child, James Clayton, died at Eureka, Nevada, in October, 1872, aged two years.

* * *

SETH BABSON, of San Francisco, one of the oldest architects on the Pacific coast, is a native of Maine and was reared in Massachusetts. Upon the discovery of gold in California he came via Cape Horn, and arrived here in April, 1850. Two months after arrival he went to Sacramento and opened an office and engaged as architect and for more than a quarter of a century held a leading position in his profession. After the floods in Sacramento he took a prominent part in the methods adopted in bulkheading the levee and for protection of the city. He designed and erected many of the most notable buildings in the city—the residences of Governor Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Judge C. B. Crocker, the Crocker Art Gallery and many others. In 1875 he removed to San Francisco and opened an office, and since then for the past fifteen years he has resided here, although he still does a large amount of work in Sacramento. He has been actively identified with the architectural and building interests of this State for over forty years, and enjoys an enviable reputation in his profession, being one of the most prominent architects on the Pacific coast. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. in early days; also a prominent member and supporter of the Sons of Temperance, being one of the original members of that organization.

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MRS. I. H. CHANDLER & CO., real estate dealers, rent collectors, money lenders and insurance brokers, Masonic Building, Park street, Alameda. To illustrate the ability with which a woman may successfully carry on an enterprising and profitable business, it would perhaps be difficult to select a more fitting example than the lady with whose name we introduce this article. When we see a woman ambitious, energetic and determined to succeed in any special undertaking which she may have marked out for herself, yet at the same time be retiring in disposition and not seeking publicity, she not only excites our admiration but also commands at once our respect. Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Alameda there is to be found such a woman.

Mrs. Chandler, *nee* Abbott, was born in Andover, Massachusetts. She was reared and received her education in the public high school of Andover. Her parents were Charles M. and Helen K. (Smith) Abbott,—the former a native of Massachusetts and one of the old and respected pioneers of that State; and the latter, born in Scotland, came to the United States when twelve years of age. She died in 1869.

Our subject, the eldest child in a family of three, was married to Increase H. Chandler, a native of Maine, in 1881. They came from California in 1882, locating in the city of San Francisco. They located in Alameda in 1885, where for some years Mrs. Chandler was a teacher of vocal music. She established herself in her present business in 1891, first under the firm name of Hardwick & Co., under which the business continued but a short time when Mrs. Chandler became sole proprietor. In the same building Mr. Chandler also carries a well selected stock of wall paper and window shades, and all material connected with the paper-hanging and decorating trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler have an interesting family of three children, viz.: Helen M., Irene A. and Ralph.

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HENRY W. TAYLOR.—While Berkeley is justly proud of its educational facilities, and not without grounds, claims to be the center of learning and culture for the State, we can expect that at no distant day she will quite as well be known for her industrial and mercantile interests. The advantages she possesses in her superb water front and railroad connections which only await the growth of the State to stimulate their development, will enable her in time to come to rival if not surpass her neighbors in manufacturing and commercial interests, on which almost all others so largely depend. Already a praiseworthy beginning has been made along the line of supplying the wants of not only the rapidly growing community at its doors, but also in more distant parts of the State and coast.

One of these establishments is the Henry W. Taylor lumber yard, on the bay at West Berkeley. For supplying this trade Mr. Taylor has ample and perfect facilities which are so convenient for both discharging and shipping lumber and building materials, that his business is rapidly extending in all directions and even more than keeps pace with the developments of Berkeley. A side-track from the great Southern Pacific system extends along the wharf to the end of the immense dock, so that cars can be loaded directly from the vessel for shipment to the interior.

Mr. Taylor, a son of Horace B. Taylor, of the well-known firm of Foster & Taylor of Boston, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 8, 1858, graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in the class of '79, and the following year came to California, establishing himself in the town of San Bernardino, where he was engaged in both manufacturing and retailing lumber.

About three years later, while visiting the northern part of the State, he was so favorably impressed with the advantages of Berkeley, that he established himself in his present business, as already described.

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P. REDDY, a prominent member of the San Francisco bar, is a native of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, born February 15, 1839. His parents were natives of Ireland. He received his education in his native State, and in February, 1861, came to the Pacific coast and engaged in mining. He subsequently studied law in Inyo county, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1867, engaging in the practice of his profession there until April, 1879, when he removed to Bodie. For several years he continued to reside there. In 1881 he opened an office in San Francisco, and two years later made this his permanent residence. Since then he has successfully conducted a law practice here.

Mr. Reddy was a member of the Constitutional Convention, representing Inyo and Mono counties. He was elected to the State Senate in 1883, representing the district of Mono, Inyo, Kern, Tulare and Fresno counties, and represented this important district four years. He was appointed Prison Director by the Governor, and resigned that office in December, 1890. He is the senior member of the prominent and well-known law firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson.

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J. C. BATES, an attorney practicing in San Francisco, was born in Richmond, Maine, of old New England parents, his father being Frederick Bates, and his mother's maiden name Twing. He graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1863, being a college mate of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the present Speaker of the national House of Representatives. During the same year he began reading law, and for over a quarter of a century he has been an honored member of the San Francisco bar, having been admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. While engaged in general civil practice, he has a large probate practice; and he has also given much attention to the laws relating to street assessments. On these branches of the profession he is authority, and he has secured a successful and remunerative practice. He has not yet had a partner in his profession. Though not an office-seeker, he is interested in good government, and has repeatedly been urged to accept nomination for office.

He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school at the Bush Street Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1868 he married Miss Bertha Comstock, a native of Louisiana, and they have one son and three daughters.

* * *

M. L. HANSCOM, of Berkeley, dates his birth at Elliott, York county, Maine, February 5, 1843. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents by way of Panama to California. His father, Isaiah Hanscom, was a well-known naval constructor, having been connected with the construction of many war vessels, some of which have become famous. He married Sarah C. Frost; they were both natives of Maine.

Mr. Hanscom, of this sketch, returned to the East and graduated at Harvard College in 1867, after which he returned to California and engaged in the lumber business from 1876 to 1882. He owned and conducted a mill in Coos county, Oregon, and is now engaged in the lumber trade, being bookkeeper for Henry W. Taylor of West Berkeley.

In 1868 Mr. Hanscom was united in marriage, in New York, with Miss Louisa F. Hyde, a native of Connecticut, but reared in the State of New York. They have six children, namely: Meldon I., Edmund H., Marian L., Adelaide M., Sarah D. and Francis G.

Politically, Mr. Hanscom is a decided Republican, and in every respect he is a worthy citizen and generous friend.

* * *

J. SIMPSON, for many years prominently identified with commercial interests of the coast, and official representative of the Danish Government, at San Francisco, is a native of Denmark, born at Nestved, August 15, 1840. He received his education in the high schools of his native city, taking his examination in Copenhagen in 1862. He emigrated to the Pacific coast two years later, coming to Mexico as first officer on a Chilian ship. On account of severe illness, he left the ship and came up the coast on the steamer Pacific, arriving in this city in 1864. He was master of many vessels and followed the sea for many years, then retired and became the leading member of the firm of Simpson & Fisher, wholesale dealers in cotton duck and twine, sail-makers and manufacturers of bunting flags, etc.

Captain Simpson received his present appointment as Consul from the king of Denmark about seven years ago. He was complimented and decorated by the king of Denmark November 15, 1889, as a "Knight of the Order of Dannebrog." He has been prominently identified with the public benevolent interests of the city. In 1877 he was chosen President of the Master Marines' Benevolent Society, and in 1879 was chosen President of the Scandinavian Society of this city. In 1888, with his family, he returned to his native country, making a prolonged visit, visiting among other places the exposition at Copenhagen. He is correspondent of the private bank of Copenhagen. In 1876 he married Miss A. Ortved, a native of Copenhagen, the Danish capital city, and they have three children, Agnes Louise, Margarite and Amelia.

* * *

HENRY DAMKROEGER, M. D., whose office is on Golden Gate avenue, has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1888. He was born in San Francisco, California, in 1865, the son of Gottlieb D. Damkroeger, a native of Prussia, Germany, who was a resident of this city from the early '60s.

Henry, our subject, received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, and in 1886 commenced the study of medicine, entering the Hahnemann Hospital Homeopathic College, graduating at that institution in 1888, after a full course of three years, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered into the practice of his profession, passing the first year as resident physician of the Hahnemann Hospital. He now holds the chair of Lecturer on Minor Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy for that college. Dr. Damkroeger is a member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is essentially a self-made man, having carried himself through his professional studies by his own exertions and earnings. While engaged in the general practice of his profession, the Doctor pays special attention to surgery. Since August 1, 1891, he has been a resident of Modesto, Stanislaus county.

* * *

THOMAS TENNENT, manufacturer of mathematical instruments, San Francisco, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1822. On his mother's side, the Deweeses, he comes of old Quaker stock that settled in Pennsylvania in the days of William Penn. His father was of Scotch descent, of the same family as Sir Thomas Tennent, the great brewer, and Sir Emerson Tennent, noted in Ceylon research. Mr. Tennent was educated in private schools in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania College, not graduating, however, preferring to begin his life work in his chosen profession. He was apprenticed in the house of William J. Young, 9 Dock street, Philadelphia, a very prominent mathematical instrument maker, and served seven years with him. This house covered the whole field of work, and cast the different parts, finishing with the completed instruments. His time expired October 17, 1843, and afterward he followed his profession until he came to California. For two years he was engaged in Massachusetts, making instruments for a new invention, that, however, did not come up to the inventor's expectations.

He left Boston February 2, 1849, and in twenty days arrived at Chagres river. Arriving at Gorgona, up the river, he found the conditions favorable for freight business to Panama. Buying several horses, he made nineteen trips for passengers, with a handsome income. Although that district is notoriously unhealthful, no element of fear daunted him. He was careful in his mode of life and avoided the peculiar malarial fever of that country, but was at last laid up with a severe attack of dysentery that reduced him to a weight of only ninety-five pounds. Taking passage on the brig Copiapo, a 200-ton vessel carrying 225 passengers, he started for California, arriving at San Francisco after a journey of ninety-five days. The passengers were severely pressed for water and provisions, and the commander had to put in at Acapulco and Monterey for supplies. Prior to the last landing they had been reduced to half a pint of water every twenty-four hours. On arriving at Monterey Mr. Tennent left the sea and walked to the city.

While he was awaiting his tools and instruments that he had shipped by Cape Horn, he took a position under William M. Eddy, then City Surveyor, and it was he who laid out all that portion of the city west of Larkin street and both north and south of Market. By March, 1850, his instruments had not yet arrived, and he went to the mines. Buying a small sloop of some four or five tons and loading it with merchandise, he started for the Trinity river. At the end of fifteen days he got as far as Marysville, whence he paid twenty-five cents a pound freight as far as Clear creek. There he concluded to remain, as freight to Trinity would cost him about $1 a pound. At this place he entered upon an undertaking which resulted unprofitably, although afterward rich claims were found adjacent. He dammed the creek and excavated a race-way, spending what money he had, besides the proceeds of his sloop and merchandise. With only $5 in purse he started for Sacramento, passing the sites of the present Red Bluff, Tehama, etc., in July, 1850. At Red Bluff the thermometer stood at 110 degrees in the shade! No water was obtainable the greater part of the way, and he suffered greatly. Meeting a friend in Sacramento who lent him $25, he took passage on the Gold Hunter for San Francisco, and here he was laid up for a time with chills and fever brought on by the exposures of the trip.

His tools and apparatus having arrived, he started in business on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, and for years he was subject to constant removal caused by fires, etc. About 1870 he located at 18 Market street, and now conducts his business in a more substantial building at No. 4 California street.

He has for many years been the official time-keeper of the city, appointed by the Board of Supervisors; and it is he who furnishes valuable tables for the newspapers. For twenty-six years he has also published the well-known Tennent's Nautical Almanac. In his profession he is noted for his accuracy and the care taken with all instruments intrusted to him or made by him. For several years he was a member of the Pennsylvania Engine Company, No. 12, and he is now an

Exempt. In early times he was a Supervisor for the Sixth District, first appointed, and afterward twice elected on the People's ticket; and while in office he introduced and had passed an ordinance instituting the present decimal system in numbering the houses: prior to that time it was all confusion.

His family consists of one son and two daughters, all grown up. Mr. Tennent is a pleasant, entertaining gentleman. His trade-mark, the Wooden Mariner, has been conspicuous wherever he has located, and is familiar to the citizens as the oldest landmark in San Francisco.

* * *

NATHAN S. BACHMAN.—The wholesale dry goods firm of Bachman Bros., San Francisco, so well and favorably known, consists of the following members: Messrs. Herman S., Nathan S., David S. and Leopold S. Bachman. They are natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1846, 1848, 1850 and 1861, respectively.

At the time of his arrival on American soil, Nathan S. Bachman was in his thirteenth year. He attended school for a few years and subsequently became a clerk in a New York house, and later at Mobile, Alabama. He arrived in San Francisco in 1854, and, in connection with his oldest brother, Herman S. Bachman, started their wholesale business, then a small one, on Sacramento street. They were there only a year before they were compelled to seek larger quarters. As time elapsed the firm made five successive moves, each time into larger rooms, until they moved into their present store, Nos. 10 and 12 Battery street. The history of the house shows an increasing prosperity from its commencement. They have sailed safely through all the business panics and all the excitements of the early history of this city. They had been in business only a year when, in 1855, the great failure of the Adams Company occurred and several of the banks suspended. In 1856 came the great struggle in San Francisco for law and order, and Mr. Bachman became a member of the Vigilance Committee. Through the earnest efforts of this organization the good order and good name of the city was preserved. (For detailed account of this, see city history in this book.) The trade of the firm now extends all along the coast and to the Sandwich and South Sea Islands.

Nathan S. Bachman was united in marriage, in 1863, to Miss Pauline Speyer, a native of New York. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in all its branches, and has long been connected with the Board of Trade, and had the honor of being one of its directors during the past five years. He has also taken an interest in and connected himself with several of the charitable societies of the city, and interests himself in the good government, growth and prosperity of San Francisco.

* * *

ERNEST H. SCHULTZ, dentist, whose office is in the Murphy building, has been a resident of California since May, 1874, and has been engaged in dental practice since 1877. He was born in New York city, in 1854, the son of Ferdinand Schultz, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who came to New York. He was for many years a merchant of that city. Our subject received his early education in the public schools of New York city, and later attended the high school of that city. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1868, under the preceptorship of Dr. M. A. Lassner, a well-known dentist of that city, with whom he remained five years. He then came to California in 1874, and has since been continuously engaged in dental practice in San Francisco.

* * *

ALBERT P. WOODWARD, M. D., whose office is at the corner of California and Fillmore streets, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1868, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since March, 1886 He was born in Pleasantville, Iowa, in 1855. The Woodward family are of English descent, the early settlers of that family in America coming over in the sixteenth century. One of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather settled in Ohio about 1823, and was a pioneer settler of Iowa, coming to that State in 1850.

Our subject received his early education at Santiam Academy, in Linn county, Oregon, where he attended for six years. Later he attended the Pacific Methodist College of Santa Rosa, where he graduated in 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Next he engaged in teaching school, in which he continued, generally, until 1883. In June of that year he commenced the study of medicine, entering the Cooper Medical College, where he spent one year. He then went to New York and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1886, after a full course of three years, and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Woodward was then appointed house physician and surgeon of Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he served one and a half years. He was then appointed resident physician and surgeon of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, in New York city, where he also remained one and a half years. He then returned to California in 1889, and located in San Francisco, where he has since been engaged in private practice. While Dr. Woodward is engaged in a general family practice, he has also made a special study of the diseases of the skin, for which his experience in the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital has specially fitted him.

* * *

R. E. HOUGHTON, engaged in the legal profession at San Francisco, is a native of the State of Maine, born in 1840, and received his education in New England. Upon reaching manhood he enlisted after the breaking out of the rebellion, and served in the Army of the Potomac. Then he accepted a position in a department at Washington, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He came to California in 1866, and since then, for the past twenty-five years, has been engaged in general civil practice. For some years he has devoted his whole attention to law pertaining to water rights, and has an extensive practice throughout the State, particularly in Southern California. He had the management, for Messrs. Miller and Lux, of the noted case of Miller & Lux *vs.* Haggin, involving vast interests, which settled the important question of riparian rights in California, and requiring his attention for ten years. He is counsel in all water-right questions connected with the vast landed interests of Miller & Lux. For years he has been counsel for Riverside Colony and Water Company, and also for the Bear Valley Land and Water Company of Redlands, a company possessing the largest reservoir and most valuable water right in the State, and he is also counsel for the Bear Valley and Alessandro Development Company, a company known from the Pacific to the Atlantic, it having established the most extensive and successful colony for citrus fruits ever established in California.

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EDWARD T. RAUN, a capitalist of San Francisco, is an old and honored citizen, and a member of the Society of California Pioneers, arriving here June 20, 1849.

He went to Sacramento and joined the throng composed of all classes hastening to the mines. Going to Coloma, he engaged in mining and merchandising, also in ditching for some years. He built the first toll bridge in the State. After a number of years he made a trip to the Eastern States, and upon returning he located permanently in San Francisco, engaging in his profession, architecture, and for fifteen or twenty years was prominently identified with the building interests in the city and State. He was associated with Henry Kenitzer, and some of the largest and best buildings in the city were designed and erected under the supervision of Kenitzer & Raun, who were for many years leading architects of the Pacific coast. He was architect for the Board of Education for seven years.

* * *

HON. WILLIAM G. LONG, United States Marshal for the Northern District of California. The Long family has been noted for energy, honesty and marked ability in New England since the early colonial days. Members of the family have represented their communities in State legislatures or national Congress from most of the New England States. Long anterior to the Revolutionary war they had belonged to the volunteer soldiery, and won distinction in the fierce conflicts which took place in the numerous Indian and French wars, and the Long family was well represented in the Revolutionary struggle and the war of 1812. The family name has lost nothing of its luster through the active habits and prominent and aggressive methods of the Longs who have lately and are now conspicuously before the public in New England. They are thorough-paced Americans, with all the peculiarities which render genuine Americans the most noted people in the world—honor, courage and untiring energy.

The subject of this sketch was born in Thomaston, Maine, at a time when shipbuilding was the main industry there, and when New Englanders to man all the ships built were abundant and to spare, and when it was generally believed that American-built ships, manned by Americans, and floating the American flag, were to have unquestioned supremacy on all open seas of the world. There are plenty of men and women now living who can remember when such an expectation was not unreasonable, absurd as it would appear to be at the present time. In such a community, imbued with such ambitious expectations, young Long had his early training. Some of his ancestors have won distinction on the seas, and their heroic acts were recounted in the long winter evenings, and before he could hardly climb a mast he was ambitious to follow in the footsteps of John Paul Jones. As soon as it was possible for him to accept he was an articled sailor, making voyages to foreign ports. Before he was out of his 'teens he had been to the East Indies, to many ports in Europe, and to the west coast of Africa. Gold alone was not the inducement. A thirst for adventure, and the innate certainty that his fortune might equal that of any of the heroes of sea fiction of which he had heard or read, if only the opportunity would offer, had more to do with his early adventures than any desire for the pay given a seaman.

Returning from one of his voyages he heard the story of gold found in California. By that time the fact of gold being here in abundance had been verified. Some few had been in the land of gold, in proof that the wildest stories were not incredible. It did not take a large amount of real gold to convince any one East that gold could be picked up anywhere in California by a blind person. The writer of this sketch remembers receiving a small nugget from a brother who was in California in 1850. It weighed less than $2, but it was a veritable California nugget, and not less than half a dozen of his acquaintances looked upon that nugget until they abandoned fairly paying positions and started for California by way of Panama. Mr. Long found the Osceola loading at Philadelphia with a miscellaneous cargo of merchandise for California. The Osceola came around the Horn, and only put into the port of Valparaiso between Philadelphia and the Golden Gate. The trip was long and tedious and not devoid of danger. Some weeks before reaching this port he encountered a violent storm, and during the fierce contest with wind and waves the ship lost her rudder. Finally, calm weather succeeding the hurricane, she reached this port in the early part of 1850.

Mr. Long remained but a short time in San Francisco. He started out in search of a mining locality, and made his first mining venture on Wood's creek, in Tuolumne county. His experience as a sailor stood him in good stead here. His constitution was thoroughly seasoned, and he could wrestle successfully with hard knocks and be satisfied with insufficient or badly prepared food when a genuine tenderfoot would have surrendered and died, or abandoned the field without regard to any amount of riches assured the persevering.

No finer evidence of the marked superiority of Mr. Long could be furnished than the remarkable facility with which he adapted himself to an entirely changed life. His growing years had been spent upon a sea, and all his future expectations had hinged upon the fortunes of a sailor. Without preparation he adopted the calling of landsman, abandoned all desire to roam, and cast his lot in with miners and agriculturists.

In 1853 Mr. Long returned to the East. He went as a visitor, and returned in 1854, and he is somewhat reticent as to all his experiences in the East. Anyhow he returned there again six years later, in 1859, and when he came back here in 1860 he introduced Mrs. Long to his large circle of welcoming friends. The reasonable inference is that he became acquainted with Mrs. Long during his short visit in 1853. Be that as it may, this was about the most happy and fortunate in which Mr. Long has been engaged during his long and successful career. Four sons and two daughters have come as a blessing upon the union consummated during the trip East in 1859. His eldest son is a successful merchant in Haywards, and the other children will add to the honors already attained by their long line of ancestors.

Mr. Long has been an active business man and has engaged in such adventures as would not alone benefit him individually, but should also result in the greatest good to the greatest number. To that end he has inaugurated a system of ditching in his section for the purpose of conveying water where it is greatly needed for irrigation, and will increase the agricultural productions of the country. His mining ventures have been of that class which requires a large force of workers, and in all of his business arrangements he has been actuated by a desire to improve his county and section without encroaching upon the rights of others.

As a side issue Mr. Long has been somewhat interested in politics, and is and has been a working Republican. His county may be put down as reliably Democratic except when Mr. Long happens to be on the Republican ticket. Then it turns out to be an "off year" for the Democrats, and the Republicans have a picnic. Mr. Long has been a successful contestant for the Legislature for the sessions of 1873-4 and 1883-4, being elected upon both occasions by a large majority. These facts tell of his popularity among his neighbors. His hold upon them is of such sterling worth that personal fealty outweighs party fealty, and Mr. Long comes in ahead in a political race. Mr. Long was also Collector of Internal Revenue in his district for a time, and was alternate delegate to the last National Republican Convention. The sickness of Mr. Simpson, the delegate, threw the duties upon Mr. Long, who took an active part in the nomination of General Harrison, and a very decidedly active part later on in the election of that gentleman to the Presidency.

William G. Long is now United States Marshal for this very important district. He possesses the exact qualities necessary in the man who would fill that position worthily and well. He is firm, self-possessed, courageous and not likely to lose his head in any emergency. There are emergencies in the experiences of almost every man who has filled the office of marshal in any district in the country when the possession of these qualities made the officer, and his lack of them announced his failure. Citizens of San Francisco can call to mind one remarkable case of this kind at no late date. Whatever happens during his incumbency of the office, Mr. Long will not be found wanting. The same sterling qualities which have carried him successfully through many exciting scenes in the past will stand by him in the end.

Mr. Long is a life-long Mason. We have heard it said, and our own observation fully vouches its truth, that a man who is a good Mason must be a good man. He has served his term as Master of Tuolumne Lodge, No. 8. He is Past High Priest of Sonora Chapter, No. 2, and Past Eminent Commander of Pacific Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar. The record accords with the social standing of Mr. Long, which is eminently first-class, and is widened by the kind words spoken of him by all with whom he has ever come in contact, socially or in business dealings.

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ARTHUR HILL MILLBERRY, dentist, whose office is at 1202 Sutter street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1875, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1881. He was born in Milltown, New Brunswick, in 1844, and is of English and Scotch descent. The family were among the early settlers of New Brunswick after the cession of Canada to the British. His great-grandfather, Samuel Millberry, came to St. Stephens in 1779, where he engaged in lumbering. Dr. Millberry's uncle, Samuel Millberry, came around Cape Horn to California in 1849, where he was engaged for thirty years previous to his death in 1889, in real-estate business. He brought from St. Stephens around Cape Horn his house, in which he lived in San Francisco for several years. His wife was the only lady aboard the ship. He was engaged in the real-estate business during most of his stay in this State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native country, graduating in Milltown Academy in 1862. He then came to the United States, remaining in Wisconsin five years, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, and later returned to New Brunswick and remained four years. In January, 1875, he came to California, locating in Tehama county, and in 1881 commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco, and later removed to Butte county. Next he went to Siskiyou county, where he was engaged in his profession, and also in mining operations for two years. In 1885 he returned to San Francisco, where he has since remained.

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JAMES H. HATCH, D. D. S., whose office is at No. 1011 Pine street, San Francisco, has been a resident of the Pacific coast since 1853, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1859. He was born in Williamstown, Vermont, in 1839, the son of Henry L. Hatch, who was one of the pioneer viticulturists of the State, his wines in Nevada county having a valuable reputation, even all over the coast. In 1885 he took the premium for the best Port and Angelica wines at the State fair. He is now a resident of the lemon and raisin district in Tulare county.

James H., our subject, received his early education in the public schools of Waukegan, Illinois, to which place his parents had removed when he was five years of age. At the age of fourteen, in 1853, he came with his mother and family to California, his father having come to the coast in 1850. In 1859 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. A. Chapman, a well-known dentist of Nevada City, with whom he studied three years. He then went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1863. For a year he practiced in Carson City, Nevada, and another year in San Francisco. He then passed eleven years in dental practice in Portland, Oregon, and in 1876 returned to this city, where he has since been continuously engaged in his profession. For two years Dr. Hatch was connected with the Clinical Board of the College of Dentistry of the University of California.

* * *

M. C. MACY is not only a well-known pioneer of this city and State, but is also a well-known pioneer architect and builder. He is a native of the island of Nantucket, born August 4, 1821; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; early developed taste for architecture, and when eighteen years of age went south to superintend the building of churches. He made a voyage to England, and upon his return he remained in Providence and New Bedford, pursuing a course of study in architecture. Upon the breaking out of the gold excitement in California, he joined the throng and sailed May 6, 1849, on the ship Edward Everett, an old whaler, and came around the Horn. They had a long and rough voyage, were six months and four days on the way, and arrived here December 9, 1849. Instead of going to the mines he engaged in contracting and building. He and J. Whitmore and Harry Meiggs built the California street wharf, the first wharf in the city. Mr. Macy has been one of the leading architects of the city and State for more than a third of a century. He built the Merchants' and Marine Insurance block, next to the bank of

California; Dr. Samuel Merritt's block at the foot of California street; the Toland Medical College; Eli Gladstone's block on Van Ness avenue and O'Farrell street; Stetson's building, Clay street and Van Ness avenue; the elegant Holbrook residence at the corner of Washington street and Van Ness avenue, and many others. Mr. Macy has taken an active interest in the progress and development of the city. He is one of the founders of the Mercantile Library, and is a life member and director of the Mechanics' Institute.

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DR. NAT. T. COULSON.—There is no more useful reading than a history of the lives of those men who, against all disadvantages and vicissitudes, have forced their way from the lowest round in the ladder of life to the plane whereon ambition may be reasonably content with the success achieved. The lesson to be learned is not the accumulation of wealth alone, but the value of those sterling qualities of integrity and manhood which command universal respect. These lives are examples to the young men of America, who by circumstances are placed midway in the ladder of life, by being educated regardless of cost by fond and ambitious parents.

Dr. Coulson, whose office is at No. 1206 Market street, corner Golden Gate avenue, opposite Sixth street, in the Hotel Marquette, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1875, and has been engaged in dental practice since 1885. He was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, in 1853, and is descended from a very prominent family in that country, members of which still occupy positions of wealth and trust in both church and State. Dr. Coulson is eminently a self-made man. Left to his own resources at a very early age, he has, amid the many changes which he has found it advisable to make in life before selecting the profession for which he found himself especially adapted up to the time of his graduation at the University of California, utilized the earnings of a lifetime to his gradual education. Coming as a boy from a farm, and later passing several years at sea, Dr. Coulson worked his way gradually upward, continually adding to his knowledge and acquirements until he took charge of the books of a stockbroker's firm in San Francisco, in connection with which, after office hours, he became identified with journalism on several of the daily papers. Feeling that he wanted a permanent direction for his talents, and possessing a mechanical as well as a studious turn of mind, he commenced the practice of dentistry, under the preceptorship of Dr. B. Beers, one of the well-known dentists of San Francisco. In 1884 he entered the dental department of the University of California, where he graduated after a full two-years course, receiving his degree as Doctor of Dental Surgery. After graduation Dr. Coulson at once entered into the practice of his profession, in which he has been pre-eminently successful and has built up a large clientage.

Dr. Coulson is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternity; is also a member of the Union League Club, and late Treasurer of the Liberty Club. He is a Good Templar, and is identified with several other fraternal organizations.

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S. E. KNOWLES, M. D., D. D. S., whose office is at No. 235 Post street, San Francisco, has been a resident of this city since April, 1854, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1866. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1848, the son of Dr. C. C. Knowles, who was one of the pioneer settlers of California, and one of the pioneer dentists of San Francisco. The family are of English descent, and were among the early settlers of New England. Our subject received his early education in the public schools of this city, commencing in the primary schools and graduating at the high school in 1866. He then commenced the study of dentistry, under the preceptorship of his father, Dr. C. C. Knowles, who was for many years a prominent resident of this city, and at the same time entered the medical department of the University of the Pacific, now the Cooper Medical College, where he graduated in 1871, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He then went East, entering the Philadelphia Dental College, where he graduated in 1873, receiving his degree as Doctor of Dental Surgery. He then returned to San Francisco, where he has since been continuously engaged in his profession.

The Doctor is a member of the State Dental Association, and of the San Francisco Dental Association. He is also a member of the State Medical Association of California, of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, of the International Medical Association, and of the State Board of Dental Examiners.

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C. W. KENITZER, architect, San Francisco, is a native of Germany, born November 4, 1836. He received his education in his native country, and also took a three-years course in architecture; then engaged in active work of his profession until 1862, when he left a good position to emigrate to this country, and came the same year to the Pacific coast. He worked for six years, practically as a builder, and entered the office of his brother, one of the oldest and most prominent architects in the State, and became thoroughly familiar with the practical methods in designing and building. After assisting him for some years, he became a partner in the business' and since then he has been prominently identified with the building interests of the city and State. Many of the finest buildings and private residences in the city have been erected by this old established firm.

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CORNICES AND ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS.—Throughout the history of the human race the character of the architecture of a people has been a true index to their intellectual and æsthetic advancement. From the Indian wigwam to the mansion, man's dwelling place is the measure of his intellectuality and refinement. And, as in no other age of the world have culture and knowledge been so general among the people of civilized nations, so in no other period have the homes of the masses embodied so many elements of beauty as now, when, in this country at least, few human habitations are devoid of some attempt at the ornate. This appreciation of the beautiful not being confined to possessors of plethoric purses, architectural ornamentations less expensive than sculptured marble or granite are demanded by people of refined tastes and moderate means. This demand is met in galvanized iron, and lately in copper, for cornices and other exterior ornamental decorations for buildings. By the use of these metals in the hands of ingenious designers and skillful mechanics, a variety of pleasing architectural effects are produced unequaled in any former era.

In the later and better class of buildings erected in San Francisco and surrounding cities, perhaps no other man has done so much towards gratifying and cultivating this taste as Mr. Joseph F. Forderer, who has carried on a large cornice and ornamental-iron manufactory and roofing business at 224 and 226 Mission street, for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Forderer is a native of Baden, Germany, but was brought up from infancy in Cincinnati, Ohio, attending the city schools till nine years of age, when, being the eldest of a family of three children, and his parents in indigent circumstances, he started out to help earn a living. He first found employment in a cotton factory for a year and a half, at twenty-five cents a day, and then worked a year weaving wire cloth in a wire factory at $2 per week; he then entered into a contract with Mr. Henry Beck, to learn the galvanized iron trade, his remuneration being $1.50 a week and board the first year, $2 per week for the second, and $3 per week the third year. During his apprenticeship he spent his spare hours in diligent study, acquiring a good knowledge of the common branches, and becoming quite proficient in arithmetic and geometry. Being a natural-born mechanic and a lover of art, he made such rapid progress at his trade that before his apprenticeship expired he was foreman of the shop, and at the age of nineteen started in business for himself as a partner with W. G. Bierman, which relation continued about five years, the firm doing a successful business. Learning in 1874 that the Napa Insane Asylum was to be built, they, with two other gentlemen, secured the contract for the galvanized-iron work, which amounted to about $45,000, and involved the manufacture of over two miles of cornices, besides seven towers. It was to execute this job that brought Mr. Forderer to California, expecting to return to the Ohio metropolis when it was finished, but during the eighteen months required to complete it he became so enamored with the country and climate that he decided to make the Golden State his permanent home, and opened a shop in San Francisco. His artistic designs and superior workmanship won the indorsement and confidence of architects and builders, and created a prosperous, growing business, which has steadily extended over the Pacific coast. His extensive works are equipped with the best improved machinery and tools for making galvanized-iron and copper cornices and other ornamental work. The latter metal is coming into favor because of its fine finish—requiring no paint—and of its great resistance to the action of the elements, rendering it as durable as adamant. Mr. Forderer also does a large business in tin, iron, copper, slate and tile roofing. He employs fifty to seventy-five skilled men, to whom he pays $2,000 to $3,500 per month in wages, and turns out $100,000 worth of work a year.

Among the important buildings on this coast which bear testimony to his industrial enterprise and skill, are the Napa Insane Asylum, the Lick Observatory, Union Club building, Huntington-Hopkin's Company's building, St. Ann's, Stock Exchange, Lachman Block, Pioneer Hall, Masonic Temple, Safe Deposit Building, Polytechnical School, Academy of Sciences; Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Oakland; Dolph & Thompson Building, Portland, Oregon; Odd Fellows Hall, Reno, Nevada; Sacramento Cathedral; Eureka Court House; Masonic Hall, Bakersfield; Leland Stanford, Jr., University, the *Chronicle* Building, with its immense copper tower, and the Concordia Building.

Mr. Forderer is an inventor as well as a constructer. Forderer's Improved Patent Ventilated Skylights are recognized as the best yet invented, being built so as to secure perfect ventilation through all parts of the iron work, thus preventing condensation of moisture and consequent corrosion. It is also stronger and more substantial than any other, for which qualities it was awarded the diploma at the State Fair at Sacramento. Mr. Forderer won the silver medal at the late Oregon State Fair, for the finest display of galvanized-iron work. His high standing as a manufacturer and his honorable record as a business man have earned the confidence and esteem of architects and builders, and his large establishment is taxed to its utmost to turn out work as fast as the trade demands.

Mr. Forderer was born in 1850, and was married in 1873 to Miss Carrie Heidt. Their family consists of three sons and five daughters.

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MYER JACOBS, an attorney of San Francisco, was born in this State, his father, S. Jacobs, the well known merchant, having come here in 1851, and for a short time resided in Sacramento; then he came to this city and established himself in business. Mr. Jacobs, whose name heads this sketch, graduated at the Boys' High School in this his native city in 1872, and in 1876 at the State University, as Ph. B. After studying law in private for about a year he went to the Columbia Law College in New York city, and graduated there in 1879, as LL. B. The same year the California University conferred on him the degree of A. M. These facts show the thoroughness of his preliminary work. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of New York in May, 1879, and the following year by the Supreme Court of this State. Since then he has obtained a good clientage here in San Francisco. His practice is mainly in the civil law,—mercantile, land, probate, etc. Being talented and painstaking, he is in every way worthy of the great confidence reposed in him by the public. At present he occupies the position of First Assistant City and County Attorney of San Francisco.

In politics he is a sound Republican, and he has certainly done effective work for his party. For several years he was president of his district club. During the registration period he was in constant attendance at the City Hall. He felt that he had a duty to perform to his party, and he went there and performed it fearlessly and well. By his vigorous action and his watchfulness, fraudulent registration was prevented. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, and he felt the responsibility of his position. Has been delegate to many conventions, where he has been an efficient worker. He is also a member of the University Alumni Association, and of the Alumni of the Boys' High School, succeeding Dr. Henry Gibbons as president of the same. He is also a member of the Harmonie Club, the Union League Club, the Eureka Benevolent Association, of California Parlor, No. 1, N. S. G. W., and of the State Bar Association.

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THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of California was organized in Sacramento, in 1868, at a time when steps were being taken to conserve the interests of the Pacific coast by starting various financial, manufacturing and transportation enterprises. Many of the leading capitalists and business men of the coast were active in this movement, feeling, as they did, the necessity of buiding up the material interests of the country. Among others, Senator Leland Stanford was noted for his energy in the direction referred to, and it was largely through his influence that the company was formed; he became its first president, and to-day holds its policy, No. 1, for $10,000.

The company transacts both a life and accident insurance business. It is organized under the insurance laws of the State of California and its stockholders are by law made liable for the debts of the corporation, and its directors made responsible for the acts of the officers. During its existence it has paid policy holders over $4,000,000, it has loaned to citizens of this coast $4,200,000, and its assets in 1891 are $2,268,469.45. It holds, invested according to law for the protection and security of its policy holders, $1,687,814. Its policies, both life and accident, contain provisions against forfeiture, impose no restrictions upon residence or travel, and provides for immediate payment on presentation of satisfactory proofs of claim. Its life policies contain the indisputable clause, and contain no restrictions as to occupation or employment after the second year. The stockholders are limited in their profits to the interest actually earned by the capital stock, and every dollar paid in by policy holders is for their benefit alone. After providing for the necessary expenses and the legal reserve fixed by law, all the rest is returned to them or their representatives, in the shape of policy claims and dividends. It is not to be wondered that a business conducted so justly and liberally should meet with such a remarkable ruccess.

Its officers are: George A. Moore, President; George W. Beaver, Vice-President; W. R. Cluness, M. D., Medical Director; J. N. Patton, Secretary; S. M. Marks, Assistant Secretary; William O. Gould, Actuary; Thomas Bennet, General Superintendent, and Fox, Kellogg & King, Attorneys. Its Board of Directors comprises fifteen representative business men of California.

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GEORGE BENJAMIN FLINT, druggist at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twelfth streets, Oakland, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 28, 1846, a son of Simeon and Rebecca (Pollard) Flint, and grandson of Benjamin, a son of Benjamin, a son of William, a son of Thomas, a son of Thomas Flint. The last named, who was the original immigrant, is believed to have come from Wales about 1640, and is known from contemporary records to have been one of the first settlers of Salem village, now Peabody, Massachusetts. His name first appears "of record" in 1650, but his brother William is mentioned in 1642, and it is conjectured that they came together. Thomas Flint is on record under the date of September 18, 1654, as purchaser of "150 acres lying within the bounds of Salem;" and subsequently, January 1, 1662, he purchased a tract containing fifty acres. This homestead was still in possession of one of his descendants in 1860. His wife bore the name of Ann, and they had four sons and two daughters. He died April 15, 1663.

Thomas Flint, born about 1645, the oldest child of Thomas and Ann Flint, inherited a part of his father's farm and became owner of other lands in Essex and Middlesex counties by purchase at intervals from 1664 to 1702. He was by trade a carpenter, and the builder of the first meeting-house in Salem village. He was engaged in "King Philip's war," and in the expedition against the Narragansetts in 1675, and is known as "Captain Thomas Flint." He was twice married,—first May 22, 1666, to Hannah Moulton, who died March 30, 1673, leaving a daughter and a son. September 15, 1674, the Captain married Mary Dounton, and had five sons and four daughters. He died May 24, 1721, aged about seventy-six years. William, the sixth child and fourth son of Captain Thomas Flint, was born July 17, 1685, and married to Abigail Nichols, April 30, 1713. He farmed "a parcel of land containing about six-score acres," given by his father through "natural affection," March 22, 1720, and is known as "Deacon Flint, of North Reading," having been chosen to that office in the precinct church, June 28, 1727. He had six sons and three daughters, and died October 2, 1736.

Benjamin Flint, born December 26, 1728, a son of Deacon William and Abigail (Nichols) Flint, was a lieutenant in the "old French war," and was engaged in the expedition to Crown Point in 1755. He was twice married: first, to Peggy Sawyer, June 17, 1775, and they had two sons and one daughter; and February 18, 1762, he married Rachel Upton, by whom he had five daughters and four sons. He was chiefly a farmer of North Reading, and the date of his death is unknown; but his youngest child was born December 31, 1779. Benjamin Flint, born April 8, 1757, the oldest child of Lieutenant Benjamin and Peggy (Sawyer) Flint, was a soldier of the Revolution, and settled on a farm in Swansea, New Hampshire. He was twice married. April 20, 1774, he wedded Mary Swain, and and they had six sons and four daughters; and his next marriage was to Eunice Stowell, by whom he had one daughter and three sons. He died January 18, 1829. Simeon Flint, born in Winchester, New Hampshire, January 18, 1817, the youngest child of Benjamin and Eunice (Stowell) Flint, learned the trade of mason, and in mature life was a builder, a manufacturer of sewer pipe and a dealer in various kinds of building materials at Salem, Massachusetts. He was married November 26, 1845, to Ellen Rebecca Pollard, who was born in Hallowell, Maine, June 9, 1822, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Punchard) Pollard. They had seven children, namely: George B., the subject of this sketch; Charles Henry, born May 30, 1848; Edward Winchester, August 27, 1850; Albert Stowell, September 12, 1853; William Cornelian, September 10, 1855; Mary Ellen, September 18, 1857; Arthur Poland, February 11, 1860. The father died July 16, 1876, but the mother is still living.

Mr. George B. Flint, whose name heads this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Salem, including a course in the high school, which he left in his sixteenth year to go to sea, shipping "before the mast" in 1862, in a full-rigged Boston ship engaged in the East India trade. In December, 1863, he arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong, and soon afterward became a drug clerk in the drug store of his uncle, Charles P. Pollard, of Marysville, with whom he remained four and a half years. In 1868 he made a trip to the East, and on his return settled in this city as a clerk in the drug store of E. P. Sanford, in September, 1868. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of Sanford, Kelsey & Co., and while so engaged took occasion to follow a professional course in the Pharmaceutical College of San Francisco. In 1878 Mr. Kelsey and he sold their interests to the senior partner, and under the style of Kelsey & Flint purchased a drug store at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets, afterward removing to No. 1073 Broadway. In 1885 they moved to the present location, No. 1101 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street, and in 1887 Mr. Flint bought out his partner's interest, continuing the business alone, under the style of George B. Flint.

For several years Mr. Flint took an active interest in the local military organizations, being a member of the Oakland Light Cavalry from a few weeks after its organization, and its First Lieutenant when attached to the Fifth Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., as Company F., of which he became Captain, holding that rank until his withdrawal through pressure of professional business in 1886 He is a member of University Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F.

In Oakland, August 24, 1887, Mr. Flint married Miss Abbie L. De Golia, who was born in Placerville, California, April 15, 1859, a daughter of Darwin and Lavinia W. (Baldwin) De Golia. The father, a grandson of the original immigrant De Golia, came to California in the early '50s from the region of Lake Champlain, New York, followed mining for some time in California and Nevada. He afterward published a newspaper, and still later was engaged as a contractor and builder at Placerville, where he was married in 1855. He moved with his family to Oakland in 1873, and died in 1888, at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of David and Lavinia (Wheeler) Baldwin, came across the plains in 1854 or 1855. She died in October, 1887, aged fifty-eight years. Grandfather Baldwin lived to the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Flint has three brothers living, viz.: Darwin C., an attorney at Waterville, Washington; George E., an attorney residing in Oakland; and Edwin B., an underwriter of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Flint have one child, Arthur De Golia Flint, born July 30, 1890. Albert S. Flint, the only surviving brother of George B., is a graduate of Harvard University and has developed a special interest in astronomy. After graduation he spent one year each at the observatories of Princeton and Cincinnati, about seventeen years at the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, District of Columbia, and is now Assistant Astronomer at the observatory of the University at Madison, Wisconsin.

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MRS. FANNIE BARR, the present proprietor of the Pioneer Paraso and Umbrella Manufactory of San Francisco, now located at No. 323 Bush street, is the widow of the late John D. Barr. The latter started the business in 1864 on Mission street, near Second, where it was conducted five years, and was then moved to its present location. Mr. Barr was born January 1, 1829, in New York, and his ancestors were from the North of Ireland, who came to New York early in the eighteenth century. He was educated in New York city, and learned his trade, that of a parasol and umbrella maker, in that city. When the great war of the Rebellion burst upon the country, and at the call of President Lincoln, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, and after serving two years as a soldier he became sick. He received an honorable discharge and returned to New York, where he recovered his health to some extent. He then came to San Francisco, and as before mentioned, started the pioneer factory in his line in the State.

Mr. Barr was married in 1855, to Miss Fannie Blanc, a native of Ireland, and of French-Huguenot ancestry. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom still survive. Mr. Barr was a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the G. A. R. He was an industrious, honest and honorable business man and a kind and indulgent husband and father. His death occurred June 12, 1890, of softening of the brain. Mrs. Barr, who had been his faithful wife for thirty-five years, and had from the start become an efficient helper in his business, is now conducting the same. Two of her sons, Stewart A. and Milton H., help her in the business. Mrs. Barr has a thorough knowledge of this business, and she now gives it her special attention, and they make goods for the wholesale trade and also on special orders for their customers. She is a quiet, unassuming lady, and is deserving of the highest esteem and patronage of the citizens of San Francisco.

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PACIFIC SAW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Among the men who have contributed a liberal share in improving the machinery and appliances in use in other countries so as to adapt them to the requirements of California and its productions are the founders of the Pacific Saw Works, the oldest and largest manufactory of its kind west of the Rocky Mountains.

At different times along in the fifties, Charles P. Sheffield, James Patterson and N. W. Spaulding, all young men and practical mechanics, came to California. In 1858 James Patterson, on reaching San Francisco, started to work in a little repair shop on the corner of Battery and Jackson streets. In 1863 he entered into partnership with Charles P. Sheffield, a former shop-mate in Baltimore, Maryland, under the firm style of Sheffield & Patterson, and carried on a repair shop until 1865, when N. W. Spaulding became a member of the firm, and under the title of Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company they established their works on Pine street, where they manufactured the first saws made on the Pacific coast. Being familiar with the needs of this coast, and adopting the highest standard of excellence as the ruling principle in the manufacture of their goods, the business of the firm grew rapidly in volume, soon demanding larger facilities for production. In 1868 they secured the land and erected the commodious quarters they now occupy at Nos. 17 and 19 Fremont Street. The buildings are substantially built of brick and cover the entire lot, which is 45.10 x 137½ feet. The main structure is two stories, besides the basement in height and 110 feet in depth, and the engine room, one story, occupies the rest of the lot. The business was conducted as a private co-partnership until 1884, when, for convenience in its management, it was incorporated, with a nominal capital of $300,000, divided into shares of $100 each, the original owners taking nearly all of the stock. Mr. James Patterson was elected president and manager of the company, which position he still fills. The line of manufacture embraces circular and upright saws of all kinds for cutting lumber, veneer and band saws, and cross-cut and hand saws of every description. California having the largest timber in the world, the largest saws in the world are required to cut it; and these have been made by the Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company. They have manufactured upright mill saws fourteen feet long from a single plate; have made band saws fifty-four feet long, and a cross-cut saw thirty-two feet in length. This saw cut the mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, of Tulare county, ninety feet in circumference, a portion of which will be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The Pacific Saw Company also make knives for planing mills, knives for curriers and tanners, for cutting tan-bark and paper-cutting machines; in short they are prepared to turn out to order anything that can be made from sheet steel.

The steel plates used in manufacturing saws are imported from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they are made and cut into the shapes desired for different kinds of saws. The plates are shipped in their untempered state; and if it is a circular saw that is to be manufactured, the first step is to punch the hole in the center; then the plate is firmly fastened upon a shaft, and while revolving the edge is pared until the periphery of the blade is a perfect circle. It is then attached to a circular machine called an index which marks and cut the teeth, any number desired, exactly alike and equal distance apart. The saw is now ready for tempering and is placed in a large furnace and heated to a dull red color, when it is removed and submerged in a vat filled with oil, with which some other ingredients are combined. On being taken out the saw is as hard and as brittle as glass. It is cleaned, replaced in the furnace and heated to a less degree, and is drawn down to the proper temper. In the tempering process the blade becomes badly warped, and has to be straightened by hammering it on an anvil. This is the most critical and difficult part of the work, requiring the highest skill and scientific knowledge of the business; for not only does the saw have to be brought to a perfectly true plane, but the requisite tension must be given to the blade by the anvil work. An expert at hammering receives $5 to $6 per day. Following the anvil work comes the grinding and polishing. The stones used in the grinding room weigh when new 3,500 to 5,000 pounds, and last from four to six weeks. The polishing is succeeded by another hammering to remove any warping that may have been produced in the grinding, and to bring the saw to just the tension necessary for the work it is to perform. The saw now only requires sharpening to be ready for use.

In December, 1889, Mr. Sheffield died, thus breaking the business connection which had existed between the three founders of this prosperous and important industrial enterprise for nearly a quarter of a century. The Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company controls a large portion of the trade of the Pacific slope in their line of manufacture, which has been built up upon the superior quality of their goods as compared with those produced elsewhere; and also upon the thoroughly honorable method of dealing with their customers; hence the reputation of the company is of the highest character.

Mr. James Patterson, the president and manager of the company, is a native of Scotland, but came to America a lad of ten years. He began learning the trade of saw manufacturing in the city of Baltimore when twelve years of age and has been actively connected with the business ever since. He married in New York city. Six living children, two sons and four daughters, comprise their family. The elder son has mastered all the details of the manufactory, and is an efficient assistant in the business.

Mr. Sheffield was of English nativity, came to America about 1844, soon after learning his trade of saw maker, and continued in the business all his life. He was a California pioneer of 1850.

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REISS BROS & CO., importers and wholesale dealers in cloth and tailors' trimmings, have one of the leading establishments of their kind in San Francisco. The house was founded in 1865 by the brothers Solomon and Bernard Reiss, a few years later admitting another brother, Isaac Achilla
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Reiss, who resides in Paris and does the buying there. Another member of the firm, Mr. L. Bine, was admitted in March, 1891. They first did business on Kearny street, a few years later moved to 113 and 115 Sutter street, and from there came to their present quarters, 24 and 26 Sutter street, where they have fine facilities for their large jobbing trade. They employ a force of sixteen men and have a trade that extends over the Pacific coast and into Montana and Colorado. Employing only the most honorable business methods in conducting their affairs, the trade of their house has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth from its establishment.

The gentlemen composing this firm are all married and have families; have bought real estate and made homes in this city. They are enterprising business men and are thoroughly identified with the best interests of this city and State.

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THE MISSION POTTERY, Tracy Brothers, proprietors, was established at its present location, Seventeenth and Harrison streets, in 1883. It was founded by Daniel McMenamin, J. J. and B. A. Tracy, the plant consisting of a building 40 x 100 feet in area and one eighteen-foot kiln. In 1884 a duplicate building containing a twenty-foot kiln was added; and in 1888 another building, 60 x 70 feet, and in it built a twenty-four-foot kiln. At first the works were supplied with such machinery as was then in general use, comprising the "screw press," with a capacity of 300 pieces of pipe per day. When the next building was completed the old machinery was replaced with new and improved machinery, including the best steam press manufactured by Messrs. Turner, Vaughan & Taylor, Cayuga Falls, Ohio. The press was capable of turning out 1,200 pieces of twelve to twenty inch pipe a day, or 2,000 pieces of the smaller sizes, while it required two men less to operate it than any other press in use. The works were first established on leased ground; they subsequently bought and now own the land, which is bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth and Harrison and Channel streets. The original capital invested was about $13,000, and the value of the above described property was $70,000. December 4, 1890, these works were entirely destroyed by fire, at a loss of $50,000. Four months afterward the enterprising proprietors had an entire plant rebuilt: Shop, 140 feet square and three stories high, with all the latest improved machinery. It is one of the most complete sewer-pipe works on the coast, and the only sewer-pipe manufactory in San Francisco. The concern employs twenty five to thirty men, and the output for 1889 exceeded $160,000 in value, consisting of vitrefied sewer pipe, water pipe, drain tile, chimney pipe and fire brick. The clay, of which 25,000 to 28,000 tons are consumed annually, is shipped from Amador county.

Mr. B. A. Tracy, who has the active management of the works, has invented a press-feeder which is capable of conveying sixty to seventy-five tons of clay per day, and performing the labor of two men. The firm's office and sample yard are situated at 20 and 22 Eighth street, San Francisco.

The Tracy brothers are natives of the north of Ireland. Bernard A. Tracy is thirty-one years old, and in his youth learned the plasterer's trade. He landed in the United States in 1876, and after attending the International Exposition at Philadelphia came on to California. Mr. J. J. Tracy, two years older, left his native land in 1881 and went directly to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in the manufacture of soda water. Two years later he came to San Francisco, where he formed his present relation.

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JAMES ALEXANDER JOYCE, importer of dry-goods at Oakland, was born in Headford, county Galway, Ireland, December 28, 1856, a son of Patrick and Catherine (Kyne) Joyce, both of whom are still living, the father aged seventy and the mother sixty-four. Of their eleven children, nine are living, five being residents of the United States; and of these Charles and John are in the employ of the subject of this sketch. The father has been for many years clerk of petty sessions in Headford, and a farmer, and is a man of good education.

James A. Joyce received a fairly good education in his youth under the tutorship of Mr. O'Reilly, of Headford, and at the age of fourteen entered a dry-goods store in the city of Galway, serving an apprenticeship of four years. At sixteen he came to America, by way of Liverpool and New York; and after serving three years as a dry-goods clerk in the East, paid a visit of five months to his native land. Returning to New York in 1877, he came to Marysville, California, where a maternal aunt, the wife of M. C. Ellis (a rancher and miller), resided, and there remained over two years as clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1880 he came to Oakland and served a few years as clerk in the store of J. T. O'Toole & Co. In December, 1884, at the age of twenty eight, after twice seven years' service in the dry-goods trade, he became an owner, by the purchase, with one of his fellow clerks, of the business of their deceased employer, Mr. O'Toole. The new firm, Joyce & McDonald, carried on the business two years; but since 1886 James A. Joyce has been sole proprietor, and his success as a dry-goods merchant has been phenomenal. His store has been repeatedly enlarged and remodeled to meet the ever increasing demand of his business. It comprises a first floor and basement, 50 x 110 feet, well provided with all conveniences for the display of goods and transaction of business. Mr. Joyce carries as large a stock as possible, and keeps incessantly replenishing it, as the best available substitute for still larger accommodations. Buying direct from the manufacturers, he can sell at the lowest price possible, according to the quality of the goods offered. Dealing on the same basis, and with precisely the same advantages as merchants of San Francisco, he can and does undersell them for the simple reason that his expenses are not so great. Hence, it has come to pass that great numbers of Oakland ladies have learned to buy their goods of Mr. Joyce, being fully satisfied from their own experience and observation that goods of equal quality can not be bought so cheaply across the bay. They have ascertained that bargains can be obtained in his store that could not be had elsewhere without nullifying the cheapness by the inferiority of the goods. These bargains in good wares have proved the most effective advertising, being based on the bed-rock of undeniable merit. It has thus been clearly established in this community that a piece of goods from his store can not be duplicated at his prices; and ladies have learned to save themselves the labor of searching further. So it has become mainly a question of meeting the varied tastes of his numerous patrons, and in catering to these Mr. Joyce is an expert. The remarkable development of his business can perhaps be best illustrated by the increase in clerical force, which in seven years has grown from one clerk to fifty; and all this success

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has been won on Washington street, which was regarded at the time when Mr. Joyce began business there as laboring under insurmountable objections as a location of a dry-goods store. It was said that it could not be made a business thoroughfare in the lines recognized by ladies; it was not improved; it was not a through street; it could not draw trade from popular Broadway. Mr. Joyce has proved that all these drawbacks could be overcome by the simple process of making it worth while to visit him on Washington street. He had unquestionably much to contend with, and it is equally undeniable that the combination of personal energy, business enterprise, good judgment and great industry, that has enabled him to overcome all these obstacles, and many more that might be enumerated, is as rare in the mercantile as in any other line of human endeavor. Merchants of this class contribute largely to the welfare of the community.

Mr. Joyce is a member of the Y. M. I., and of Pacific Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W., of Oakland. He was married in this city, October 1, 1882, to Miss Ella G. Skaill, born in Headford, Ireland, August 23, 1863, a daughter of Derby and Margaret Skaill, both now deceased—the father in Headford, in 1867, aged forty-five, and the mother in Oakland, in 1884, aged sixty.

He has had three children, of whom two are living, namely: Margaret Catherine, born July 17, 1883, and deceased in infancy; Charles Christopher, born January 13, 1885, and Lillian Frances, born March 16, 1887.

* * *

GEORGE A. MOORE, President of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, was born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1834. His father, Herbert T. Moore, a native of Maine, descended from English ancestry that settled in America during the reign of Queen Anne. Mr. Moore was reared and educated mostly in New York city, and was a student of medicine and the natural sciences.

During all his mature life he has been engaged in and devoted to the insurance business, and is now giving his attention to the interests of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company. Early in his history he was engaged in fire and inland marine insurance. In 1864 he became general agent for life-insurance companies, and in 1874 came to California. In 1876 he accepted a position with the company with which he has ever since been connected; serving first as managing director and afterward as vice-president, until in 1880 he became president of the company. During his presidency the assets of the company have increased 200 per cent., and its agencies have been extended into thirty States and Territories, thereby adding largely to the volume of its business and annual income.

* * *

CAPT. EDMUND McNEVIN, the well-known principal and head of the Nautical School, 406 Beale street, San Francisco, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1832. His father, Daniel McNevin, was a prominent attorney and Sheriff of Galway. His mother, *nee* Emily Catharine Blake Foster, was from Glasnevin, Dublin. The Captain's eldest brother, Thomas, was one of the leading barristers of Dublin and the author of numerous historical works, as the History of the Volunteers of 1782, the Confiscation of Ulster, Memoirs of Shiel, McNevin's State Trials, and was connected with Gaven Duffy (now Sir Charles) as proprietor of the *Nation;* also with Smith

O'Brien and a leader of the Young Ireland party. The subject of our sketch was educated for the army in the Henry IV College, Paris. This was not according to his fancy, however, and he ran away from college and went to sea.

In 1847 he crossed the Atlantic in the Great Western, one of the first steamers to cross the ocean, and a few years later, in 1852, he was in command of the old ship Davenport, and thereafter for eighteen years he sailed all over the world in command of different ships. In 1874 he came to San Francisco and was engaged with the Oregon Steamship Company, under Henry Villard, and made several trips.

Acting on the advice of the Hon. Mr. Booker, the well-known English consul, now of New York city, and at the solicitation of citizens, Captain McNevin established his Navigation School or Nautical Academy under the Board of Underwriters, and for the past fifteen years this institution has maintained a high standard. It has a membership of over 1,500, and the certificates issued by the board number over 1,300.

Captain McNevin was appointed through the French consul French superintendent or designer and constructor. In 1881 he designed the gunboat Taravao and the Newheva. He went to Tahiti in command of the former with his class, and also sent a class in the latter boat. He received a handsome testimonial in the shape of a magnificent chronometer from Admiral Corbiney of the flagship Triumphant.

Captain McNevin is the author of several valuable works on navigation, among which is his epitome on practical navigation, marine law, seamanship, abstract taken from admiralty courts of all nations—a very valuable compendium and adopted in nautical training schools. He has an extensive library, completely equipped with the finest chronometers and mathematical and nautical instruments.

His first wife was Miss Tatem, of Leeds, England, and a cousin of John Bright, the great English statesman. She left two sons, Edmund Henry and Alfred Darcy. The Captain's present wife was Miss Walker, daughter of the Hon. Judge G. B. Walker of San Francisco. They have three children, two daughters, Alice E. De Burg and Julia Emily Walker, and one son, Peter Collins McNevin. Mrs. McNevin's uncle, Dr. John Walker, is a resident of Chicago, having his office at 85 Washington street.

* * *

EMIL JOHN is an architect having his office in the City of Paris building, No. 14 Grant avenue, third floor, rooms 45 and 46, San Francisco.

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F. W. HESEMEYER, druggist, Golden Gate, was born at Oldenburg, Germany, July 15, 1855; was reared and studied medicine in his native country, and later graduated in pharmacy. His parents were Frederick W. and Helen K. (Renken) Hesemeyer, both natives of Germany. They had three children, of whom our subject is the second. The father died in 1869 and the mother in 1872.

Mr. Hesemeyer, our present subject, remained in New York some six years; then went to Chicago, where he resided four years, when he came to California. On his arrival here he engaged as prescription clerk to the firm of Leipnitz & Co. of San Francisco, and in 1890 he purchased the drug business of Dr. Collins on the corner of San Pablo and Klinkner avenues, where he carries a large stock of drugs, toilet articles, perfumery, etc., making prescriptions a specialty. Although comparatively a stranger in the community, he has already established for himself a reputation as a skilled prescription druggist and a social gentleman.

He was married in Chicago, October 11, 1884, to Miss Louisa von Muenster, a native of Germany, and they have three children, namely: Curt F. W., Otto U. and Olga L.

On American questions Mr. Hesemeyer is a consistent Republican. In fraternal relations he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, Rising Star Lodge, No. 152, and the Chosen Friends, Harbor View Council, No. 188.

* * *

ALOIS FRANCIS LEJEAL, one of the best known and most accomplished musicians on the Pacific coast, was born in Alsace, France, in 1840, and was reared and educated in his native country. His uncle, Ignatz Garner, who was prominent in the musical profession, gave him his first instructions, which he continued under Ig. Trueg, and studied counterpoint with M. E. Sachs. Upon completing his musical course Mr. Lejeal came to New York, and later founded the New York Conservatory of Music, in conjunction with the well-known violin virtuoso, Edward Mollenhauer, and S. N. Griswold, in 1867. In the following year Mr. Lejeal assumed the sole musical direction of the conservatory, then numbering about 1,500 students. He taught the advanced classes on the piano, and also took an active part as pianist in the concerts of the conservatory, given under his directions. On account of ill health, resulting from overwork, he came to the land of golden promise, and in 1875 became a resident of San Francisco, and since then, for the past sixteen years, he has been successfully engaged in giving instructions in piano and harmony. Professor Lejeal has done much in composition and as musical author, and among his works the Modern School of Piano Technics is deserving of special mention. It comprises over 150 quarto pages, and is well calculated to prepare the hands for all requirements of modern virtuosity. Chromatic progression through all the keys is a predominent feature of the work, and all the triads and chords of the sevenths with their resultant arpeggios are treated in an exhaustive manner. Among his piano solos are Atalanta Fantaisie, Minuet de la Princesse, Twilight Reverie, a suite in five numbers for piano and violin, etc. Among his vocal compositions are four Masses, a Requiem, Vespers, Episcopal morning and evening services, Te Deums, duets, etc.

Professor Lejeal has had a long and successful experience in teaching and enjoys an enviable reputation in the profession in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, and with the most eminent musicians of the musical centers of Europe. He takes yearly vacation visits in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. Professor Lejeal has an elegant and attractive home on Clay street in this city.

* * *

GEORGE H. MARTIN, M. D., whose office is at No. 921 Polk street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1881, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since that time. He was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1859, and is of Scotch descent, but the family were among the early settlers of New

England. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war in the American army. His father, J. M. Martin, was killed during the war of the Rebellion, being at the time a member of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the graded schools of Middlebury, Vermont, where he prepared for college and graduated in 1877. He then commenced the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the Boston University, where he graduated in 1881, after a four years' course, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. While yet attending medical lectures he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the National Military Home for Veterans at Hampton, Virginia, where his stepfather, Dr. A. J. Hare, was surgeon in charge, and where he remained one year. Later he was for about a year in the same position in the Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1881 Dr. Martin came to San Francisco, where he remained one year, engaged in private practice. In 1882 he went to the Sandwich Islands, where for five years he was engaged in practice in Honolulu. Returning to California in 1887 the Doctor went to New York and entered the Post-Graduate Medical School of that city, where he took the post-graduate course. Returning to San Francisco in the spring of 1888, he again engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has remained since that time.

For two years Dr. Martin held the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Electricity at the Hahnemann Hospital College. In 1890 he was appointed to the Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases. He is Secretary of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and also Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco.

* * *

GENERAL WILLIAM H. DIMOND, Superintendent of the United States Mint, San Francisco, is a man of self-reliance and firmness of purpose, possessing the natural traits for a wise leadership. He has attained a success in his business career in this city of which even the most sanguine might be justly proud. He located here in 1868, and since that time has been prominently identified with the best interests of both city and State.

General Dimond's ancestors settled in America in colonial days. He belongs to the eighth generation in this country from Captain Thomas Dimond, who located in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and in his veins runs the blood of both the Puritan and Hollander. The family name was originally Dimon, and is so spelt in old archives. The General's father was a native of Connecticut and his mother of New York State. His ancestors were opposed to tyranny and oppression of any form, and in the various conflicts of this country took fitting part. His father was educated for the ministry of the Congregational Church, and in the 30s, when there was an urgent call for missionaries to many fields of labor, the Rev. Mr. Dimond was among the first to respond. He and his wife were among the first American missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, and since that early day their labor has been continuous.

In the Sandwich Islands General Dimond was born. He was educated at the College of Oahu, on the island of that name. After completing his studies he entered a mercantile house and became familiar with business transactions. He was so engaged when news of the civil war in this country reached his home. As tidings of the struggle grew more mournful for those attached to the Union, young Dimond's patriotic instincts were aroused, and, hastily adjusting his affairs, he came to the United States. Arriving in Washington in 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant-General on General Saxton's staff, Department of the South. This was an independent command, and was in service in South Carolina and that section, with headquarters at Beaufort, where he served until the close of the war.

After the war General Dimond married a daughter of Mr. Charles Merriam, of Springfield, Massachusetts, of the publishing house of G. & C. Merriam. publishers of Webster's Dictionary. He traveled extensively in Europe afterwards, and in 1866 returned to the islands. His wife's health would not permit of a permanent residence there, however, and in consequence he came to this city, locating here in 1868, as already stated. Mrs. Dimond, who had endeared herself to all who knew her, recently died in this city.

Shortly after his arrival here, he began a connection with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company. Some time after the company sold out to Huntingdon, Hopkins & Co., and he transferred to the latter firm. He remained with them about a year, when he entered the firm of Williams, Blanchard & Co. This firm subsequently became Williams, Dimond & Co., and since the General's entrance into the firm its business has been materially extended. It is now one of the most important mercantile houses in this metropolis.

General Dimon's connection with the National Guard of California dates from the time of Governor Perkins. He was appointed A. D. C. on his staff. When General McComb retired he was tendered the command of the Second Brigade, N. G. C., which he accepted. By Governor Waterman he was appointed Division Commander, N. G. C., and re-appointed by Governor Markham, which position he now fills. Since his connection with this organization his labors have been unremitting in behalf of it.

He is a Knight Templar, a member of the Golden State Commandery, belongs to the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., K. of P., and also the Union League. He is also First Vice-President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

In politics General Dimond has always been a consistent Republican. He was very prominently mentioned in connection with the Governorship of the State, and, in fact, received a large share of the votes of the convention which met at Los Angeles, without great effort on his part. During the last presidential contest General Dimond was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He is universally popular not only with his own party but with others as well, and in his present position, as Superintendent of the Mint, has the confidence and respect of all.

Such is an epitome of the life of one of San Francisco's most worthy citizens.

* * *

ISIDOR JACOBS, president of A. Lusk & Co., commission merchants and packers of hermetically sealed goods, has been connected with this company since 1888. Their paid up capital stock is $300,000, and they are no doubt the most extensive handlers of canned and dried fruits, also raisins in the United States, having representatives in all the principal cities of America and the Old World. Their shipments for 1890 aggregated 2,000 car-loads, or about one-sixth of the total shipments from the State. The present year, 1891, will give an increase of fully 500 car-loads over last year. The Fresno Canning Company, of Fresno, California, is the largest corporation of the kind in the central part of the State, and Mr. Jacobs is president of this association; also A. Lusk & Co. are the general agents for the company as well as the Martinez Fruit-packing Company, Martinez, California; the Whittier Canning Company, Whittier, California, located twelve miles from Los Angeles; also the Fresno Raisin Producers' Association, of Fresno, California. The latter is a combination of prominent raisin-producers of Fresno, California, who will pack about 150 car-loads of Fresno raisins. Mr. Jacobs is also president of the Sutter County Orchard Company, located in Sutter county, California. This orchard, formerly known as the Briggs orchard, is one of the largest on the coast, and famous for its production of early fruits. Mr. Jacobs is also president of the California Canned Goods Association, as well as a director of the California Fruit Canners' Association, a director of the San Francisco World's Fair Association, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the San Francisco Board of Trade, of the State Board of Trade and the Horticultural and Agricultural societies. His offices are located at 308 Market street, San Francisco, corner of Front street.

The subject of this sketch is one of California's "native sons," born in San Francisco, August 4, 1860, the second in the family of ten children of William and Bertha (Wisner) Jacobs. The former was a native of Germany, and well known in the city of San Francisco and throughout the coast during his active business life. He died December 17, 1884, at the age of fifty years. The mother of our subject was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Jacobs was reared and educated in his native city. In 1878 he began the battle of life on his own account, being connected with the insurance business, until he entered the firm of A. Lusk & Co., in the year 1880.

He was joined in marriage, July, 1887, with Miss Mira J. Straus, also a native of San Francisco, and they have three children.

In national politics Mr. Jacobs is a Republican; in local matters he is liberal and active. Socially he affiliates with a number of secret and benevolent societies. He has taken most of the degrees in the Masonic fraternity, having passed all the chairs in the blue lodge and the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, is an officer in the Grand Consistory of California, and a director of the Eureka Benevolent Society of San Francisco, also a member of the San Francisco Verein and Concordia Club.

* * *

CALVIN NUTTING, Sr., deceased, was entitled not only to the honors of a California pioneer of 1849, but he also won the greater distinction of being a pioneer manufacturer, and hence also was one of the literal builders of this grand commonwealth and its great metropolis. Descended from one of the early New England families, and the son of Ephraim Nutting, he was born in Groton, Massachussetts, May 18, 1813. Possessing a natural taste and aptitude for mechanics, he became an apprentice to the blacksmithing trade, which his constructive talent and industry rapidly mastered in all its details, and he pursued his chosen vocation for a number of years in his native State.

January 27, 1849, he embarked on the Marietta for Chagres on the way to California. On reaching the isthmus he was detained thirty-four days waiting for transportation, at the end of which time he procured passage to San Francisco on the bark Equator, arriving at his destination June 16. In July, 1850, he entered into copartnership with Mr. Edwards, under the firm style of Nutting & Edwards, to carry on blacksmithing and general wrought-iron work. In 1853 this partnership was dissolved. In 1854 Mr. Nutting took another partner, the firm becoming Nutting & Zottman. At the expiration of two years he purchased Mr. Zottman's interest and continued the business alone until 1868, when Calvin Nutting, Jr., became associated with his father, under the firm name of Calvin Nutting & Son, as proprietors and managers of the Pioneer Iron Works.

Mr. Nutting was married in the city of Boston, to Miss Judith Adams, a native of New Hampshire. They had six children,—three sons and three daughters. In July, 1887, Mr. Nutting passed away, and thus ended a useful and honorable life of seventy-four years. He was an active and highly esteemed member of the Society of California Pioneers, and was enthusiastic in his devotion to its interests.

Calvin Nutting, Jr., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1842, and in 1853 came to California. He has been a resident of San Francisco, therefore, over thirty seven years. After learning his trade with his father, he gradually assumed the responsibilities of the business until in 1884 he became sole proprietor and manager of the Pioneer Iron Works; and his successful conduct of the manufactory proves him a worthy successor to his respected sire.

This pioneer establishment has changed its location only twice in a quarter of a century, and has occupied its present commodious quarters, erected and owned by the firm at 235 and 237 Main street, for the past nine years. The line of manufacture is exclusively of wrought iron and steel work, being chiefly house or architectural iron work of all kinds. Among the specialties are steel-lined bank vaults, prison cells, fire-proof iron doors, iron fencing, etc. The manufacture of patent metallic tubular wheelbarrows is also a feature of the works.

January 1, 1868, Calvin Nutting, Jr., married Miss Ada J. Riley, a native of Dover, New Hampshire.

* * *

S. ARILLAGA was born at Tolosa, province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, 1847. Before he was ten years of age he began the study of solfeggio under a master who used the old Spanish method and employed no instrumental accompaniment. He began the study of piano music as recreation, under D. C. Aguayo, organist of the parish church. He attended school in Spain and France until sixteen years of age, when he was sent to the Royal Conservatory at Madrid, and became a pupil of Don M. Mendizabal in piano music, Don R. Hernando in harmony, and Dr. H. Eslava in counterpoint. After a three years' course he graduated with the highest honors and obtained first prizes in public examinations, and was decorated with the gold medal of the university, which was conferred upon him by the Queen. In 1867 he went to Paris and studied in the conservatory.

Upon reaching his majority, Professor Arillaga went to South America and the Antilles, and from there came to this country, remaining at San Jose de Costa five years. On account of ill health he came to San Francisco in 1875, and since then has resided here engaged in teaching music.

As a pianist his playing is characterized by its elegance and graceful style. When

Carlotta Patti visited the Pacific coast she engaged him for her concert tour. Although his time is devoted chiefly to teaching, the Professor has done much in composition work, including many piano compositions and church music.

* * *

THOMAS A. SMITH, real-estate agent, etc., Alameda, was born in Sparta, Hancock county, Georgia, April 6, 1835. His American ancestors on his father's side were old Virginia families of the counties of Mecklenburg and Lunenburg, which counties were probably settled by immigrants from Germany. On his mother's side Mr. Smith's ancestry were from England, his maternal grandparents being from Bath, in that country. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Justine Broad. Her first husband was Dr. Fraser, a surgeon of the ship Ben Franklin, which at that time was the largest battle ship in the American navy. He was a brother of Captain Alexander Fraser, commander of the port of San Francisco in 1850. While Mrs. Smith (mother of the subject of this sketch) was the widow of Dr. Fraser above alluded to, she was a member of the committee of ladies appointed to receive General La Fayette, in 1825, in Georgia, and had many pleasant conversations with him. Her next husband was Thomas A. Smith, and after his death she changed her residence several times. She was born in New York city. After she left Georgia she went to Tennessee and afterward resided in several States, but toward the close of life she resided mainly in Jackson, Mississippi. She made many visits in the Northern States among acquaintances, of whom she had many, some of them eminent, as she was a lady of high educational accomplishments. By her first marriage she had one daughter, who died, and by her second marriage four children, of whom Thomas A., our present subject, is the only son. She was married a third time, and afterward died in Alameda, California, in August, 1869.

Mr. Smith came to California before he was sixteen years old, sailing from New Orleans on the steamer Ohio for Havana, then on the steamer Georgia to Chagres, and from Panama the remainder of the trip on the steamer California, arriving in San Francisco August 23, 1850. After spending a year and a half in the mines in Tuolumne county, he became manager at the age of sixteen years of the Big Oak Flat Mining Company, having under his charge about thirty-five men. Next he studied law a year and a half, in the office of Sloan & Rhodes in San Francisco, but, his health becoming impaired, he moved over to Alameda, where he still resides. He followed farming about twelve or fourteen years, during which time he was Justice of the Peace for Alameda township and Associate County Judge for several terms. About 1862 he entered into mercantile and real-estate business; and when the town was incorporated in 1872 he was elected City Treasurer, which position he held until he was elected County Recorder in 1876. After his term of two years in that office had expired, he spent eight months in Europe, for recreation and health, including the World's Fair at Paris among the points visited. He commenced in the real-estate business here in Alameda, as above stated, and his is therefore probably the oldest real-estate firm in that county. He was appointed City Treasurer again on May 12, 1890, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of N. W. Palmer. A notable incident in connection with this is that Palmer was appointed to fill Smith's unexpired term when the latter assumed the duties of County Recorder. Palmer was afterward elected and held the office until Mr. Smith again took it. In politics Mr. Smith was a Democrat to the year of Cleveland's second nomination, when he joined the American party.

He was married January 23, 1881, to Miss Alida B., daughter of the late A. B. Andrews of Alameda. They have had a daughter and son: the son, Clifford A., who was born August 8, 1887, is now their only child, the daughter having died.

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MRS. ROWE DE DERKY, of San Francisco, received her musical education in New York, having devoted her whole time to voice culture and vocal study. After completing her course she engaged in teaching in that city, and later went to Cleveland, where she had a large class of pupils. On account of ill health she was obliged to seek a more genial climate, and accordingly came to California, where she engaged in teaching. She is very thorough and painstaking in her methods, and her ability has met with deserved success. She has a thorough musical education, which includes a knowledge of instrumental music, but vocal culture is her specialty.

* * *

DANIEL O'CALLAGHAN, a member of the firm of C. F. O'Callaghan & Bro., shipping and commission merchants in general produce, 427 and 429 Front street, San Francisco, was born in San Francisco, the youngest of the seven children of James and Margaret O'Callaghan, of Irish birth. Mr. James O'Callaghan came to America when only seven years of age, and coming to California in 1849 became one of California's sturdy pioneers. He came in the sailing vessel Flavirus around Cape Horn, landing at this port in September. He, like many other forty-niners, engaged for a time in mining, being very successful. Having great faith in the future of San Francisco, he invested his capital in city property here, and was of course successful in this enterprise, as his possessions advanced in value with the rapid growth of the city. He was a man of genial and generous disposition, public-spirited, and identified with the development of the city from the beginning. He was City Assessor and Tax Collector from 1851 to 1853, and Public Administrator for San Mateo county for a number of years. He always kept abreast of the times and took a lively interest in public affairs; waa a liberal contributor to public enterprises, and was ever ready to assist a friend, and there are many who deeply and sincerely mourn his loss, his death occuring in 1867. He was a member of the Society of Pioneers, a worthy and conscientious citizen.

Our subject, Mr. Daniel O'Callaghan, completed his studies in the high school of his native city, and at the age of sixteen years became the bookkeeper for the wholesale grocery house of Goldberg, Bowen & Co. He remained in the employ of this firm until 1887, when the wholesale produce and commission house of C. F. O'Callaghan & Bro. was established. It has since had a flourishing existence, its trade extending far into the northwest.

Mr. O'Callaghan is a conservative Democrat, taking an active interest in local politics. Is a prominent member of the Stanford Parlor, No. 76, N. S. G. W., of Columbia Council, No. 55, Y. M. I., and has the honor of being the first vice-president of the latter at the present time. He is also a junior member of the Society of California Pioneers, and of the Sons of Exempt Firemen of San Francisco.

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HAMLIN NASH, dealer in coal, wood, hay and grain at No. 1318, San Pablo avenue, Oakland, was born in Washington county, Maine, in 1857, a son of Abraham and Sophia (Cates) Nash. Grandfather Nash, of New England descent for several generations, by occupation a farmer, lived to the age of nearly eighty. Grandfather Cates, also a farmer of Washington county, Maine, lived to be almost seventy.

H. Nash, our subject, received the usual district school education in his youth, and helped on his father's farm to about the age of sixteen. He then went to sea, making some trips in the coasting and West India trade, continuing his education between times for three or four years longer, attending a seminary near Portland, Maine, for a few terms, and also a business college in that city for a season. In his seafaring career he was advanced to the position of mate of a schooner at eighteen, and later became mate of a brig. He continued in that line to the age of twenty-two, and made a voyage from Boston to New Zealand. He came to this coast in 1880, as mate of the brig Cadet, arriving in San Francisco in April. Making a visit to some relations at Hollister, San Benito county, he concluded to remain in California. He went to work on a ranch in that section for six months and then rented a ranch in San Benito county, where he remained until the autumn of 1886, when he settled in Oakland in his present business. He has not entirely separated himself from the agricultural industry, being still owner of a steam thresher which he operates every season. At his present location on San Pablo avenue below Seventeenth street, he has built up a good business in his line.

Mr. Nash was married in this city, in 1884, to Miss Tenia Brown, born in 1863, and they are the parents of three children: Carl L., born in 1885; Percy C., in 1887; and Stella J., born in August, 1890.

* * *

S. H. KENT, a contractor and builder of San Francisco, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1832, a son of Samuel Kent, also a native of Boston, and a ship carpenter by trade. Our subject was reared and educated in his native city, and also served an apprenticeship with his uncle, Barker Kent, a prominent ship-builder of that city. When only nineteen years of age, young Kent determined to come to the Pacific coast, during the early days of the gold excitement, and accordingly sailed on the Cherokee to Havana, and then to Chagres, and on this side of Panama on the old California, arriving in San Francisco in June, 1851. He did not follow the throng to the mines, but engaged in steamboat work for one year, next engaged in mining about one year, and then returned to this city and worked at his trade. For ten years he was in the employ of the Pacific Mail Company, after which he engaged in business for himself, and also did a great deal of Government work during the war. Mr. Kent was elected Superintendent of Streets, and held that office two years, and was then appointed Superintendent of Erection of the State Normal School at San Jose, which cost $150,000. He next went to Los Angeles to supervise the building of the branch State Normal School there, after which he engaged in mining a short time. Upon his return Mr. Kent again commenced contracting and building, and since that time has done an extensive and successful business. He was elected President of the Builders' Exchange in 1889, was re-elected in 1890, and again in 1891, thus serving his third term as the head of this large organization, and has been again re-elected, making the fourth term. He is also at the present time one of the Trustees of Calvary Presbyterian church, the leading church of this denomination on this coast.

* * *

H. B. PASMORE was born in Wisconsin, in 1857. His father, a native of England, came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Wisconsin. The following year he returned to England and brought his wife to their new home.

Coming from a musical family, Mr. Pasmore developed a talent for music in early childhood. He still has the violin which he played when he was only four years of age. He received instructions in music there until 1875, when he came to San Francisco, continuing his studies here under the direction of Professor John P. Morgan, and also engaging in teaching. In 1882 he went to Europe and attended the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, and afterward studied vocal methods under William Shakespeare, of the Royal Academy.

Upon his return to this city, he engaged in teaching the Shakespearean method. His great success, in an artistic way, has been in composition. A number of his song compositions have been printed and published in Eastern cities and Europe. Mr. Pasmore has attained distinction as an organist. For the past thirteen years he has played in different churches and is now organist of St. John's Episcopal Church. He has been elected Dean of the California Conservatory of Music connected with California College, and holds that position at the present time. He is also principal of the vocal department of the University of the Pacific, and taught at Berkeley Gymnasium.

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LELIO V. PAULUCCI, of the firm of Paulucci & Casassa, commission merchants and general produce dealers, 515 and 517 Davis street, San Francisco, dates his birth near the city of Lucca, Italy, October 20, 1855, the youngest of seven children of Vincent and Alisabetta (Pucini) Paulucci; the parents, also natives of Italy, are deceased, the father dying in 1874 and the mother surviving until 1887.

Our subject emigrated to America and landed at San Francisco in 1871, where he secured a position as grocery clerk, occupying the same for some three years, when he went to Mendocino county and engaged in mining for a year. This business not being in keeping with his tastes, however, he returned to San Francisco and engaged in clerking for many years. In 1884 he became the partner of Mr. Casassa (whose sketch is given elsewhere), and has since carried on the commission business in this relation. Their trade has continued to flourish and increase in volume from the day of opening, and is now classed among the most substantial in the city.

Mr. Paulucci was married in San Francisco, October 26, 1879, to Miss Katherine J. Murphy, a native of Iowa, and they have three children living and one daughter deceased. The living are Eva, Lelio and Vincent; Estelle died in 1881.

In politics Mr. Paulucci is a conservative Democrat, and quite active in local matters. He is a member of Laurel Grove, No. 17,

A. O. D., and of the Knights of Honor—both of San Francisco. Mr. Paulucci was naturalized in San Francisco, in 1883.

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SOCRATES HUFF, Treasurer of Alameda county, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, July 1, 1827, a son of William and Pleasa (Garber) Huff. The father was born in New York State, in 1800, and the mother in Pennsylvania, in 1806; was married in Ohio, and in 1829 moved to St. Joseph, Berrien county, Michigan, being among the early settlers in that section. The mother died there, in 1830; her father reached the age of seventy-five, dying near Elkhart, Indiana. William Huff became owner of landed interests in the new settlement of St. Joseph, but his career was chiefly that of a country merchant and Indian trader. He died in 1848. Grandfather Huff had come from Georgia to Central New York; but the first American Huff was of the early Dutch immigration, some intermediate ancestor having probably settled in Georgia. Grandfather Huff lived to be over 100 years of age, and some of his children also reached advanced age.

The subject of this sketch had the benefit of such limited educational advantages as were accessible in the pioneer settlements of the period, and grew to stalwart and vigorous manhood in St. Joseph.

When the news of the gold discovery in California was confirmed, Mr. Huff, with his brother, L. B., and four others, set out for the land of golden promise, in February, 1849. Ascending the Missouri from St. Louis on the steamer Dacota, with their outfit for their journey across the plains, this steamer sunk some sixteen miles from Council Bluffs; the party escaped with their lives, with loss of entire outfit. Fitting out again at Council Bluffs, they crossed the river and started on the weary trip by the usual route, by way of Salt Lake and the Truckee Pass, reaching Bear river on August 12, 1849. There Mr. Huff was quite successful in mining, but thinking business more profitable proceeded to Sacramento, where he engaged in business for a short time. The hardships of the journey across the plains and the malaria of Sacramento constituted a succession of assaults that had a serious effect on even his rugged constitution. Leaving Sacramentó, he reached the Mission San José, in what is now Alameda county, remaining in that section until March, 1851, when he visited the Eastern States.

Returning in August, 1851, he bought a freighting vessel, and engaged in that business, plying between Alvarado, San Francisco and Stockton, until November, 1852. He then made another trip to the East, and was married, February 14, 1853, to Miss Amelia Cassaday, born in Pennsylvania, in 1833, a daughter of James Cassaday, who had afterward settled in Cook county, Illinois, at what is now Pullman, near Chicago. Her father reached the age of sixty-five, but her mother died at about middle age. After his marriage, Mr. Huff went to Iowa, whence he drove a herd of cattle to Green valley, Alameda county, where he resided until 1857, when he went to Haywards. In 1859 he again went East, accompanied by his wife and children. Returning once more, in December, 1859, he settled at San Leandro, which has been the home of the family, though he was afterward engaged in mercantile business in Carson City some years prior to 1870. Meanwhile, in 1863, he was first elected Treasurer of Alameda county, holding the position four years. Besides his farming and real-estate interests, he has been interested in banking and insurance business. Always faithful in the discharge of the duties of citizenship, Mr. Huff has been active and prominent in the domain of politics, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880. He was again elected County Treasurer in 1886, and re-elected in 1888 and 1890, his present term ending with the close of 1892. His unblemished reputation for integrity and absolute uprightness of character makes him an ideal treasurer, commanding the unquestioning confidence and unqualified respect of the whole community, without reference to party lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff are the parents of seven daughters, all born on this coast; Ida, the wife of J. F. Sloane, a native of Pennsylvania, now secretary and treasurer of the Lindsley Mercantile Company of Spokane, has one son, Sidney H., born in that city in 1889; Jennie, residing with her parents; Katie, deceased in 1883; Nellie E., the wife of Orrin P. Downing, born in Valparaiso, Chili, of Massachusetts parents, now a wholesale druggist of San Francisco, has two children—Edith and Bonnie Downing; Carrie, Mamie and Laura, all residing at San Leandro.

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LEE LASH, who figures prominently in the art circles of San Francisco, is a native of Vancouver. His parents, early settlers of California, went up to that island and the year following his birth returned to this State, where he was reared and attended school. Having a taste for art, he began his studies under Wandesford and the Italian Toyetti, subsequently going to Paris and continuing his art studies there under Boulanger and Lefebvre. He made rapid advancement in his work, and his picture, the "Old Sailor's Home," attracted much attention in the salon there; his work has also been seen in the New York and Chicago exhibitions. His subject, the "Death Watch," was exhibited in the Universal Exhibition at Paris, and received favorable mention.

After remaining abroad eight years, Mr. Lash returned to San Francisco, opened his studio, and began his noted painting, "Life in the Olympic Club." This is a large painting of fifty-three figures, half life-size, and is the first ever done of the kind. Mr. Lash gives his whole time and attention to his profession, and for one so young has attained much prominence. He is one of the instructors in the San Francisco Art Association.

* * *

J. F. CRAUMER, capitalist, an old and honored citizen who, although strictly speaking not a '49er, arrived here before the State was admitted to the Union, is a native of Maryland, born April 12, 1829, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He sailed from Baltimore on the ship State of Maine, and came around the Horn, and after an eventful voyage of 148 days he arrived in San Francisco, in August, 1850. Good mechanics were in demand, and he worked at his trade until May, 1851, and then went to the mines on the North Fork of the American river at Long Bar, and was engaged at mining there and at Auburn Ravine until the spring of 1853; then he returned here and resumed his trade until 1858; next he went to Fraser river, but remained only a few months, when he returned home and engaged in building. In 1862 he went to Caribou mines, but was there only a few months, and this closed his mining experience. Since then, for about a quarter of a century, he has been actively identified with the building interests of this city, contracting and building and ship-building. Having retired from business, he and his estimable wife are enjoying well-earned repose in their comfortable and attractive home at 2132 O'Farrell street.

Mr. Craumer was married July 8, 1858, to Mary E. Craig, a native of Ohio, and they have one son, Fred, who is bookkeeper for a large commercial house in the city. He married Miss Rose Brook, of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have one daughter.

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THOMAS FITCH, Jr., general commission merchant at 202 Sacramento street, San Francisco, is one of the native sons of California and representative business men of the metropolis of the West. He is a native of San Francisco, dating his birth November 30, 1862, a son of Hon. Thomas Fitch, a native of New York, well known throughout the Pacific coast as the "silver-tongued orator."

At the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Fitch, the second born in the above family, began the battle of life on his own account, and has been identified with the largest and most prominent commission houses of this city. Starting in business without capital or any financial aid from any one, but being a man of quick perceptions and of enterprise and natural ability, he has advanced steadily to the front ranks of the more progressive element of commission merchants His business extends far beyond the confines of the State. The name is well known in every city and town of consequence west of the Missouri river; and indeed it is no undue praise to say he is even better known in the surrounding territory than in his native city. He is a stanch believer in California's future greatness as a fruit and grain-producing State, and loses no opportunity of advertising that belief. Among the few business men who in their daily transactions with Eastern houses endeavor to advertise the State in connection with mercantile pursuits, may be seen the unique method adopted by Mr. Fitch. Every car he sends to the East bears the following placard: "California beats the world. Thomas Fitch, Jr., Commission Merchant, 202 Sacramento street, San Francisco: Fruits, beans, produce, honey, nuts, grain, etc. All correspondents and consignments receive our immediate attention." In connection with the above the emblem of the State is given and the picture of a huge bear. The placard attracts much attention. Numerous letters are received by Mr. Fitch concerning California. He makes a specialty of furnishing patrons with the best the market affords. Long experience has made him thoroughly conversant with every branch of produce, and merchants in the interior dispose quickly of all consignments forwarded by him.

Mr. Fitch was married in San Francisco in 1884, to Miss Sue M. Shaw, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and they have two children, viz.: Wallace and Milton. Politically he is a Republican and takes an active interest in local matters. Socially he affiliates with Oakland Parlor, N. S. G. W.

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JAMES B. STANSFIELD, manager and part owner of the Broadway Stables, 1368 Broadway, Oakland, is a native of England, born February 14, 1864, and brought up in Lancashire. His father, William Stansfield, was a land surveyor, architect, and for some six years before his death, in 1875, master of the Middleton Grammar School;

was of superior education and high standing in the community, and died at forty-five years and seven months of age.

Mr. James B. Stanfield was only eleven years old at his father's death. From boyhood up he was engaged in the care of horses, and in all grades of stables, even before his father's death. Indeed he was for a time too intensely fond of stable life. In 1883 he came to America, with the intention of locating in Texas, where he had a prospect of following profitably his favorite vocation. After making a brief visit to his maternal uncle, John Brierly, a foreman in a Philadelphia cotton mill, he proceeded to Texas, and for the first nine months was employed by Lieutenant Rumbough, of the Third Artillery, then located in San Antonio, taking charge of his stables. The military company was then removed, and he took charge of J. A. White's breeding farm at Boerne, Kendall county, Texas, where the proprietor kept four stallions, and remained three years. Then, in the fall of 1887, he came to California, first settling at Santa Paula, Ventura county, where he broke two trotting-bred colts for Mr. Baker, a real-estate man and horse-fancier.

The following year he quit Mr. Baker and traveled through Southern California, and then was employed by A. J. Snyder in Oakland, a year or more. He afterward broke sixty head of horses for Rheinhold Hesse, a hardware merchant of Oregon, who became the possessor of many horses through the hardware trade, in the settlement of bills etc. Mr. Stansfield then took hold of horse-training on his own account. September 23, 18—, with the help of Mr. Hesse, he bought out the Broadway Boarding and Livery Stables, established some ten years before. Under his superior management colts are thoroughly and quickly broken to work, without whipping or cruel treatment, vicious and unmanageable horses and mules made gentle, and bad habits entirely broken up, while in the livery business his turnouts cannot be surpassed. He has a good patronage, while in his special lines the public regard him as an expert.

* * *

JOHN LUTGEN, of the firm of Wichman & Lutgen, importers of and dealers in wine and liquors, and manufacturers and proprietors of Dr. Forester's Alpine Stomach Bitters, 318, 320 and 322 Clay street, San Francisco, was born in Amt, Hagen, Germany, August 8, 1837, the eldest of the nine children of Henry and Oddel Bottger Lutgen, natives also of Germany.

Our subject followed farming until 1866, when he emigrated to America. For two years he was employed in New York, and in 1868 he came to San Francisco, via Panama, and engaged in the grocery business for some six years. Then he formed a partnership in the liquor business, as above stated. Their trade has been prosperous from the start, and has since extended not only throughout the State, but also throughout the coast, their establishment being one of the representative liquor houses of the Golden Gate City.

Mr. Lutgen is a man of family. He was married in San Francisco, in 1871, to Miss Sofia Borman, a native of Germany, and they have had four children, two of whom are living—Louisa and Adelia. Two sons, Henry and John, died in 1880. The father of Mr. Lutgen died in 1858, and his mother still resides in Germany.

Politically Mr. Lutgen is a Democrat, although not active in political matters. He is a member of the Board of Library Trustees of Alameda, where he resides, and owns a beautiful residence on Santa Clara avenue, a neat cottage of modern architecture surrounded by a beautiful lawn set to shrubbery and flowers. He is also the owner of business property in San Francisco. He belongs to no secret orders, but affiliates with several German benevolent associations.

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A. H. RICKETTS, a well-known lawyer of San Francisco, may be classed among those Californians who are to the manner born, as he was brought here when only five years old, by his mother, in the spring of 1854. Her husband, Judge Ricketts, who had died some years previously, was a prominent English counselor in his day. His family occupied a good position, and he took up the study of law more to be employed than anything else. He was at length raised to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, sent first to the West Indies and afterward transferred to British Guiana. Those countries had a bad climatic effect upon him, for he died shortly after his return to England.

When he was old enough, Mr. Ricketts, our subject, was sent to the public schools, and in due time attended the Union and St. Ignatius colleges—the latter principally. Then he went to Virginia City, Nevada. He was several years in the office of Judge B. C. Whitman, ex-Chief Justice of that State, who had just left the bench in fact when Mr. Ricketts joined him. While studying there Mr. Ricketts was acting United States Marshal about six months. In Virginia City, he was appointed Chief of Staff to Brigadier-General J. H. Mathewson, a man of wonderful nerve and courage. Mr. Ricketts was some eleven years in Nevada, being there during all the excitement of the "bonanza" period. It was there that he was admitted to the bar.

His first case and victory was in the United States Circuit Court at Carson City, Nevada. Mr. Ricketts has always made it the great policy and rule of his practice to be well prepared and thorough in his knowledge of all details of every case he brings into court. His cases have almost all been in the Federal Courts or before the departments at Washington,—not that this has been through any desire or special arrangement of his own; it chanced to be so.

In 1884 Mr. Ricketts came to San Francisco, and began practice with Judge Whitman, for a year; then he was alone until R. B. Mitchell joined him, but this partnership was short-lived, and since then he has been alone in his practice.

In mining law, involving title, etc., Mr. Ricketts is an acknowledged authority. In this branch of litigation he has had charge of many important cases. At the present time he is counsel for several leading companies.

* * *

CHARLES ALLERTON SHURTLEFF was born in Shasta, California, April 4, 1857. He is the son of Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, a well-known citizen of the State, and Mrs. Ann M. Shurtleff, *nee* Griffith, both of whom came from Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and now reside in Napa.

After attending the public schools of Shasta, at the age of seventeen he moved with the family to Napa and entering the Napa Collegiate Institute graduated in the class of 1879.

Removing to San Francisco, he studied law with Estee & Boalt and graduated at the Hastings Law School in the class of 1882. Admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State he immediately commenced the practice of his profession at the chief city of the Pacific coast.

In the fall of 1887 he was married to Miss Ada S. West, daughter of Captain John West, an old and worthy pioneer of California, now living in Orange county.

In 1890 Mr. Shurtleff was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, the duties of which office he is now faithfully performing. He possesses good ability, agreeable social qualities and immovable integrity, qualities which inspire the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends.

When he told the late Judge William P. Daingerfield that he had chosen the profession of law, the Judge congratulated the young man and told him that success in law did not depend upon genius alone, but was only achieved by close, constant application—by work, work, work. Inspired by the wisdom of this advice he makes patient industry the inflexible rule of his life.

* * *

HON. WARNER WALTON COPE is a native of Kentucky. He was left an orphan at the age of ten years and his subsequent minority was passed under the care of relatives on the maternal side, living most of the time with an uncle, who though kind in many ways was too deeply immersed in business to pay much attention to his nephew's training or development. He was educated at an academy in Simpson county, Kentucky, where his uncle resided. The course of instruction included English, Latin, Greek and mathematics, but his attendance was not regular and he did not receive all the benefits of which even such an institution is capable.

He studied law and was admitted to practice before leaving Kentucky, from which State he migrated in 1850 and came to California, arriving here on the 9th day of July of that year. He afterward engaged in mining, but with very little success, an din 1853 began the practice of his profession in El Dorado county. In 1854 he removed to Jackson, Amador county, where he continued his practice until 1859. He was elected to the Assembly from Amador county in 1858, and during the following session served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In 1859 he was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, his term of office to commence January 1, 1860. He, however, became a member of that body prior to the above date by appointment of the Governor, to succeed Judge David S. Terry, who resigned from the Supreme Bench in September, 1859. As the successor of Judge Terry he took his seat in the Supreme Court on the 20th day of September in that year, and remained upon the bench until January 1, 1864, when his service was terminated by the election of a new court, under a constitutional amendment, which took effect at that time.

Upon the formation of the first Supreme Court Commission, Judge Cope was selected by the Supreme Court as one of the commissioners, in pursuance of a plan that it would be composed of Judge Cope and Judges Temple and Belcher. Judge Cope was, however, compelled to decline the distinction, as also did Judge Temple.

At that time he was occupied in reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court as offical reporter. He was the incumbent of this office until 1888, when he resigned, having prepared and published ten volumes of reports.

He has never taken an active part in politics. He began and remained a Whig until the disintegration of that party, since which time he has acted with the Democrats.

Judge Cope is a married man. He had three sons and three daughters. One of his sons is married and a resident of Oakland, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children.

Another son resides in Santa Barbara. Following his father's profession, he has, although still a young man, filled the office of District Attorney, and now occupies the bench of the Superior Court of that county.

The third son lives upon and has charge of an estate owned by Judge Cope in Contra Costa county, where the family home is located and his daughters, one of whom is a widow, reside.

After leaving the Supreme Bench Judge Cope resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1866 he became established permanently in San Francisco, where he has since remained.

Judge Cope was one of the founders of the Bar Association of San Francisco, of which the late Judge Hoge was the first president. He was succeeded by Judge Cope, who was the president for six years, and then retired. On his retirement he was presented by the association with a membership for life, an honor never conferred upon any other member of the association.

Judge Cope's vocation in life and his career have been the natural and practical operation of his mental qualities. Gifted with a studious and thoughtful nature, he has found in the practice of law a genial and healthy mental exercise. His choice of a learned profession was undoubtedly determined by a sense of his intellectual necessities and powers. His early educational advantages were limited but he made the most of them, not from compulsion but because he loved study and reflection. His professional life has been but the flow of a natural current with continuous accretions, growing broader and deeper as advancing years have opened up new and more extended experiences.

The expressions "judicial mind" and "legal mind" are common enough and somewhat vague, but if they have any descriptive meaning it is to the tone and quality of Judge Cope's mind that they truly belong. Whoever has listened while he has been speaking to a question of law, must have observed how free from all heat and color of association, prejudice or fancy was his treatment of the matter in hand. In the course of his practice he has been mainly connected with cases where large interests were at stake, but however great his responsibility, or intense his desire for success, on his part the argument always proceeded with a clear and cool discussion of the whole case, and unclouded judgment as to the relative strength of both sides. He has a broad and fair mind, capable of perceiving and duly weighing all that ought to be considered in arriving at a sound conclusion upon any proposition of law. Well versed in principles he understands their proper limits and boundaries, as defined by authority. An obscure or complicated question, in his hands becomes gradually clear and simple as "The Gordian knot doth he unloose familiar as his garter."

In general literature, he is a man of discriminating and cultivated taste, and while not an omnivorous reader, is well up in all the standard authors and current literature, from which he is fond of enlivening his conversation with happy quotations.

Those who have the most correct and at the same time the highest appreciation of his character and qualities, are the friends who are fortunate enough to know him as an "all round" man,—as a Judge, able, upright and learned; as a lawyer, shrewd, faithful and persistent; as a gentleman and man of the world, accomplished, sagacious and observing; as a companion, so interesting that his society is a continued happiness; and last and best of all, as a friend, ever loving and true.

Thus Judge Cope has hosts of friends, but his intimate companions are few. Over these last, the charm of his varied acquirements and kindly nature is spread, and from its magnetism they cannot escape, and would not, if they could, for they feel and say, "He hath given me medicine to make me love him."

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H. C. SEIB, who has been identified with the musical profession in this city and State for more than a quarter of a century, was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1844. His father and mother were both fine musicians, as were also his sisters. Our subject was educated in his native city, and began the study of music at an early age. Upon reaching his majority he came to the United States, and after remaining a short time in New York he came to San Francisco, arriving July 1, 1865. He immediately engaged in teaching, and since that time, for more than twenty-five years, he has had a large and successful experience. Professor Seib has also done much in composition, and has a great fondness for improvisation, and his creative power is acknowledged in the profession. During his residence in this city he has made several visits to Europe and his native country, and in 1888, while in Germany, he attended the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, the great musical event of the year in Europe. Professor Seib has been identified with musical organizations and events in this city, is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is always ready to lend his services and assist in entertainments in behalf of worthy charities, and is a generous, high-minded gentleman.

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EDWARD PICKETT VANDERCOOK, a real-estate agent of Oakland, was born in San Francisco, January 31, 1864, a son of Frederick Augustus and Emily M. (Oatman) Vandercook. The paternal ancestry dates back to the settlement of Netherland by the Dutch, though the record of the first two generations is not accessible. This branch of the family has descended from Michael, born in New Jersey, November 10, 1715. He was married in 1842, to Cornelia Van Ness, born in 1721, a descendant of Aneke Jans, whose estate included the site of Trinity Church, New York. In May, 1763, Michael Vandercook settled with his family on what became known, from the abbreviated form of his name, as Cook's Patent, in Rensselaer county, New York, where he afterward laid out the village of Cooksborough, and where he died in 1786. Of his five sons and three daughters, Simon, born August 17, 1749, and married about 1773, to Livinia Van der Hoff, born May 5, 1754, was a soldier of the Revolution. There was a tendency in his day to drop the initial syllables of his family name, and he is on record as Simon V. D. Cook. Michael S., born April 8, 1774, the oldest of his six sons and three daughters, was three times married: August 27, 1792, to Mehitabel Haskins, who died after having borne him two sons and two daughters; December 14, 1806, to Sally Eddy, who died in 1823, the mother of five sons and one daughter; and in 1825 to Mrs. Betsey (Roberts) Pickett, born September 4, 1784, who bore him two sons,—Roberts and Frederick Augustus. Michael S., a Major in the war of 1812, died at Raymertown, Rensselaer county, New York, February 17, 1852; his widow died in Bennington, Vermont, October 28, 1865. Sally, his youngest child by his first wife, born July 24, 1803, by marriage Mrs. Twogood of Rockford, Illinois, is still living. Charles R., her half-brother, born in 1819, is living in Austin, near Chicago; Prudence, his full sister, born April 20, 1821, is living in Wisconsin. One of her brothers died a few years ago, in Troy, New York, at the age of ninety-six years. Robert Vandercook, born in Rensselaer county, New York, September 5, 1825, arrived in San Francisco January 11, 1850, whither he returned two or three times during eleven years of varied experience on this coast,—mining, prospecting, keeping miners' store at Long Bar, Yuba county, and at times working at his trade at carpentering. Since 1861 he has been a prominent resident of that city, engaged chiefly at his trade during his more active years.

Frederick Augustus, the father of our subject, and the brother Roberts was born at or near Cooksborough, Rensselaer county, New York, September 28, 1829, moved to Wisconsin in young manhood, and came to California about 1852. Here he joined his brother Roberts, at Long Bar, Yuba county, in mining, and conducted a general store, continuing in that line until January, 1861. He had meanwhile made a trip to the East, and was married to Emily M. Oatman, of a Rochester (N. Y.) family of that name. Her mother, by birth Lucy A. Williams, and a descendant of Roger Williams, lived to the age of seventy years. Mr. Vandercook moved in 1861 to San Francisco, where he engaged in real estate until his death, March 29, 1871. Mrs. Vandercook moved to Illinois in 1875, settling in Evanston, near Chicago, mainly for the better education of her children,—Robert Oatman and Edward Pickett Vandercook. The former is now publishing the Evanston *Press*, an influential and successful local journal of that city.

E. P. Vandercook, the subject of this sketch, entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, and afterward spent some time in Amherst (Massachusetts) College. In 1883 he returned to California, the land of his birth, and after a few years spent in various subordinate positions he engaged in the real-estate business, in 1886, under the style of Jackson & Vandercook, and since the withdrawal of Mr. Jackson in 1889, as E. P. Vandercook & Co., but without a partner to date of writing.

He is a member of the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi; of the Athenian Club; of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W., and of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M.

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WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN is a native son, being born in Sacramento county, October 19, 1856. His parents, Daniel H. C. and Martha (Coolidge) Chapman, came here in 1849 and were among the earliest and best known pioneers of Sacramento valley. After being here eight years the senior Chapman started East, in September, 1857, on the ill-fated Central America, and was among the lost. The mother is still living at Sacramento. The well-known White Rock Spring ranch, their old home, is yet owned by the family. Our subject completed his school education at the California State University, graduating in the class of 1879 and taking the degree of M. A. Adopting the legal profession, he read law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme

Court upon examination in January, 1881. He engaged in the practice of law in Oakland for one year, then opened an office in San Francisco, and since then has successfully followed his profession here. Since 1883 he has been associated with Mr. Slack, and the well-known firm of Chapman & Slack have secured a large and responsible clientage. Mr. Chapman has never sought political preferment, devoting his whole time to the interest of his profession. He was prevailed upon to accept the office of City Attorney of Berkeley, and member of the School Board. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and is also connected with the A. O. U. W., Chosen Friends, and the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Chapman married Miss L. E. Medbery, a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the University of California, in the class of 1880. They have three interesting children,—Alice Mabyn, aged seven; Lester Hudson, aged four; and Carroll Charles, aged one year.

* * *

JOSEPH LINCOLN SCOTCHLER, of Scotchler & Gottshall, real-estate agents of Oakland and Berkeley, was born in San Francisco, October, 1856, a son of Joseph B. and Ellen M. (Taggard) Scotchler. The father, born in Boston, May 7, 1831, a son of James and Harriet (Huntress) Scotchler (see sketch of his brother, John J., in this volume), after graduating from the high-school of New Bedford, Massachusetts, where the family then resided, spent two or three years with Lawrence Grinnell in the insurance business in that city. In 1852 he came to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, and obtained a situation as bookkeeper for a wholesale house, where he remained two or three years. After filling a similar position for another mercantile house for about a year, he became the confidential agent of Jonas G. Clark, who is famous among other things for having endowed the University of Worcester, Massachusetts, with $1,000,000. J. B. Scotchler filled several responsible positions in this section, but was perhaps best known as the President of the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco, which he helped to organize. He was its first Secretary and then its President until his early death, October 10, 1874. He was also prominent in the Masonic order. Six children and their mother survived him. The sons are J. L., the subject of this sketch; Thomas G. and Harold Scotchler. The mother, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1832, a daughter of John L. Taggard, formerly a merchant of that city and of San Francisco after 1852, is in good health and vigor for her years. Her parents lived to be over sixty.

J. L. Scotchler was educated chiefly in the schools of Oakland, and in the University of California, class of 1879; his first work was as bookkeeper for Whittier, Fuller & Co., in this city; then in San Francisco with J. N. Knowles in the shipping and commission business; then as cashier of the Sun Insurance Company of San Francisco, organized in 1882, being its cashier and bookkeeper from the first and continuing five years. In July, 1887, he formed a partnership with Louis Gottshall, under the style of Scotchler & Gottshall, real-estate agents, first at 1010 Broadway, and now at the southeast corner of Ninth and Washington, Oakland, with an office also in Berkeley. Mr. Scotchler has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee, campaign of 1888. He is a member of Durant Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., and of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W.

He was married in San Francisco, in 1881, to Miss Nellie B. Whirlow, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1858, her father being of Pennsylvania and her mother of New England descent for several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Scotchler have three children: Wallace, Mabel and Nelson.

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AUGUST HINRICHS, of San Francisco, was born in Germany, May 3, 1863. His musical education was received in Hamburg, where he studied the violin with H. E. Kayser, piano and organ with Carl Armbrust, and harmony under Angelo Reissland. He played at the Hamburg Stadt theater for three years, during which time he assisted at the first performance of Saint Saens' "Samson and Delilah," as well as Rubinstein's "Nero," and "Damon," under the personal direction of the composers. In 1883 he came to this country, and three years later, while first violinist of the Baldwin theater, San Francisco, he gave a number of orchestral concerts, with an orchestra of fifty men, which was a great artistic but not financial success, although the subscription list contained the greatest number of names ever signed for a similar purpose in that city. As leader of the Baldwin theater he has done much to elevate the standard of theater music, and has indeed won a most enviable national reputation for himself by the high artistic quality of the entr'act music rendered, and also has received many flattering and tempting offers from the East, all of which, however, were declined. He contributed much toward the success of the famous Ovid Musin concerts in 1888–'91, at which he conducted the orchestra. In 1890 Mr. Hinrichs conceived the excellent idea of instituting a musical competition for local composers, the competitive pieces to be rendered as entr'act music at the theater. No less than forty compositions of almost every description and character were sent in, and the prize was finally awarded to Harry Falkenau for a graceful gavotte, entitled "Roses, Music and Love."

In addition to his musical labors Mr. Hinrichs is correspondent for the Stuttgart *Musik Zeitung*, and has composed a one-act operetta, and, together with Richard Genee, he is at present engaged upon a grand opera which has for its theme the thrilling event that led to the establishment of the American Republic, and which must kindle in the hearts of every loyal citizen the most enthusiastic patriotism. The opera is to be finished in time to be produced at the opening of the World's Fair, in Chicago, where it is destined to have an immense run.

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FREDERICK DELGER, a land-owner of Oakland, California, and the son of Gottlieb and Dorothea (Wechtler) Delger, was born in Saxony, March 11, 1822. His father, whose life-work was mainly farming, died at about the age of sixty, and his mother also reached that age. Frederick was brought up to farming, but later learned the shoemaker's trade, serving three years as an apprentice, and afterward perfecting himself in the art as a traveling journeyman, after the manner of the craft at that time in his native country. He traversed Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary and Bohemia for some years, and in November, 1847, came to America, by way of Hamburg and New York, going to work at his trade in New York. He was married in that city, in 1848, to Ernestine Blecher, a native of Darmstadt. He afterward worked in Philadelphia and again in New York, whence he set out with his wife for California, by way of Cape Horn, in 1852, arriving in San Francisco, January 7, 1853. After working a short time for others he opened a shoe-shop on his own account, and, himself being frugal and thrifty, he began to accumulate. Money was abundant in those days, and work of all kinds was paid for on a liberal scale, so that an industrious mechanic, with no disposition to misspend the fruits of his labors, was on the high road to fortune.

In 1855 Mr. Delger opened a regular shoe-store, and in a little while a second one, and by 1857 was able to open a branch store in Sacramento, supplying all three with goods sent too lavishly from the Eastern factories and sold at auction in San Francisco at prices which left a handsome margin for the retail trade. After a few years' profitable business he sold out his retail stores and embarked in the wholesale shoe business for about a year. Meanwhile he had bought several pieces of real estate in San Francisco, on Third street, Clay street, at the corner of Second and Silver streets, where he lived, and on Sansome street. Selling some of these at good prices, he went to Oakland, in 1860, and bought ten acres for $4,500 on Telegraph avenue, between Seventeenth and Twentieth streets, and running west in part to San Pablo avenue. Of this tract he eventually sold three and a half acres to Alexander Campbell, and subdivided the remainder, laying out what he named Frederick street (now Nineteenth) through the center; William street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, and Delger street (now Twentieth), reserving 175 x 600 feet on the north side of Frederick street for his own homestead. This he has beautifully and lavishly improved until the mansion and grounds have become fit for one of the sovereign people with a good bank account. He built on a large proportion of the lots in his subdivisions, selling most of them when thus improved. His great success in accumulating wealth is founded on no special favor of Dame Fortune, nor any alleged luck in buying lottery tickets, of which neither himself nor wife have ever owned a single one, or any fraction of one. The phenomenon has not the faintest tinge of mystery, being the simple result of a thorough appreciation of the value of land possession in a new and growing community. While making a little money in the humble vocation of repairing shoes, and still more in the business of boot and shoe merchant, he knew that the margin of profit in such lines was necessarily of a fluctuating character, and that the flush times would not last long, even in California, and that the only sure thing of steady, permanent and ever increasing value is land.

As an illustration of this growth, let one instance here suffice. The piece of property he owned on Sansome street, which he had bought for $4,500, after bringing him $175 a month rent for about twelve years, he sold for $50,000, with which amount he purchased the unimproved property 100 x 100 feet, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourteenth streets in Oakland. Previous to this he had bought the adjoining property on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Broadway, 100 x 100 feet, for $32,500, and had erected a building thereon. It is foreign to the purpose of this sketch to enumerate all the pieces of valuable property of which he has gradually become possessed. It is but just to state that it is all the fruit of his thrift, economy and good judgment, and that but few men could have accumulated so much property with less injury to themselves or in justice to others than Mr. Delger. As a landlord he is exceptionally attentive to the reasonable requirements of his tenants.

In illustration of his benevolence of character and the motives that prompt his beneficence on proper occasions, it may be interesting to state that himself and wife have contributed $8,000 to that excellent local charity, the Fabiola Hospital, the impelling motive being the remembrance of kind treatment received by him in a similar institution in his native land, in the days of his poverty, when he had nothing but his needs to entitle him to such consideration.

Mr. Delger has revisited Europe several times, the last time being in 1885. Since 1886 Mrs. Delger has been an invalid, and his faithful companion for more than forty years receives at his hands a devoted and chivalrous attention that all the gold in California could not buy.

Mr. Delger is a stockholder in the Oakland Bank of Savings, of which he was a director some years since, but his increasing years and responsibilities debar him from taking as active a part in public duties as his kindly spirit and sincere interests in the welfare of a community would otherwise impel him to contribute.

Mr. and Mrs. Delger are the parents of four children, all of whom are married. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Matilda Brown, was born in the year 1849; the next, also a daughter, Mrs. Annie Moller, was born in 1854; the son, Edward F. Delger, was born in 1859; the youngest, another daughter, was born in 1866.

* * *

GEORGE H. BURGESS, the well-known portrait artist of San Francisco, was born in London, England, in 1831. His father was a prominent surgeon and parochial physician in the parish of Saint Giles, and several members of the family were gifted with a talent for art. A brother of our subject, William Oakley Burgess, the noted mezzotint engraver of London, was a pupil of Lupton. His exquisite delicacy in art may be instanced in both large and small plates which he engraved from Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The last of his works were portraits of Sir John Moore, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duchess of Northumberland. He also made a fine engraved portrait of Lord Nelson.

George H. developed a talent for drawing at an early age, and afterward attended the Somerset House School of Design. He worked at artistic lithographing, both portrait and landscape work. Upon reaching manhood he came to America and located in California, where he continued his art pursuits. During the Fraser river excitement in 1858, he went up that river in a canoe and made some very valuable sketches, and while there painted a picture which was purchased from him by Governor Douglass. Since that time he has devoted more than thirty years to his profession here, working in oil and water color, both portrait and landscape, chiefly the former. Mr. Burgess has recently completed his great picture, "San Francisco in '49," on which he has been engaged for years. It is undoubtedly the most correct of any thing ever portrayed of this most interesting subject. The painting is twelve feet long and five feet high. He has received certificates of its realty and correctness from many of the pioneers and historical writers on this coast. This magnificent painting should adorn the walls of the State Capitol or the new City Hall, or would be conspicuous in any of the private galleries of San Francisco.

Yours Truly

Wm H Pratt

Mr. Burgess married Miss Emma Clint, of England, daughter of a noted artist and President of the Society of British Artists. Her grandfather, George Clint, was a painter of the best known theatricals of his day, and many of his admirable works are found in Kensington Museum and in the National Gallery.

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GENERAL W. H. PRATT, United States Surveyor-General, is of pioneer New England stock, his people having settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, as long ago as 1635, and the history of the country attests the patriotism of their descendants. General Pratt was born at East Haddam, that State, was early left an orphan and brought up on the farm. At the early age of seventeen years he began business for himself as stationer at Springfield, Massachusetts. Afterward he was connected with the India-rubber manufacture conducted by his uncle in New York and Brooklyn.

On the outbreak of the gold excitement, he sailed from New York December 20, 1848, on the small steamer Orus, and after a stormy passage reached Aspinwall. February 1 he left Panama on the first trip of the pioneer steamer California, and arrived in San Francisco on the 28th. In a few days he started in a small launch and in nine days and a half he reached the point where Sacramento now stands, paying $30 for his passage. He visited Coloma, where gold was first discovered, and then went on to the middle fork of the American river, to a place afterward known as Big Bar, where he engaged in mining during the summer and fall, with good success. About the middle of November he returned to San Francisco en route for the East, coming down the Sacramento on the first trip of the old-time steamer Senator.

He reached New York Christmas morning, 1849, and shortly purchased a large stock of general merchandise for the purpose of going into trade in San Francisco. Part of his goods he shipped around the Horn on the fast clipper, Surprise, and the remainder by steamer and across the Isthmus of Panama by canoes and on the backs of natives. He came up with his goods on the Sarah Sands, his freight bill on that vessel amounting to $2,000; but he had been in business here but two weeks when the great fire of June, 1850, burned him out, and he lost at least $20,000. He immediately borrowed $1,000 on his bills of lading on the goods coming around the Horn, agreeing to pay ten per cent. per month, and purchased a quantity of goods here, and took them to Big Bar, where he was signally successful in trade. He soon had four large stores in operation, owning his teams and freight wagons; and he was also interested in large mining operations, equally successful. In 1852 he built a sawmill, at Ford's Bar, on middle fork of American river, which at that time was a great enterprise, as everything had to be packed in on mules. In 1852, however, he suffered heavily by the first fire in Georgetown, in the days before the insurance business had been introduced on the coast. In 1854 he removed to Georgetown, rebuilt his stores and erected a large hotel and store about two miles from the town; and he also engaged largely in tunnel mining that year, with uniform success. In 1855 he built a large building and added the banking business to his other enterprises in Georgetown; he also became the owner of the telegraph line from Coloma to Iowa Hill, but early in July of that year the place was entirely destroyed by fire, and he again lost heavily. Next he erected two large fire-proof buildings there, rented them and moved to his hotel and store in the country, where he established one of the finest orchards and vineyards in the State at that time.

Early in 1856 the first Republican club in El Dorado county was formed in his parlors. He became chairman of the County Committee and afterward made many speeches, in company with the gifted Colonel E. D. Baker and other noted men. In that year he was the nominee for the State Senate, and also in 1860, and, although he ran far ahead of his ticket, he failed of election. In 1861 he went East to be present at the inauguration of President Lincoln, who soon afterward tendered him the position of Receiver of Public Moneys at the Humboldt Land Office, which he accepted and moved to Eureka in June. Indian troubles coming on in that section, land-office business became slack, and General Pratt was appointed by Governor Stanford First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the First Battalion of Mountaineers, California volunteers, and engaged in the prosecution of the Indian war, serving from 1863 to 1865. In 1867 he resigned his position in the land office and took the Indian agency at Hoopa Valley, succeeding Agent Stockton, who was killed by the Indians. In 1869 the Indian Department was turned over to the military, and General Pratt returned to Eureka to go into business. He soon erected a fine building in which he has carried on the mercantile trade. He was elected a member of the Eureka Board of Trustees, and has always been an active worker there for local interests. In 1875 he erected a beautiful opera house there known by his name, which was destroyed by fire in 1881. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Assembly. From 1883 to 1888 he was Collector of Customs for the district of Humboldt, having been appointed by President Arthur. General Pratt was selected to proceed to Washington in 1887, and again in 1888, to assist the Congressmen from his district in securing an appropriation for the improvement of Humboldt Bar, and was eminently successful. He was one of the alternate delegates to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1888. He is a member of the California Pioneer Society of San Francisco, and also of the Humboldt County Pioneer Society. He was appointed to his present position as United States Surveyor-General by President Harrison.

General Pratt was married in 1855, and has four sons and three daughters. In manner he is genial and pleasant, and shows the ready sympathy and courtesy of the old Californian.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON STIMPSON, V. S., Oakland, was born in St. Albans, Maine, August 15, 1859, a son of G. W. and Elvira A. (Pillsbury) Stimpson. His father, born in Newport, Maine, was a lumberman there in his younger days, and came by way of Cape Horn to California in 1849. He followed mining some time, accumulating a considerable sum, and returned to Maine, intending to sell his property there and come again to California, but was dissuaded. He resumed lumbering for a while, first in Maine and then in Michigan, becoming a pioneer in this industry in Mackinaw. He also engaged extensively in fishing, shipping largely to Chicago, and becoming one of the largest operators in this trade on the straits. He was Justice of the Peace in Mackinaw several years, until his death in 1866, at the age of sixty-three years. He left four sons and two daughters, one of whom, Forest J., was accidentally drowned in the straits of Mackinaw in October, 1889. He had been marine reporter, telegraph operator and signal service reporter for some time, at the date of his death being a marine reporter for Chicago and Detroit papers; was also Postmaster and express agent. All the children were: Charles, a farmer in Michigan, near Mackinaw; Forest J., already mentioned; the third was the subject of this sketch; John B., now at his mother's home in Mackinaw; Lydia, by marriage, Mrs. B. C. Milliken, of Cheboygan, Michigan; Ida E., also living with her mother.

Grandfather Stimpson, a farmer by occupation, lived to an advanced age—indeed, all of Mr. Stimpson's grandparents lived to be quite old. Both families were of New England nativity for several generations, except his mother's mother (or grandmother on mother's side), who was of Scotch descent, her people having come from England. An aunt, Sarah E. (Pillsbury) Leavitt, is now living in Palmyra, Maine, aged about sixty-five years. An uncle, James Pillsbury, of Muskegon, Michigan, is about sixty-three, and is superintendent of the sawmill and lumber interests of his cousin, O. P. Pillsbury. His grandmother Pillsbury was a Miss Carter.

G. W. Stimpson, Sr., was all his life a great lover of horses, for pleasure as well as business.

Mr. Stimpson, our subject, moved to Mackinaw with his parents in 1867; attended graded school at Cheboygan three years from the age of fifteen, in the senior department. Finally he attended the Valparaiso (Indiana) Business College a year. He had a preference for his present profession from his youth up, but was discouraged from entering it by his parents, who thought that such a profession would necessarily cast him amongst a low class of people devoid of principles. From the age of nineteen to twenty-one he remained at home in Mackinaw, being bookkeeper for his father, who was then, with other vocations, grading the Mackinaw terminus of the Michigan Central and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Ontario Veterinary College in Toronto, the recognized leading college in this line on the continent, the staff being composed of eight professors of international reputation. Professor Andrew Smith, a graduate of the old Edinburgh College, was the principal. Mr. Stimpson remained to take a full course, and graduated with high honors, March 29, 1883.

Between sessions he engaged in actual practice with Professor Smith, taking every opportunity, short and long vacations.

On his way to California he was induced to fill an opening in Quincy, Illinois, and remained for five years, during three of which he was Assistant State Veterinary Surgeon. He came to California mainly for the health of his wife and child, arriving at San Francisco in February, 1888; and on account of the great improvement of his wife's health, he continued to remain here, and during the next month moved over to Oakland. His resignation of his office in Illinois, was received with regret by the State Board of Live-stock Commissioners, who also gave him a letter of the very highest recommendation as to his ability as a surgeon and integrity as a man.

He has established a hospital here, of which his growing business has already required an enlargement in 1889. The building accommodates twenty-five head of horses. Dr. Stimpson's practice is not merely local, but already extends by correspondence and visits over a large part of the State and coast, even into Oregon. He has also begun the rearing of blooded horses.

In regard to his success in practice here and the value of his opinions, he is quoted as authority here and in the surrounding country on matters pertaining to his profession, indeed, so much so, that it is ofttimes annoying, for in any important case in court he is almost invariably called to give expert testimony, even against some of his brother practitioners engaged by private individuals; and, although in practice eight years, and so called upon many times, his opinion has always won, without exception, even to reversing the judgments of the lower courts where he was not called, and when taken to the superior courts the judgments were reversed. Recently he was called upon to go to San Francisco and give expert testimony in an important case, where they had fourteen veterinaries already practicing. Besides, he receives many cases of valuable stock from that city to treat.

Mr. Stimpson became a Freemason in Quincy, Illinois in 1886, and is now a Royal Arch Mason. Is also deputy High Chief of Oakland Court, I. O. F., and is a member of the A. O. U. W. Himself and wife were charter members of the first lodge of the O. E. S. in Quincy.

He was married in Canton, Missouri, September 9, 1884, to Miss Emma Kibby, who was born in Palmyra, that State, of Kentucky parentage. Her father, Dr. Kibby, was a surgeon in the army, and her mother's maiden name was Mary Oldham, daughter of Edward Oldham, whose father was born in England, and was brought to America with a brother William when boys, by their father who was a great-grandfather of Edward Oldham. Both are now deceased. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Stimpson are: George Earle, born May 3, 1885; and Ruby Estella, born May 31, 1886,—both in Quincy, Illinois.

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FERDINAND A. HABER, prominently connected with the wine interests of California, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1839, and is descended from French, Spanish and German ancestry. His father, Abraham Haber, was a leading merchant in New Orleans, was prominently identified with the financial and commercial interests of that city, and died in 1888 at the age of eighty years.

Ferdinand A. Haber was reared and received his education in the South, partly in New Orleans, New York and partly in the Military Institute of Kentucky, where he prepared to pass examination for West Point. On account of physical reasons, however, he followed the footsteps of his honored father in commercial pursuits, and remained in the city until the Rebellion. He enlisted in the First Regiment from Louisiana, served all through the war with honor and returned to New Orleans in 1866. Receiving a fortune from his father, he engaged in business extensively and became prominently associated with the business and commercial circles of that city. He was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the only legislative body in New Orleans during the carpet-bag rule, and, upon his resignation came to the Pacific coast, and was the recipient of many handsome testimonials and resolutions. Mr. Haber came to California in 1876 and engaged in the stock business for several years, during this time making a fortune and losing it. In 1880 he engaged in the California wine business, and since that time has labored assiduously to bring that business up to a high standard; indeed, there is not a representative of the wine interests in California who has done more in that direction than Mr. Haber. In 1890 he accepted the management of the well-known Inglenook Vineyard, belonging to Captain Niebaum, at Rutherford, Napa county (although identified with it since 1884), or rather the management for the marketing of its output. Giving his whole attention to the work, he opened up a fine market for the Inglenook wines and brandies all over the world, his name being as well known to the leading representatives of vineyards in France and America as it is in California. On the first of last January Mr. Haber opened business on his own account as well, and lately has taken the commodious store at No. 122 Sansome street, San Francisco, which he has fitted up in luxurions elegance, replete with "articles de vertu" and wine lore, a fitting adjunct to magnificent "Inglenook."

Mr. Haber is a man of generous impulses, is a linguist, well read and possesses a cultivated mind, finding his greatest pleasure in home life. He was appointed by Governor Waterman Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1889 for California, and although Mr. Haber takes a lively interest in public affairs has eschewed politics, notwithstanding many tempting offers.

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HORATIO McFARLIN, a rancher of San Joaquin County, residing in Oakland, was born in Carver, Massachusetts, June 3, 1830, a son of Samson and Polly (Shurtleff) McFarlin. The father, born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, a son of Hewitt and Mercy (Tilson) McFarlin, both natives of that State, was a farmer and lived to the age of eighty four; his father, also a farmer, reached the age of eighty, and his mother was sixty at her death. His wife, Polly Shurtleff, died at the age of thirty-seven, the mother of ten children, of whom seven are now living: William Samson, a farmer on the old homestead; the subject of this sketch; Charles Dexter, a farmer in Oregon; Henry S., who was killed in the civil war, at the battle of Cold Harbor; one died an infant; Peleg, a manufacturer of ironware in Carver, Massachusetts; Jason B., in the same business; and a fourth son, Thomas Hewitt McFarlin, an iron-founder of Carver, Massachusetts, now deceased, left two children, Polly and Samson. The two daughters are Mrs. Myra L. Maxim and Mrs. Polly S. Cushing. The great-grandfather McFarlin was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, of Scotch parentage or descent.

H. McFarlin, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in his native town, being for a brief period a pupil of his kinsman, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, now of Stockton, California. He learned the trade of wheelwright, beginning at Middleboro and finishing in Wareham, where he worked as journeyman until he left for California in 1853. Setting out with one comrade about March 1, he reached Peru, Illinois, by railroad, and St. Joseph, Missouri, by boat, by way of St. Louis. For the overland journey across the plains he was employed as one of eight drivers of a cattle train, arriving in Sonora, October 5, 1853. Continuing with the herd until they reached their destination near Modesto, he thence came to Stockton, where he worked two or three months. In 1854 he engaged in farm work a few miles out of town, and in 1855 rented a farm and bought the crop. Having accumulated some money he went East in 1856, by the Panama route, and returned by the same in 1857. He resumed farming, buying a claim to 200 acres, which he sold the ensuing year at a loss. In 1858 Mr. McFarlin went to the Gopher Gulch in Calaveras county, near what is now Copperopolis. Remaining about a year he dug a three-pound chunk of gold, probably the largest nugget ever found there. In 1859 he engaged in the sheep-raising business, which he followed twenty years, having at one time over 8,000 head. In 1868 he began to buy land for pasture, mostly in San Joaquin county, where he still owns 4,000 acres, which are cultivated to wheat. He resided on his ranch ten or twelve years, but of late years has usually rented it for a share of the crops.

Going East again, Mr. McFarlin was married, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in 1867, to Miss Susan M. Atwood, born in Carver in 1846, a daughter of Sumner and Clio (Humphrey) Atwood; both are now living, the father aged eighty-three and the mother about seventy-three. Mr. and Mrs. McFarlin have had five children, all born in San Joaquin county: Myra H., in 1869; Herbert Samson in 1870, who was graduated at the Stockton high school in 1887, and is now a member of the class of 1891 of the University of California; Francis Horatio, born in 1874 and died in 1877; Ralph Atwood, born in 1878 and died in 1879; Rufus Cobb Freeman, in 1878, now attending school in Oakland. Mr. McFarlin came to reside in this city in 1887 for the better education of his children. Besides the visits to the East already mentioned, he made one in 1883, going and coming by railroad, which afforded a striking contrast to the plains thirty years before. Mr. McFarlin is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Stockton.

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C. SCHILLING & Co.—The wine interest of California is worthily represented by the above named firm at their spacious wine vaults at 230 and 240 Brannan street, San Francisco. The house was established in 1866 by G. Groezinger, who started a small establishment on the corner of Pine and Battery streets. In 1871 Mr. C. Schilling became connected with the house as bookkeeper, and with his keen insight and practicability he improved every opportunity for gaining knowledge of the wine industry. In 1870 Mr. Groezinger purchased 500 acres in Napa Valley, and planted a vineyard, and in 1871 built a large winery, where he made his own wines and conducted an extensive business. In 1874 a branch house was established in New York, at 24 Dey street, under the firm of Tyson & Totten, successors to J. R. Tyson, one of the first to introduce California wines in the Eastern States. In 1880 Mr. Groezinger sold his business to the firm of Walter Schilling & Co., which continued at the old stand until 1886, and was then transferred to the present firm of C. Schilling & Co. Mr. Schilling looks after the business in San Francisco, while Tyson & Totten manage the Eastern branch, with mutual interests. Under Mr. Schilling's able management the business became so extended that in 1889, instead of renting cellars here and there about the city, they decided to concentrate their interests under one roof, and to that end they leased the building 137½ x 275 feet, on Brannan street, between First and Second, which has a frontage of 137½ feet, and a depth of 275 feet, and which was erected for their present commodious wine vaults, which have a capacity of 1,750,000 gallons. The building is one story with basement, and, being very light, with broad passage-ways, is one of the most convenient and attractive wine-vaults in the city. Mr. Schilling being practical in every detail, has arranged his spacious tanks and receptacles for convenience as well as utility. He has one tank containing 28,000 gallons, and four others, each holding 7,500 gallons which are used in the process of blending wines; also many small tanks, and over 2,000 puncheons for the storage and maturing of wines. The company own no vineyards, but are large purchasers throughout different portions of the State, their chief supply coming from Sonoma and Napa valleys. The company have spacious and attractive offices and sample and store rooms, with every convenience for the bottling and care of wines, all of which Mr. Schilling personally superintends. All wines are labeled with firm name, no foreign labels being used. In 1889 the firm established a branch house under the name of California Wine Company, at Bremen, Germany, being the pioneers in the establishing of a foreign house. To meet the laws of Germany, all wines have been carefully analyzed, and have received the cordial endorsement of many prominent authorities. They are thus building up a reputation for pure wines and square dealing. Cleanliness and "a place for everything and everything in its place," is the rule governing the Brannan street establishment.

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DAVID SKILLING, M. D., deceased, a physician and surgeon of Oakland, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 4, 1822, a son of Hugh and Catherine (Dobbins) Skilling. The father, born in Enniskillen, Ireland, about 1792, came to the United States in 1811, and was married in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, a few years later. The mother was of Scotch parentage, and the young couple first settled on the home place, moving afterward to Wayne county, Ohio. They had seven sons and three daughters, all living in 1890 except the oldest brother and sister. The father lived to be seventy-eight, and the mother seventy-two, and the oldest surviving child, Leonard Skilling, M. D., of Hazleton, Kansas, is seventy-four. Another son, William, of Oswego, Kansas, by trade a carpenter, is seventy; and still another son, Josiah Skilling, M. D., a cavalry surgeon in the civil war, is now living in Los Angeles, California. The grandparents on both sides lived to an advanced age, dying in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; and an uncle, William Skilling, reached the age of ninety.

David Skilling, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the schools of his native district, and taught two terms in Butler county, Ohio, before he was nineteen. He then entered the University of Ohio, at Athens, remaining three years, when he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he taught school three years. Returning to Ohio, he studied medicine under Dr. Harper, of Lima, Ohio, three years, when he entered the medical department of the University of Kentucky, in Louisville, and followed a course of lectures in medicine one year. He began practice in 1848, at Atlas, Pike county, Illinois, and was there married in 1849, to Miss Mary E. Long, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. He practiced at Atlas nearly five years, when he took an additional course in the medical department of the University of Missouri, in St. Louis, receiving a diploma from that institution in 1853. He then settled in Winchester, Scott county, Illinois, and became a member of the American Medical Association in 1854. In April, 1862, at the request of the Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, he took charge of the military hospital at Shiloh, with 1,400 patients, and in May was commissioned by the Governor of Missouri as Surgeon of the Twenty-first Missouri Regular Volunteer Infantry. He was in the three days' battle of Pittsburg Landing, and remained in the service three months, when he was compelled to resign through the pressure of work. He returned to private practice in Winchester, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and was elected vice-president of that institution in 1865. In 1867 he took a trip to Europe, and availed himself of the opportunity for clinical observation while in London and Paris. Returning the same year he resumed practice and was elected President of the First National Bank, holding the position for about ten years. In 1877 he came to California and settled in Oakland, where he practiced until his death.

The Doctor had recently inherited $40,000 from the estate of a deceased relative in Nevada, and he took a trip (1891) into the Sagebrush State to settle the business attending the bequest. He had to endure a long stage-drive through the cold, and on his return erysipelas set in and caused his death.

He was a member of the Alameda County Medical Association, and was a member of the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, in 1888.

Dr. and Mrs. Skilling were the parents of two children: Henry Hugh, a graduate of the California College of Pharmacy, now a druggist of this city, at the corner of Washington and Fourteenth; and Minnie L., a graduate of the Oakland high school, and an artist, was married in this city, June 28, 1890, to William H. Leffler, of Fresno. The home is at 1004 Fourteenth street.

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PROF. E. S. BONELLI, who has reached eminence in the profession of music, first as a performer and later as one of the most successful instructors in the world, was born in St. Thomas, West Indies. He is of Italian parentage, and his musical talent was developed in him at a very early age, and was so marked that his parents sent him to Berlin, Hamburg and Leipsic, where the advantages for a thorough training were better than anywhere else in the universe. He studied hard, graduated with the highest honors, and immediately entered the concert field, where fame and profit would have been the reward of such skill and genius as he possessed. But he had severely taxed his constitutional strength by the severity of the training voluntarily undertaken, and he abandoned that promising field for the no less laborious avenues to fame—teaching.

From Germany Prof. Bonelli went to South America, where he remained but three years, going thence to Boston. But the inhospitable climate of the Atlantic coast drove him away from the "Hub," and he came to the land of music, sunshine and flowers, in 1879. His record here has been an uninterrupted series of successes, the most remarkable of them being the grand invention of severing the accessory slip of the tendons of the ring finger, by which means flexibility, freedom, a greater stretch of the hand and strength equal to any of the other fingers on the hand is attained. After receiving this inspired idea, the Professor deemed it necessary to take a surgical course in a medical college to gain practical knowledge of how the operation should be performed painlessly, and to prove to himself and others that it was exactly as he had supposed. He became so proficient that he could perform the operation in a few seconds, without causing any pain, leaving no scar, and causing no possible inconvenience, the hand requiring to be bandaged but a single day. Here was an operation that was simple and efficient, and which the Professor performed in San Francisco on more than 575 pupils, without injury in a single case. He does not claim that the operation is an absolute necessity, but only that it is a great convenience, as clumsy fingers cannot interpret. "The brain conceives, the fingers execute. Hence the necessity of training them for their duty. Liberate them first, if you would lessen your labor." Expert pianists were not slow to appreciate the value of the invention, and the fame of the Professor on this continent was vastly enhanced thereby. He is still a young man, and no one can say what other aids to training he may not discover.

About six years ago Prof. Bonelli established a school on Market street, with a capacity of about 100 pupils, but it was not long before he was compelled to reject so many applicants that he had to find more spacious quarters, and in November, 1890, he moved to the corner of Golden Gate avenue and Franklin street. The Grand Conservatory of Music now occupies the whole building of thirty-two spacious rooms, and the faculty is composed of fifteen efficient teachers, and 285 pupils are being trained in the different branches of music. A specialty is made of harmony, ear training, and all that goes to make a perfect musician. This is not the largest, but is the most thoroughly equipped conservatory in the United States. The Professor proposes building a perfect concert hall, and the enterprise has the backing of the best men in San Francisco, and when completed a full orchestra will treat the people to a grand concert every month.

No reader must contract the erroneous idea that the fame of Prof. Bonelli is confined to the scene of his grandest achievements—the Pacific coast. No instructor is better known in New York and Boston than he, and his great invention and his successful methods are known and adopted in the best conservatories of Europe. He has lived long enough to place a brilliant mark upon the musical training of the age, and make a record that will live as long as music is valued among men. His successful work has fairly begun, and before it is complete the San Francisco Grand Conservatory of Music will have become the Mecca of music lovers throughout the world.

* * *

PETER FREDERIC CLERC, proprietor of Clerc's Machine Works, San Francisco, was born in France, January 1, 1827. He was educated in his native land, and spent nearly ten years in Paris, learning the trade of machinist. September 15, 1855, he set sail for America, and after spending some time in several cities in the East, including Springfield, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, he came to California via New Orleans, Havana and Panama, landing at San Francisco from the steamer Golden Gate at six o'clock on the morning of December 16, 1857. He remained in the city until June of the following year, when he went to British Columbia. He took $600 with him, and after a six months' experience in prospecting and mining returned with $16 and some gold which he had made into a watch chain and still keeps as a memento of his British Columbia experience. He then engaged in work at his trade for Paul Garcin, worked two years for him, the following two years in a foundry, and afterward as a machinist in Mr. Gordon's sugar refinery, February 14, 1861. He bought a half interest in a machine shop, which he named the North Machine Shop, his partner in this enterprise being Mr. Klinclaus. They continued in it until 1866, then purchased the Railroad Foundry and named it the City Foundry, Clerc & Co. conducting the business until 1870. He had loaned $3,200 to the Vulcan Foundry; they failed, and Mr. Clerc's partner left him to pay up. Financial embarrassment followed. Mr. Clerc again began working for wages, and was in the employ of Mr. Garratt a year and a half. At the end of that time, with three others he purchased a gold and silver mine in Mexico, each owning a fourth interest. They went to the mine and were there six months. All of them were taken sick, and two of the partners died. Mr. Clerc returned to this city, and it was two years before he recovered his health. He was then in the employ of the Rusdan Iron Works, and also worked for a time at the City Foundry. In 1882 he again started in business for himself, and has since been successful in his undertakings; is now out of debt, owns his machinery, and has seven men in his employ.

In 1868 Mr. Clerc married Miss Marie Granadou. They had one child, a son, who died, and after fourteen years of happy married life Mrs. Clerc was called home. After remaining single four years, he married Mrs. Pauline Henry. She has two sons by her former husband; one resides with them and the other in Jefferson City.

Mr. Clerc has been a Mason since 1864. He was one of the organizers of the Union Laborieuse, Norr, Sons of Hiram, a labor union society designed wholly for mental improvement, and of this society Mr. Clerc has been elected President fifteen times, occupying that position at the present. He is a trustee of the Sons of Hiram Society. He has been elected twice a member of the French Benevolent Society.

Such is the short history of one of the early settlers of San Francisco—one who has met with adversity, not, however, through any fault of his own, and who, by his skill as a machinist and his courage and perseverance, has overcome the many obstacles as they presented themselves, and is now one of the responsible business men of the city. Mr. Clerc contemplates a visit to France, the home of his youth, which he has not seen since 1855.

* * *

JAMES MAIRS SELFRIDGE, a physician and surgeon of Oakland, California, was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, September 29, 1824, a son of Isaac and Mary (McEachran) Selfridge, both natives of that county and of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Oliver Selfridge, and two of his brothers were Americans by birth, having been born before the Revolution, in which they served as soldiers in the American army. All lived to an advanced age, Oliver being ninety-eight at his death. His wife died about 1828, being over seventy. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters, of whom Isaac, the father of our subject, lived to the age of sixty-five, dying of heart disease in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, where he had settled with his family in 1832, after having resided a short time near Clyde, Wayne county, and one year in Freedom, Cattaraugus county. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, was a blacksmith by trade and in later life a farmer. The mother reached the age of eighty-five, and her mother, Nancy McEachran, was seventy-nine, but his grandfather, Cornelius McEachran, a Scotchman by birth, died of some acute disease in middle life.

J. M. Selfridge, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the district schools of Argyle, Freedom and Caledonia. He learned his father's trade of blacksmith and farmer in young manhood, and at twenty-one was an acknowledged expert in both lines, as work was done in those days. Meanwhile he had shown marked proficiency in his studies and kept them up assiduously at intervals.

At twenty-one he began to attend the Roundhouse Academy in Leroy, Genesee county, New York, under Principal McCall, doing chores for his board and earned his clothes by working out during harvest. Through the recommendation of Mr. McCall he was appointed teacher in the Limestone district of Caledonia, Livingston county, attending the academy between school terms. In the winter of 1847–'48 he taught in Leroy, and in the summer of 1848 he went to Riga Academy, where he finished his academic education. He then took up the study of medicine in that town, with Doctors Smith and Lovejoy, and in the winter of 1848–'49 taught school in the town of Sweden, Monroe county, New York, returning to the office of his medical professors in the spring of 1849. Later he took a similar position with Dr. Wirts in Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, but before the close of the year was taken sick of typhoid fever and returned to his home. In the winter of 1849–'50 he again taught school in Riga, and in the summer of 1850 studied under Dr. Patterson of Waterloo, paying his way with him and Dr. Wirts by doing chores. In the spring of 1851 he began to attend lectures in the medical department of Hobart College in Geneva, and for a few months during the summer took the place of Mr. Botsford, Principal of the Waterloo Academy, who required a rest from his labors. In the winter of 1851–'52 he studied in the University of Buffalo and by close application, under Doctors Austin Flint, Frank H. Hamilton and other professors, he was enabled to secure his diploma, February 25, 1852. Invited by Dr. Patterson of Waterloo, he joined him under the firm name of Doctors Patterson & Selfridge, physicians and surgeons.

This arrangement was short-lived, as in June, 1852, Dr. Selfridge set out for California, leaving New York in the steamship Illinois. He was in Panama on the Fourth of July, and arrived in San Francisco July 26, by the old steamer California. He then went to Sacramento and spent some time prospecting for a location, finally settling in that city, October 2, 1852. A month later he escaped from the big fire with his medical books and returned to San Francisco, where he remained until March 3, 1853, when he moved to this county, settling near the Mission San Jose. In May, 1855, he went East, and was married, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, to Miss Elizabeth Loveridge, born in Seneca county, New York, whose acquaintance he had formed when a medical student in Waterloo, and who, by his assistance, was then finishing her education in Holyoke Seminary. Leaving Mrs. Selfridge for a season in the home of her father, a farmer of Seneca county, New York, Dr. Selfridge went to Philadelphia to take a post-graduate course in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he received a diploma, March 8, 1856. Joining his wife, he opened an office in Seneca Falls, New York, where he practiced his profession until October, when he moved to Iowa, settling in Winterset, Madison county, in November, 1856. Being invited to return to California he set for this coast, landing in San Francisco from the steamer Golden Gate, with his wife and child, June 27, 1857. He again settled in this county, near Centreville, and soon built up a good practice. He there erected a home, where five children were born to him, one of whom died in infancy. His surviving children in order of their birth are: Mary, born in New York, a graduate of the Oakland high school, and a pupil of the school of design in San Francisco, went to Paris in 1879 to perfect herself in art, recently married to M. Forget, Assistant Professor in the University of

Lauvain, Belgium; Arthur James, who completed his literary course in Hamilton College, New York, studied law in the Harvard Law School, at which he was graduated with high honors, and is now an attorney in Boston. He is married to Miss Louise Johnson, born in Maine. a daughter of C. F. A. Johnson of that State, who was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1884. They have one child, Mildred. Clarence M., now a physician and surgeon in Port Townsend, Washington, received his literary education in Oakland, and his professional studies, begun under his father, were completed in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Grant, who completed his literary studies in Hamilton College, New York, also a physician, began his medical studies with his father, then attended lectures for two years in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, and was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. He afterward took up the special study of the eye and ear, under the celebrated Dr. Knapp of New York, receiving his certificate of proficiency. He began practice in San Francisco in April, 1890, in his special line, and received the appointment of oculist and aurist to the Pacific Homeopathic Dispensary of that city and of the Oakland Dispensary in Oakland. Grace, educated in Field's Seminary, is by marriage Mrs. Joseph B. Dyer of Oakland.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge practiced his profession as an allopathic physician from 1852 to 1863, when, becoming dissatisfied with certain features of that system, he looked into the homeopathic system and soon became convinced of the superiority of the principle on which it is based. He moved to Oakland in 1866, and has practiced as a physician of the new school ever since. He helped to organize the State Medical Society of Homeopathic practitioners, and in 1874 became a charter member of the later Pacific Homeopathic Medical Society of California, and co-operated in 1878 in securing the coalition of the two bodies into the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, and was its President in 1881. He also aided in organizing the Alameda County Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he has been twice President, and of the Oakland Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association, which institution is now known as the Fabiola Hospital, of which he was the first surgeon, and with which he is still connected as Surgeon. Dr. Selfridge was elected Coroner for one term, and from 1872 to 1878 was the attending physician of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind in Berkeley. He is universally regarded as a representative physician of the school of practice to which he belongs. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the California Academy of Sciences, the San Francisco Microscopical Society and of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

As will be seen by the above brief sketch Dr. Selfridge is emphatically a self-made man, having received assistance from no one during his career.

Although sixty-seven years old, his surgical operations are a surprise to all who witness them, for coolness of head and steadiness of nerve, due largely to the fact that he neither drinks tea, coffee, nor spirituous liquors.

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MRS. AURELIA GRIFFITH, one of the most competent and experienced educators in the public schools of San Francisco, is a native of the State of Ohio. Her parents came from New York, and were early settlers of the Ohio Western

Reserve, and her father, Rev. D. M. Conant, was a well-known minister in the M. E. Church. He was the oldest itinerant after Peter Cartwright, and his death occurred in December, 1873. Our subject's mother's family name was Wardwell, and her mother a Chase, of the old Chase family. Mrs. Griffith's mother was born in 1800, and is now living in this city with her daughter at the age of ninety-one years.

Mrs. Griffith received her education in her native State, and was very fond of her studies; but ill health would not permit of close application. She engaged in teaching in Ohio, commencing when but fourteen to teach a district school. She was married in that State to Milton Griffith, a merchant. They came to the Pacific coast in 1853, where he engaged in the mines on the Klamath river. They came to San Francisco in the summer of 1863, and in May of the following year Mrs. Griffith was elected a teacher in the Union street school, but her first work was to organize a school on third Street, for an absent principal. After a few months' service as assistant, without soliciting the honor, she was elected principal of a new primary school which she named Union Primary. Her duties were arduous, having to teach a class of seventy pupils, and overseeing classes in four buildings, without the assistance of a vice-principal. She held that position with conspicuous ability for over twenty-one years, and was then, in January, 1885, transferred to her present position, making twenty-eight years of continuous service in the public schools of San Francisco. In the Union Primary and also in the Golden Gate school, she has children whose parents, when boys and girls, were also her pupils. Thus Mrs. Griffith has been identified with educational interests for more than forty years. When she came to this coast she not only attended to her children and household duties, but taught classes and wrote for the papers and magazines under several *noms de plume* as well as under her own name. During her earlier service in San Francisco, she prepared essays and lectures on educational methods, and in any meeting in relation to school affairs her wisdom and experience was called out. For many years she has been a contributor to papers and magazines. The San Francisco *Sunday Mercury* of 1864, in sketches of Old Bohemians, speaking of Mrs. Griffith and her well-rounded ability, said that she was equal to any position, and that if she were traveling by stage and the driver should fall off, she would take his place and not upset anything but a demijohn or an imposition.

Mrs. Griffith has two children,—Mrs. H. Jay Hanchette, of Los Angeles, who is a very successful principal of a large grammar school; and Edgar Milton, who was surgeon in the United States army, then for three years surgeon in charge of St. John's Hospital at Shanghai, China, but is now a practicing physician and surgeon in San Francisco.

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FREDERICK FLOHR is a painstaking artist and has done much to advance the interests of his profession on this coast. He came to San Francisco in 1875, opened a studio, and has since devoted his whole time to art. He has executed some important commissions, among others the fountain in Blair Park, Piedmont, the Winn monument at Sacramento, for the Native Sons of the Golden West, besides many private commissions.

Mr. Flohr is a native of Germany, born in Dresden in 1852, the son of a merchant. He was reared and educated in Germany, and studied his profession there. In 1873, on reaching his majority, he came to New York, and two years later took up his his abode in San Francisco.

JOSEPH BURWELL McCHESNEY, Principal of the Oakland High School, was born in Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York, October 12, 1832, a son of Francis and Mary (Betts) McChesney, both natives of New York State. His maternal grandparents were also natives of that State, and of English ancestry, and were aged between seventy and eighty at death; both were Quakers. The grandfather was a farmer by occupation and prominent in the Society of Friends. The paternal grandfather, Joseph McChesney, was a native of the State of New York and of Scotch descent; his wife, a native of Dutchess county, that State, and of German descent, lived to the age of eighty years. Mr. McChesney, our subject, has therefore descended from a long-lived family, mainly of the agricultural class, sober, industrious and thrifty. His father died at the age of seventy-five, in 1882, and his mother is still living, in Syracuse, New York; she was born in Brunswick, New York, in February, 1807.

Mr. McChesney was reared to farm life. At the age of eighteen he entered an academy at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, and pursued his studies there a year; then he was two years in school at West Poultney, Vermont; then he entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, where he was gradated in 1857. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for distinguished attainments in general studies. In February, 1858, he left New York for California, coming by way of the Isthmus route and arriving in San Francisco in March.

He was married near Forbestown, Yuba county, to Sarah S. Jewett, who was born in 1834, a native of Vermont and a daughter of George D. Jewett, at this time a miner in Yuba county, and also a farmer. His wife was by birth Clarinda Taggart and a native of New York, and her husband of Vermont. He lived to the age of seventy-four years and she to about seventy.

Soon after marriage Mr. McChesney taught a district school in Forbestown during the summer, and the ensuing winter at Oroville. In 1859 he was nominated by the Republicans for the Legislature, but was defeated, which he does not regret, as his success might have diverted his attention from what seems to have been his true vocation, teaching. From 1862 to 1867 he was principal of the high school at Nevada City. Then he was invited to go to Oakland and organize and grade the schools of the city, while having the position of principal of the first grammar school, which he organized in 1867. In 1869 he organized the high school, and was appointed its principal, which position he still holds. For one term he was president of the California State Teachers' Association, in 1882, and generally he has held a prominent position among the educators of the State. Since 1888 he has been editor of the official paper, the *Pacific Educational Journal.* He has also been a member of the Berkeley Club, a literary association of the highest standing.

His children are: Clara Taggart McChesney, now an artist of New York city; Mary Alice, at home; George Jewett, a student in the high school, and of the class of '91. From Eastern papers we learn that Miss Clara T. McChesney is a constant contributor to the art exhibitions at Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Indianapolis. An exquisite little water color by her, entitled "Violets," first attracted attention to her unusual ability some two years ago; and last spring a pastel, "A Cabbage Field by Moonlight," and "An Old Lady Knitting" were accorded flattering criticisms. A believer in no particular method, and using whatever medium offers the clearest expression of her ideas, she inclines to the Dutch school more than any other. She has the frank, responsive manners of most earnest and gifted women. She is medium-sized, with a fine intellectual brow and wonderfully abundant reddish gold hair, curling softly above clear, kind eyes that are eloquent of her fine nature.

Mary Alice, the second daughter, was for two years a student in the State University in Berkeley. She left that institution to devote herself to music.

Mr. McChesney has been president of the Equity Building and Loan Association of Oakland for two years, and for ten years of the Home Security Building and Loan Association; for about ten years he was a member of the Oakland Library Association, and after its transfer to the city was elected by the people a Trustee of the Oakland Free Library. In all the years of his connection with the schools of Oakland he has always been deeply interested in everything calculated to promote the educational interests of the city, and he is universally regarded as the "right man in the right place" as principal of the high school.

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J. H. PETERS, of San Francisco, was born in Germany in 1832. He came to New York in 1851, and the same year to California, on the ship Rockland, arriving in October, 1851. He first followed the throng to the mines, and remained in Tuolumne county until 1865, when he came to San Francisco, and has remained in this city for over a quarter of a century. He engaged in photography in Sonora, Tuolumne county, in 1863. In Howland's gallery, in 1865, two years later, he became a partner in the business, located at No. 25 Third street, and the old firm of Howland & Co. remained there nineteen years. A few years later Mr. Peters established his present gallery at No. 914 Market street, where he makes all kinds of photographic pictures and portraits, from miniature locket pictures to life size, but largely cabinet work. Mr. Peters has had a large practical experience, and gives his personal attention to the supervision of his gallery, employing only skilled operators and retouchers, and has an old established and successful practice.

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CHARLES HESS, deceased, was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1821, and was educated and learned his trade in that country. In 1855 he came to California in a sailing vessel, and soon after his arrival in San Francisco he started the optical business on Kearny street, near California. In 1866 he removed the business to its present location, 519 Kearny street, and it is now one of the oldest and most reliable houses in its line in San Francisco. Mr. Hess was married in Germany, and they had five children, viz.: William E.; Edward, who died aged nine years; Charles, Jr., Otto and Frank: those living are business men of this city. After an honorable and successful business career of thirty-four years in San Francisco, Mr. Hess died, April 22, 1890. He had gone to the mountains for an outing, and it is believed that over-exertion brought on apoplexy, which caused his death. He had attained the age of seventy years, had led an upright life, and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

His sons, Charles, Jr., and William E., are continuing the business, and are men of ability and of the highest respectability. With their mother they reside in a home built by their father. Their store is filled with all kinds of optical goods and other scientific instruments, and they manufacture, test and fit the eyes with the latest improved methods. Messrs. William E. and Charles Hess, Jr., are native sons of San Francisco, and are interested in all that tends to build up and develop the country, are members of several social societies,—Corinthian Yacht Club and Olympic Athletic Club.

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NICHOLAS RUSSEL, M. D., whose office is at No. 1529 California street, has been a resident of California since 1887 and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1875. He was born in Mogeleff, Russia, in 1850, and received his early education in the public schools of that city, where he attended eight years, graduating in 1868. He studied law for one year in the University of St. Petersburg, and in 1869 commenced the study of medicine in the University of Kief, where he graduated in 1875, after a full course of five years, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. In 1877 he took a further degree as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Bucharest, Roumania. He was appointed Surgeon of the Roumania army, and served in that capacity during the Russo-Turkish war, his work being conducted in the hospitals at Pitesti. Next he was engaged in the Roumania civil hospital service two years, and from that time until 1882 he practiced medicine in Paria, in Geneva, Switzerland, in the city of Olges, Algiers, Africa, and Constantinople. In 1883 Dr. Russel established himself in Philipopolis, Bulgaria, where he remained until coming to California in 1887, the unhealthy climate of that city having compelled him to come to this State. Before leaving Bulgaria both Dr. Russel and his wife, Dr. Leocadie Russel, were employed by the Bulgarian government in the hospitals during the late Servian war. It was while engaged in hospital service during that war that Dr. Russel met his wife, who was also a surgeon in that service. Since coming to San Francisco both the Doctor and his wife have been in the practice of their special branches of the medical profession; he of the diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and she of diseases of women and children. Dr. Russel is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco.

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LEOKADIA V. (REGUTENKO) RUSSEL, M. D., the wife of Dr. Nicholas Russel, is a native of Russia, and a graduate of the medical department of the University of Berne, Switzerland. She received her early education at Odessa. After graduating in medicine, she entered the medical service of the Russian army, in the Turko-Russian war, and was appointed ordinator of a first-class military hospital at Rustschick. She was later in charge of a civil hospital at that place for several years. During the recent war between Servia and Bulgaria, she again had charge of a military hospital, where she made the acquaintance of her husband, Dr. Nicholas Russel. After the conclusion of that war and her marriage, they came to California, where they have been engaged in the practice of their profession since 1887.

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JOSEPH C. SALA, successor to John Roach, maker of surveyors,' nautical and mathematical instruments, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco, is a native of Belgirate, Italy. His father, a wholesale merchant, gave his children every educational advantage and careful home training. There are three brothers in the family, of whom Joseph C. is the youngest. The oldest brother studied law, and is now prominent in his profession in Italy. For twenty years he has been Mayor of his native city. The next brother, imbued with strong patriotism, joined the army of Garibaldi, and fought all through the troublous days of '48. He went to Australia in 1854, where he still resides, having been very successful in mining.

Joseph C. Sala was partly educated at home. When quite young he went to Paris to live with an uncle, who was engaged in the manufacture of mathematical instruments, and under whose instruction Mr. Sala learned his business. After serving an apprenticeship of six years, he engaged four years as a journeyman, becoming thoroughly practical in every branch of the work. Seven years of that time he attended the evening classes of the best French schools, thus completing his education and at the same time pursuing his work. Having read of California as a place of excellent prospects for an ambitious young man, in 1861 he came to this State. The day following his arrival, he was engaged by Mr. John Roach, lately deceased, who had established his business for the manufacture of nautical and meteorological instruments in this city in 1855. In 1861 Mr. Sala was his only assistant. He remained with him thirty years, and for twenty years had exclusive charge of the manufacturing department. At the death of Mr. Roach, March 19, 1891, he purchased the entire interest. The business was established during the infancy of San Francisco; now, like the city, it has reached broad proportions. In 1862 Mr. Sala made the large transit for the re-survey of the city of San Francisco, upon which he worked for a period of seven months. The instrument has since been sold by the city and used for all the triangulations of the Sutro tunnel in Nevada, the tunnel being the drainage system of the Comstock mines.

Mr. Sala was married in San Francisco, in 1880, to Miss Julia Huant, a native of New York, of French descent. Four children have been added to their union—Sylvia, Henry, Joseph and Guido.

Mr. Sala is Past Master of the Masonic Lodge Speranza Italiana, and for ten years has been Treasurer. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1867. In 1874 he was elected President of the Italian Benevolent Society, and has held the office continuously for seventeen years. He takes just pride in having built up the society from its bankrupt condition, with few in number and an indebtedness of $8,000, to its present glorious standing, with over 1,000 members and the indebtedness paid off. The society owns a beautiful cemetery and has over $15,000 in the treasury. Mr. Sala has been inspector of mathematical instruments for the Government for some ten years. He became a citizen of the United States in 1880; and believes all foreigners should live in the country at least fifteen years before becoming naturalized. In his life work he has certainly made an honorable record, and merits the respect and esteem in which he is held by all nationalities of the city.

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JAMES MILLER, owner of the Oakland Art Pottery and Terra Cotta Works, was born at Carlton Hill, Edinburg, Scotland, March 25, 1838, a son of James and Margaret (Campbell) Miller, both now deceased, aged about seventy. The father, a graduate of Edinburg University, became a barrister at law and followed his profession all his life, one of his cases being the celebrated Madeline Smith murder case, which attracted much attention. His brother, James Miller, represented Leith, Musselborough and Porto Bello for two terms in the House of Commons. Grandfather Garvin Miller was a manufacturer of tiles, and the subject of this sketch took a fancy to that business in his childhood. He amused himself making marbles and turning a potter's wheel in his grandfather's yard at the age of seven, going to school only in winter. He was early bound as an apprentice in Thompson's pottery, serving seven years, and attending night school for his general education. At the close of his apprenticeship he went to Porto Bello and worked about eighteen months in Livingston's pottery, under the instructions of Leroy, an Italian artist in that line, and recognized as the best molder in all Scotland. In his nineteenth year Mr. Miller was appointed superintendent of Thompson's pottery in Glasgow, serving two years. He then started the terra-cotta works at Gardenkirk for Baird Bros., of the Gartsherie Iron Works, and worked there as molder some fifteen months. His work attracted some attention at that time, especially his model of an equestrian statue of Queen Victoria, still preserved at Falkirk. He also modeled fountains and vases for the decoration of the buildings and grounds of the Crystal Palace in London, in 1862. He then traveled through France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, spending over three years in Naples to perfect himself in his art. He came to America in 1866, and obtained employment in Taylor's Marble Works in New York, chiefly as molder of busts, at $20 a day, remaining about a year. His next enterprise was to start a stoneware factory at Queenstown on the Hudson, which proved a success, the owners forming an incorporated company after two years to prosecute the business in a larger way. At this time inducements were held out to Mr. Miller by a Mr. Johnston to start terra-cotta works in St. Louis, Missouri, and he worked there on a salary of $300 a month for about two years, until everything was in good running order. In 1872 he came to California and settled in what was then known as Brooklyn, now East Oakland. He formed a partnership first with Mr. Robert Crabb, under the style of Miller & Crabb, for about a year, manufacturing architectural ornaments chiefly, Mr. Miller being the first to introduce terra cotta for such purposes in this State. Then with Mr. Windsor, as Miller & Windsor, he started the California Pottery and Terra Cotta Works, remaining together until August, 1886, when Mr. Miller established his present factory, the Oakland Art Pottery and Terra Cotta Works.

With such a master of his art as Mr. Miller is acknowledged on all hands to be, and with his active and vigilant supervision of every detail, the most artistic and perfect work in the different lines of production could not fail to be realized. A man of tireless energy as well as of great business ability, combined with a natural endowment of a very marked passion for artistic excellence, enhanced by years of patient study, hard work, wide experience in every department, and perfected by travel and observation of whatever was best in others' methods, Mr. Miller has achieved an invincible reputation as a manufacturer of the best goods in his line on this coast, where his trade is only limited by his capacity of production. His working force is about sixteen hands, and his goods have received first premiums wherever exhibited, as the most beautiful in finish, superior in quality to foreign and domestic manufactures. "Terra cotta," says Mr. Miller, "when properly made is an improvement on nature's geological formations. It is harder and more durable than any natural stone, including even marble and granite." Mr. Miller is owner of a variety of patents connected with different departments of his manufactures, the best-known being Miller's Filter, the merits of which are within the scope of popular appreciation. He molded all the ornaments of the Oakland courthouse.

He built in 1890, in East Oakland, a neat, artistic residence, abundantly decorated with the products of his art, and surrounded by extensive, ornamental grounds,—a delightful home for his young family.

Mr. Miller was married in Oakland, September 9, 1873, to Miss Isabella Crabb, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Prophit) Crabb. The family came to America in 1868, and about 1870 to Carson, Nevada, where Mr. Crabb was engaged for a year or two as contractor and builder. They then moved to San Francisco and Mr. Crabb became the partner of Mr. Miller. The mother died of acute disease in 1873, aged thirty-six, and the father a year or two later, at the age of fifty. Grandfather Crabb was living in England in 1889, aged over ninety; and grandmother Prophit died there a few years ago, at the age of ninety-three.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller are: Emma, born March 22, 1875; James, Jr., March 14, 1877; Maud, February 5, 1879; Sarah, October 5, 1880; Margaret, July 14, 1883; Isabella, February 1, 1886; Elizabeth Ann, June 29, 1890.

Mr. Miller is a member of Oakland Lodge of Perfection, No. 12, A. & A. S. Rite, of the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM GRAHAM HAWKETT, deputy Assessor of Alameda county, was born in Todd's Valley, Placer county, California, March 23, 1856, a son of Arthur Wellington and Margaret B. (Towner) Hawkett. His father, who was born in Essex county, New York, December 17, 1826, first learned the trade of nailmaker in his father's factory at Altoona, Pennsylvania, whither the family had meanwhile moved from New York. He afterward learned the trade of mason and brick-layer, and in 1852 came to California, locating in Placer county as a miner. Mrs. Hawkett, who was born in Canada, January 2, 1830, of American parents, rejoined him in Placer county in 1853. He continued so engaged for several years, and is interested in mines and mining property to the present time, in this State and in Oregon. He came to this State early in the '60s and embarked in the business of contractor and builder. He constructed the first macadamized street in Oakland and built the Wilcox block, the first three-story building erected here. He afterward built the Benitz block and the Broadway block. He was a half owner of the Altoona cinnabar mines, thought to be the richest quicksilver mines in California, which he sold in 1875. He is still interested in mining in Oregon.

W. G. Hawkett, the only living child of his parents, came to Oakland in August, 1865, attended Brayton College, and at the age of fourteen took a situation as messenger in the State Assembly in Sacramento, which he held for two sessions. He then went to Gold Hill, Nevada, and for a year was clerk in a quartzmill. In 1874 he returned to Oakland and resumed his educational course for a season. In his twentieth year he went into the grocery business on his own account in West Oakland, under the style of W. G. Hawkett & Co., continuing eight months, when he sold out to H. M. Collins. In 1878 he was appointed deputy County Recorder under P. R. Borein, serving five years and ten months, and then under his successor one year. Resigning that position, he was appointed deputy City Assessor by J. M. Dillon, and remained with him until the close of his long term of twenty seven years in April, 1889. Mr. Hawkett then joined Mr. R. S. Leckie, under the style of Leckie & Hawkett, searchers of records. They built up a good business in their line, employing nine clerks, and their professional work was so carefully done that it is accepted as standard by the banks, insurance companies and attorneys in Oakland. In 1890 Mr. Leckie was elected Assessor of Alameda county, and he at once appointed Mr. Hawkett as his chief deputy. They then sold their business as searchers of records and now give all their attention to official business.

Mr. Hawkett was a member of the old Oakland Parlor, No. 2, N. S. G. W., and at the organization of the Grand Parlor of the State was chosen its first president; he is now a member of Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, and also of Occidental Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., in which he served as recorder twelve years and passed through all its offices; also of Upchurch Legion, No. 9, S. K., and of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1889, Knights of Honor, and of Harbor Lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F. Mr. Hawkett was married in this city, Oakland, October 8, 1879, to Miss Emma F. Webb, a native of Lancha Plana, Amador county, California, and they have three daughters, viz.: May Isabelle, born August 8, 1880; Frank Ethelyn, September 4, 1885; Marguerite Helen, February 23, 1889.

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R. H. CURTIS, M. D., whose office is at No. 922 Sutter street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1883, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1880. He was born in New York city in 1840, and is of Scotch and English descent; his father's family were early settlers of Maine. Our subject received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and in 1877 commenced the study of medicine at the Chicago Homeopathic College, and graduated at that institution in 1880, after a full three-years course, and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered into private practice in Chicago, where he remained for three years, and during that time occupied the position of demonstrator of and lecturer on anatomy at that college. In 1881 Dr. Curtis went to Europe and spent four months in the hospitals and clinics of London, devoting special attention to surgical studies. In 1883 he came to California and took charge of the Homeopathic Hospital, which is now occupied by St. Luke's Hospital, and at the same time entered into private practice. He has since continued in the general practice of his profession, but devotes special attention to surgery.

Dr. Curtis has held the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery since the establishment of the

Hahnemann Hospital Homeopathic College. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society of California, and also has charge of the surgical clinics at the Homeopathic Hospital. In 1886 the Doctor went to New York, where he studied for a term at the New York Polyclinic.

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JOHN L. DAVIE, of the Washington Coal Company, is one of the most energetic and successful business men, one who takes an active interest in the public schools, and in all public improvements, politics, and in everything which will add to the welfare of the community and the attractions of the city of his home. Having a musical and literary bent and being of studious habits himself, he and his estimable wife (who is a descendant of the old New England Puritans) take an intense interest in the training and education of their three boys, who constitute the family.

Mr. Davie was born in Saratoga county, New York, June 24, 1850, being the oldest living son of Thaddeus and Helen Davie. His father died in 1876, aged seventy years. Mr. Davie was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of sixteen began his business career as grocer's clerk at Albany, the capital city. Soon after he spent a year in the same line of business at Chicago, Illinois. Early in the seventies he started for northern California, where the chief industry was stock-raising, to which he was specially adapted and in which he speedily engaged. Eventually he became the owner of a large ranch, embracing several thousand acres. This life, though healthy and remunerative, was lonely and afforded little opportunity for literary pursuits and for the cultivation of the higher nature. He, therefore, at intervals spent a few years in San Francisco, and finely sold his interest in land and stock and came in 1884 to the Athens of the Pacific coast, Oakland, and engaged in his present business, which has grown to be one of considerable magnitude.

From 1871 to 1888 he was an active Republican; he has since then been prominent in the councils of the American party, being especially pronounced against ecclesiastical interference of the Roman hierarchy with our public schools.

Mr. Davie was married in San Francisco, in 1880, to Miss A. E. Biddolph, who was born in Boston, June, 1858, is of Puritan stock, her ancestors having come to America among the first. She is a daughter of James and Sarah, who are both living. Her father was married in Boston in 1854, and a few years later came to California. Her mother was born in 1837, also a native of Massachusetts. Mrs. Davie's maternal grandmother, Chipman, *nee* Dyer, was born 1802; she is living at the old homestead of the Dyer family at Wellsfleet, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Davie have three sons: Frank, born March 17, 1884; William, born February 4, 1887; Fred, born April 5, 1889.

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JESSIE C. FARMER, M. D., whose office is at No. 921 Larkin street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1878, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1888. She was born in Melbourne, Australia, in 1866, and is of English descent, her father, T. S Farmer, having emigrated to America with his parents at an early age. He was one of the early settlers of California, and engaged largely in mining operations, being a civil engineer by trade. In one of his engagements he spent two years in Australia, where Dr. Farmer was born.

Our subject received her education in the public schools of California, and in 1880 entered the classical course of the University of Washington, where she attended three courses. In 1885 she commenced the study of medicine, entering the California Medical College, and graduating at that institution in 1888, after a full three years' course, and receiving her degree as Doctor of Medicine. She at once entered into the practice of her profession in San Francisco, where she has already built up a satisfactory clientage. Dr. Farmer is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society.

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WILLIS A. DEWEY, M. D., whose office is at No. 824 Sutter street, San Francisco, was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1858. His family have been residents of New England since 1632, and were well represented in the Revolutionary war and that of 1812, as well as in the late civil war. Dr. Dewey's father, Josiah E. Dewey, is still living in Vermont. He was for about forty years a well-known business man of New York.

Our subject received his early education in the public schools of New York city, and later attended the Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vermont, which he attended two years. Later he graduated at Packard's Business College in New York city, in 1876. Soon after this he commenced the study of medicine at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1880, after a full course of three years, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he was appointed house surgeon of Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital of New York city, where he remained one and a half years. He then went to Europe, where for two and a half years he studied in the colleges and hospitals of Vienna, Paris, Berlin and London, taking post-graduate courses in those cities. After practicing for a short time in New York after his return, he came to California, where he has since been engaged in private practice in San Francisco. Dr. Dewey held for five years the Professorship of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Hospital Homeopathic College at San Francisco, and is at present Professor of Materia Medica and Registrar of that institution. He is also an editor of the *California Homeopathist*, the only journal published on the Pacific coast devoted to homeopathy. The Doctor is a member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, also of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and has also been quite prominent in medical literature. His and Dr. Boericke's work on "The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schussler," a very comprehensive work of 324 pages, has already gone within two years through two editions. Dr. Dewey and Dr. Boericke are now at work on a new homeopathic work, something which will meet a much felt want in homeopathy.

He was married in 1885, to Miss Celina J. Lalande, and has one son, now in his third year.

* * *

FRED ZECH, Jr., a muscian of San Francisco, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1858, a son of Frederick Zech, a noted piano manufacturer of that city In 1860 he came with his wife and only child, Fred, to California, and since then, for more than thirty years, he has been prominently identified with the manufacture of pianos, and an honored citizen of San Francisco. Young Frederick was reared and educated in this city, and began the study of music at an early age. He studied here until 1877, when he went abroad to complete his musical education in Germany. He studied under the eminent teacher, Professor Theodore Kullark, of Berlin, as private pupil, for five years, having all the advantages that money and influence could procure. Upon his return in 1882 he engaged in teaching, and has held the position of Professor of Music in Miss Lake's Seminary, San Francisco, Snell's Seminary, and Miss Field's Seminary in Oakland, also having a large class of pupils at his own home.

Mr. Zech has done much in the way ot musical composition; composed symphonies, overtures, concertos and other works. He is a member of the Manuscript Society of New York, to which no one admitted except those who are authors of musical compositions of high standard. He has been a director of different musical societies, and as a teacher he has met with pronounced success.

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JAMES PATRICK McELROY, an attorney of Oakland, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, August 30, 1835, the son of Edward and Rose (McKenna) McElroy, both of Irish descent. His father, born in 1799, was a blacksmith by trade and also engaged in farming up to the time of his death in 1881. James in 1853 entered the Morrisonville Academy, Vermont, where he studied two years. In 1855 he entered the law office of Thomas Gleede of the same place, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in 1858. He then commenced the practice of law in Waterville, Vermont, which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He spent three years in the Union army, mostly on detached duty, but taking part in the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Fort Harrison and several other points. His term of service expired with the close of the war in 1865, when he commenced anew the practice of law in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, where he remained until 1872. During this time he had gradually become dissatisfied with the East, and, believing that in the West he should find a broader field for the exercise of his talents, removed thither, settling in Chicago. There he formed a partnership with Colonel S. Park Coon, which continued until 1876, when he connected himself with C. Stewart Beattie, with whom he practiced until 1879, doing a general business and meeting with success. He has since practiced alone, and in 1887 came to Oakland, where he has built up a good, growing practice. Besides his professional work he is interested in mining lands and operations. and has taken active interest in politics, taking a prominent part as a speaker throughout the presidential campaign of 1888.

He has a member of the G. A. R. since its organization, and in 1890 is Lieutenant Colonel of the Army and Navy League of Alameda county.

Mr. McElroy was married in 1861, to Miss Amy Carpenter, a daughter of Josiah Carpenter of Waterville, Vermont. The ancestral Carpenter is thought to have come over in the Mayflower, and the family is at least an old one in New England. Mrs. McElroy is a cousin of Richard B. Carpenter, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, and of the late Senator Matthew Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

Mr. McElroy has had two children: Edward Josiah, born December 27, 1862, and Charles B., born September 17, 1864, deceased in 1886, at the age of twenty-one, in Chicago, where he had served in the postoffice for several years. Edward J., after receiving his education in the public schools, entered the law office of the late Emery A. Storrs, at the age of seventeen. At nineteen he went up to Minnesota for his health, and engaged in farming for a season. Returning to Chicago he was employed three years in the distributing department of the postoffice. Again feeling the need of outdoor work, he was occupied in various positions for mercantile houses of that city until he rejoined his parents in Oakland in 1890.

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JOHN M. FULWEILER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 17, 1833, and is a son of the Rev. Abraham Fulweiler, a native of Pennsylvania. The father emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1830, being among the early settlers of the State. Our subject was educated in Dubuque, Iowa, and becoming much interested in the gold discoveries in California, came across the plains, arriving at Hangtown, September 18, 1850. He went to the mines and remained one year; then he came to San Francisco, and at the end of one year resumed his work in the mines; he was more than ordinarily successful, and continued in this business until 1865. At that time he began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, when he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected District Attorney of Placer county in 1871, and, after serving two years, was re-elected to the same office; upon the completion of his term he resumed his private practice. While having a general civil practice he has given much attention to mining law, and has been connected with important mining litigation. Early in 1891, he opened an office in San Francisco, where his ability and broad experience won a large share of patronage, but during this year he returned to Auburn.

Mr. Fulweiler is an earnest and consistent Republican, and is active in the counsels of his party; he was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and although not an office seeker he has for the past twenty years made a canvass of the county and district in the interests of his party. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order and belongs to the chapter. For twenty years he has been connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, and is also associated with the A. O. U. W.; he is Grand Counselor of the Order of Chosen Friends.

M. Fulweiler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dunavent, of Bellville, Illinois. He still resides in Auburn, Placer county, where he has an attractive home and other property interests.

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DE WITT CLINTON GASKILL, a capitalist of Oakland, was born in Clarendon, Vermont, August 7, 1826, a son of Joseph and Sabra (Weeks) Gaskill. Great-grandfather John Weeks was born in Connecticut in 1737, was married to Thankful Slade, a native of that State, born in 1748, and a sister of Governor Slade, of Vermont, and moved to Clarendon, Vermont, where they died at an advanced age. William Weeks, their son, born in Clarendon in 1775, was married to Hannah Steward, a native of the same town, born in 1779. Their granddaughter, Sabra, also born in Clarendon, in 1802, married, October 6, 1822, Joseph Gaskill, born June 10, 1795. The paternal ancestry of D. W. C. Gaskill is traced to Joseph Gaskill, who emigrated to Rhode Island with his brother Silas, from Richmond, England, at the time of the persecution of the Quakers, of which sect they were members. Jonathan, a son of Joseph, moved to Richmond, New Hampshire, and was the father of five daughters and three sons, Samuel, Silas and Varney. Levida, one of the daughters, by marriage Mrs. Guernsey, was living near Richmond, New Hampshire, as late as 1856. Samuel settled in Cohoes, and Silas in Watertown, New York. Varney, the grandfather of D. W. C. Gaskill, was married to a Miss Buffum, and moved first to Shrewsbury, Vermont, in 1804, and thence to Royalton, New York, in 1815, with all his children except Esther, the wife of Mr. Beaverstock, of Shrewsbury, and Joseph, the father of our subject, born June 10, 1795. He was a volunteer of the war of 1812, enlisting at the age of seventeen. His company was ordered back from Vergennes after the battle of Plattsburg, their service being no longer necessary. He learned the trade of blacksmith, was married October 6, 1822, to Sabra Weeks, and settled in Clarendon as a blacksmith and farmer. He had three brothers: Varney, William and George. The sons of his brother William—George, Jedediah and Hannibal—lived for a time in Porter, New York, but afterward moved farther West, to Michigan and Illinois, one or more being now residents of Chicago. The sons of George, the brother of William and Varney, are Varney, Elijah and George, born in Somerset, New York. The sons of Varney are Varney, Franklin and Joshua, living in Lockport, New York. The children of Joseph and Sabra (Weeks) Gaskill were as follows: Varney, born in 1824, De Witt Clinton, the subject of this sketch, born in 1826; Mahala, born in 1831, deceased in 1849; Rollin Carolus (see sketch of his son Varney W., in this volume); Joseph, born August 27, 1836, now a merchant of Marietta, Ohio; Lois Sabra, born August 10, 1842, now the widow of Matthew Anderson, late professor of music in San Francisco. By a fourth wife, Mary Landon, born in 1819, now living in Oakland, Joseph Gaskill had one son, John William, born December 18, 1854, now a traveling salesman for Voorhies & Co., of Sacramento, where he now resides. Varney, born in 1824, the oldest child of Joseph, had one daughter, Cora, and two sons, Charles, now living in Atlanta, and Clinton, living in Chattanooga. Joseph, son of Joseph, has one daughter, Birdie Gaskill. Lois Sabra Anderson has four daughters; Nellie J., Jeannette, Jessie and Kittie Anderson.

D. W. C. Gaskill, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of Clarendon, Vermont, supplemented by one term in Castleton Seminary. In his youth he helped his father in the shop and farm, and at eighteen began to teach school, continuing in the occupation during the terms of 1844–5 and 1845–6. In 1846 he went to Boston, entered a wholesale dry-goods store as salesman, and was three times advanced in his first year. In 1848, with an uncle, Newman Weeks, he went into business in East Clarendon, Vermont, in a general merchandise store, chiefly to supply the needs of railroad hands, then occupied in excavating a deep cut in that section. Taken with the gold fever in 1849, Mr. Gaskill hypothecated his interest in the store for $500, left Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, on the bark Thames for Chagres, crossed the Isthmus, and leaving Panama by the bark Copiepo May 11, arrived in San Francisco August 14, 1849. The chief difficulty encountered was in getting out of Boston, the harbor being covered with ice two feet thick, through which it became necessary to cut a channel for the passage of six merchant vessels and one sloop of war, the expense being borne by merchants of Boston and the United States Government, both parties being interested in the release of their respective vessels. In San Francisco Mr. Gaskill worked a week as a carpenter at $8 a day, but could not restrain his desire to try his fortunes in the gold fields, and set out for Mokelumne Hill, where he was engaged in mining until the spring of 1850. He then proceeded to Yuba and worked a while at Goodyear's Bar, then prospected at different points until he reached the north fork of the Feather river. On his return toward Mokelumne Hill, he reached Forbestown, Butte county, September 1, 1850, where there were rich diggings. He had mined and prospected one year in all, and was for many years afterward interested in mining property, but he now engaged in mercantile business with two partners, Cowperthwait & Bogardus, conducting a general and miners' supply store. In 1852 Cowperthwait sold out to his partners and the firm became Gaskill & Bogardus. In that year Mr. Gaskill was joined by his brother Rollin C., who became a clerk in the store.

On June 11, 1853, D. W. C. Gaskill, being a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa for two months, came to San Francisco to consult a physician and buy stock for the store. Having shipped the necessary supplies to Forbestown, he remained in the city under a doctor's care until the end of August, and on September 1, 1853, went back to Vermont by way of Nicaragua. With his father and sister and a lady cousin, he visited the World's Fair in New York, and afterward made an extended trip by way of Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Washington, back to New York. The benefit to his health was evidenced by the increase in weight, which rose from 117 pounds in San Francisco, September 1, 1853, to 165 pounds in New York, March 1, 1854. Meanwhile he had, through his brother, Rollin C., bought the interest of his partner, Bogardus, in Forbestown, California. On his arrival in York, after his trip through the West and South, he received letters recalling him to California and returned immediately by way of Nicaragua. Resuming active control of his business, then conducted in his individual name, he remained in Forbestown until 1856, when he again went East, leaving the business to his brother. In 1857 he returned to this coast with his sister, now Mrs. Anderson of San Francisco, and going back with her in 1858 remained a year. He was married in Camden, New Jersey, December 25, 1859, to Mrs. Anna (Cowperthwait) Everett, the sister of his partner Cowperthwait of Forbestown, California, and set out with her for this coast January 1, 1860. Arriving in Forbestown he found that his brother, Rollin C., had meanwhile been elected to the State Senate, and he bought of him the old business which he carried on until 1875. Meanwhile Mrs. Gaskill died, in Forbestown, April 12, 1861, and both herchildren, one by each marriage, are also deceased. Mr. Gaskill had loaned $25,000 in 1857, to the South Feather Water Company on their ditch and water interests at Forbestown. A Mr. Bartholomew had loaned them an equal amount, and on the failure of the company in 1861, Gaskill and Bartholomew became joint owners of the property. On the death of Mr. Bartholomew in 1863, Mr. Gaskill carried on the business with the widow until 1867, when he bought her interest and conducted the ditch enterprise alone until 1875. He obtained a half-interest in the Ohio Flat mining claim in return for supplying water and had also become interested in other mining properties.

Overwork had now begun to sap his energy and he concluded to wind up his affairs.

He realized handsomely on his Ohio Flat claim and disposed of all his mining interests. He next sold his ditch and store and left Forbestown in June, 1875, to make out the final transfer papers in San Francisco, which he had but just completed when he was attacked by nervous prostration in the home of his brother, Rollin C., in Oakland, where he remained until November. Partially restored, he again set out for the East on Thanksgiving Day, 1875, accompanied by wife and children and freed from the cares of active business, in which he has ever since engaged.

Mr. Gaskill was married in Forbestown, California, May 8, 1862, to Mrs. Emeline (Duncan) Norris, a widow with one child, born in 1857, deceased in 1864. Mrs. Emeline Gaskill was born in Monroe, New Hampshire, May 8, 1832, a daughter of Isaac and Betsey (Whipple) Duncan. Her father, born in 1779, of the early settled New Hampshire family of that name, died November 5, 1859; the mother, born in 1791, a member of the Whipple family, also long settled in that State, died in 1854. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill, born in Forbestown, and who accompanied them to the East in 1875, are: Annie Louis, born May 7, 1864, now the wife of Dr. H. P. Carleton of San Francisco, has one child, Sidney Gaskill Carleton, born October 13, 1888; Herbert Duncan Gaskill, born June 8, 1868, now a young merchant of San Francisco. With these children, then aged respectively eleven and seven, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill traveled over the East from 1865 to 1877, visiting points of most interest and the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. On their return to this State in 1877, Mr. Gaskill purchased the beautiful and extensive site now occupied by his residence in this city for $16,000, and proceeded to erect the family home at a cost of $8,000. This they have occupied since February 12, 1878, and it was extensively remodeled and beautified in 1890 at an outlay of several thousand dollars. Here was born, November 22, 1878, their third child, Percy DeWitt Gaskill.

Mr. Gaskill joined the Masonic order in Rutland, Vermont, in 1856, and is now a member of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. He was quite active in politics for many years, especially during the civil war, being at one time Chairman of the Republican Committee of Butte county, a delegate to every State Convention of the party for several years, and Postmaster of Forbestown for two terms.

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ROBERT HENRY MAGILL, Jr., editor of the Alameda *Daily News*, was born in San Francisco, May 14, 1866 a son of R. H., Sr., and Lida (Miller) Magill. (See sketch of his father.) He graduated in the Alameda schools at the early age of thirteen and a half years, and then assisted his father in clerical work in his insurance office. About the same time he took up as amateur work the art of printing, and at the age of sixteen started the *Bumble Bee* in Alameda, and kept up that publication from 1881 until March, 1891, when he changed his amateur publication into a professional daily, and christened it the Alameda *Daily News*, at the same time taking as a partner in the business Mr. A. F. St. Jure, an accomplished and experienced journalist. Being outspoken and independent, these gentlemen at once pushed the *News* into popular favor among the people of Alameda, where it is now considered the leading newspaper of that city.

In 1887 Mr. Magill became a member of Alameda Parlor, No. 47, N. S. G. W., and the next year was transferred to Oakland Parlor, No. 50. In 1890 he was again transferred to Alameda, and joined Halcyon Parlor, No. 146. In his political sympathies he is an enthusiastic Democrat

He was married in Alameda, on May 15, 1888, to Miss Sophie Miller, who was born in Vermont and brought during her infancy to this State by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Magill have one daughter, born May 14, 1889, and named Helen Marguerite.

* * *

W. R. DAINGERFIELD, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, is a son of the late Judge W. P. Daingerfield, one of the most eminent jurists of the State of California. He was a native of Virginia, where he received his education and studied law. Upon the discovery of gold in California he came to the Pacific coast, arriving here in 1850, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was early elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, comprising the most of the northern portion of California, which position he held until the war of the Rebellion. He then came to San Francisco and engaged in the practice of his profession, having been associated at different times with Judge W. W. Cope, J. Douglas Hambleton, Henry E. Highton and Warren Olney. Mr. Daingerfield was subsequently elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, comprising the southern portion of the city and county of San Francisco and all of San Mateo county, and held this position until the judgeship was abolished by the new constitution. He was immediately thereafter elected Judge of the Superior Court, having been chosen the first presiding Judge of that court, and served with distinction until his death, which occurred May 5, 1880, from a stroke of apoplexy while on the bench, leaving a wife and two children, a son and daughter. The latter lost her life in a railroad accident in December, 1888.

W. R. Daingerfield, the only surviving son, and the subject of this sketch, is a native son, born in Shasta, June 9, 1857. He received his education in this State, graduating at the State University at Berkeley, in the class of 1878. He afterward studied law, and was a member of the first graduating class of Hastings' College of Law. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1879, after which he engaged in the practice of law, and two years later was appointed Court Commissioner of the Superior Court. He held this position until 1888, when he resigned this position to join the law firm of O'Brien, Morrison & Daingerfield, now O'Brien & Daingerfield. The firm enjoys a large clientage, and holds a prominent place in the profession.

* * *

CHARLES MATHIAS, dealer in wood, coal and salt, at Nos. 516 and 518 Third street, Oakland, was born in Grimstad, Norway, December 11, 1830, a son of Marcus and Anna (Sorensen) Mathias. His mother died about the age of fifty-five; his father, who was a farmer and tanner, lived to the age of eighty-eight years. They had five sons and three daughters, and all are living except one son, a seaman, lost at sea.

Mr. Mathias, our subject, received some formal schooling to the age of eleven, afterward helping his father in work suitable to his years to the age of fourteen, when he shipped as a cabin boy, being next an ordinary seaman and then an able seaman, spending seven years in European waters. In his twenty-first year he shipped on an American vessel at Cardiff, Wales, and arrived in August, 1851, at San Francisco. He went to mining in Sonora, but not finding it profitable or agreeable, and knowing that work of various kinds was abundant in San Francisco and commanding liberal remuneration, he returned in a few days. He then shipped on a Panama steamer as quartermaster, making one voyage. In 1852 he served as acting sailing master of a small sloop engaged chiefly in conveying various farming supplies to the region of what is now Redwood City, with return cargoes of fire-wood to San Francisco. His next employment was with the Mountain Spring and Sausalito Water companies, successively, occupied mostly in supplying vessels in the harbor with fresh water.

June 20, 1856, he once more began to try mining, going to Poverty Bar, on the Mokelumne river, and remaining about a year, only to find it was appropriately named as far as his test of its resources went. Again, in San Francisco, in 1857, he engaged in a watering cart on his own account, and continued about eighteen months. In 1859, with a partner, he embarked in the dairy business in Marin county, conveying the product in butter, together with eggs and other commodities, and also some passengers, between Sausalito and San Francisco. Selling out his dairy be began, on May 15, 1861, his present business as wood and coal dealer, with a partner, under the firm name of Mathias & Nelson. Sometimes alone and at other times with different partners, he remained so engaged in San Francisco until November 5, 1877, when he moved to his present place of business in Oakland, where he had no partner at any time. His yard and residence occupy 100 x 125 feet, and his business is fairly good and squarely conducted.

Mr. Mathias became a citizen in 1861, and has since been a Republican in national politics, while in State and municipal contests he has found it necessary, in his view of the best interests of the people, to vote according to his judgment irrespective of party. He is one of the original twenty-eight organizers of the Scandinavian Benevolent Society of San Francisco, retaining his membership four years, until, dissatisfied with the dissensions and contentions arising mainly from national prejudices between Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, with which he had no sympathy, he preferred to withdraw, although fully in accord with the benevolent purposes of such institutions.

He was married in San Francisco August 24, 1862, to Miss Theresa Hasselman, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, April 10, 1840, and came to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, in 1856. They had seven children, four of whom died in infancy, and one, the oldest, Adelia, died at the age of fourteen, of typhoid fever, the survivors being Dora, born in 1864, and Charlotte, born January 17, 1877.

* * *

FRANK V. SMITH (or Francisco V. do Nasamento), a well-known dairyman of Marin county, was born at St. George, Western Islands (Azores), April 24, 1858, was educated and reared in his native country until 1875, when he emigrated to America. For a few months he remained at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and then came by rail to California, locating at Port Madera, Marin county, where he began the dairy business. Removing later to Green Brase, he remained there some two years. In 1887 he leased

1,300 acres of grazing land near San Rafael, known as San Pedro, where he now resides and carries on a large dairy business, milking more than 150 cows and supplying a part of the local trade of San Rafael and San Francisco, with a delivery service in both cities. He also manufactures large quantities of butter, selling it at San Francisco and at points nearer home.

At San Rafael, February 26, 1884, he married Miss Rosa J. Bittancurt, a native of the Western Islands, and they have three daughters, viz.: Maria, Anna and Rosa, aged respectively seven, six and three years. Mr. Smith is the fourth of a family of seven children of Manuel V. and Anna (Josifa) Smith. He was naturalized at San Rafael. He is not a member of any secret society, but is a gentleman of close business habits and cordial manner.

* * *

HENRY CLAY TAFT, senior partner and founder of the house of Taft & Pennoyer, dry-goods merchants of Oakland, was born in Rochester, New York, May 29, 1847, a son of Mason and Samantha (Gray) Taft. The father, a native of New Hampshire, was for many years a merchant in Dansville, New York, where he died of cancer of the stomach nearly thirty years ago, at the age of fifty. Two of his brothers, born about 1818 and 1820, are still living; and their father, Samuel, also a native of New Hampshire and one of the first manufacturers of combs in that State, lived to the age of seventy. His father, Elijah, for many years a resident of that State and probably a native thereof, also reached an advanced age. The Tafts are of the early New England immigration. The mother of H. C. Taft is still living, at the age of seventy-five.

Mr. Taft received a common-school education, supplemented by a term in an academy in Dansville, New York. He obtained a situation as clerk in the United States Express office of that city in 1863, and in 1864 a similar position in the Dansville Bank. In 1865 he came to California and engaged as a clerk with Haskell & Campbell, dry goods merchants of Petaluma. In 1868, at the age of twenty-one, he went into business there on his own account, in the same line, under the style of H. C. Taft & Co. He had two partners at different times, for short periods, being most of the time sole proprietor. In 1877 he started a branch store in this city, and in 1879 he sold out in Petaluma. Since that date he has given undivided attention to his business in Oakland. In 1880 Mr. Albert A. Pennoyer became a partner, under the style of Taft & Pennoyer, which continues unchanged to the present time. The firm is confessedly in the front rank in the dry-goods line, with all the usual accessaries of that trade. Their store is in every sense metropolitan, having a frontage of seventy feet and a depth of 125 feet on the main floor, on Broadway near Fourteenth, in the very center of trade. Up-stairs they have 70 x 140 feet besides the large cellar rooms for storage purposes. They are among the first in this city to introduce the modern convenience of a passenger elevator, and in all the appointments of a first-class dry-goods house, Taft & Pennoyer are fully abreast of the times, being determined to afferd no pretext to the ladies of this city for carrying their trade to the rival city across the bay. Mr. Taft visits the Eastern markets twice a year to buy goods, and in 1886 went to Europe to establish connections for direct importation from Paris.

H. C. Taft was married in St. Peter's Church, Dansville, New York, in 1877, to

Miss Lizzie Maxwell, born in that city, August 27, 1854, a daughter of Olney Bryant and Elizabeth (Foote) Maxwell. The father was a man of prominence, wealth and influence in Dansville and reckoned among relatives two men of more than national reputation, William Cullen Bryant and Theodore Pomeroy, United States Senator from New York. Mr. Maxwell died in middle life, aged about fifty-six years. His wife, a relative of William H. Seward and H. W. Beecher, is living, at the age of sixty-six years. Grandfather Wymond Maxwell was a son of Joshua, who was of Scotch birth or descent.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft have three children: Joshua Maxwell, born March 11, 1878, Clara Maxwell, April 21, 1879, and Dorothy Elizabeth, December 18, 1890—all natives of Oakland. Mr. Taft was for eight years a Vestryman of St. John's church, Petaluma, and for some years Treasurer of St. Paul's, Oakland. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the A. O. U. W.

* * *

SWAIN BROS., proprietors of Swain's bakery, 213 Sutter street, San Francisco, are enterprising business men and have an establishment second to none of its kind in the city. This pioneer bakery was started in 1855 by Mr. R. R. Swain, father of the present proprietors, and has always maintained a leading place among the confectioners here.

R. R. Swain was born in New York city and is of Danish descent. His ancestors immigrated to this country in 1664, settled on the island of Nantucket and subsequently removed to New York. He had the misfortune to lose his father when quite young, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of baker, receiving a salary of $30 per year. After completing his apprenticeship, he established a small bakery in New York and continued it until 1852. That year he sold out, made the voyage to California, via Panama and landed safely in San Francisco. He at once started for the mines on Yuba and Feather rivers, soon, however, becoming tired of the hardships of mining. He then resumed his old business and established a provision store and miners' hotel at the camp, which he continued until 1855. Returning to San Francisco, he opened the original Swain's Bakery, and from the first met with marked success. His location was changed from time to time with the development of the city until 1875, when he settled at 213 Sutter street, and, in connection with his bakery, opened an oyster saloon, which subsequently developed into a fully equipped restaurant, now the leading one in the city.

After a long and successful career, Mr. Swain retired on March 1, 1887, and the business passed into the hands of his sons, Edward R. and Frank A. The bakery and restaurant occupy a frontage of twenty feet, a depth of 130 feet and a width of forty feet in the rear. It is conveniently arranged and divided into separate departments, the restaurant having a seating capacity for 105 persons. The baking is all done in the basement, about forty hands are employed in the several departments, and all meals are served *a la mode.* The firm does an extensive business in bread and pastries, four wagons being employed to serve customers. This popular establishment is fully equipped with all the latest impro ements, even having their own dynamo and accumulators for electric-lighting purposes.

The Swain Bros. are courteous and obliging gentlemen, and through their earnest efforts to please their patrons they are achieving signal success.

* * *

THOMAS WOLFE MORGAN, City Engineer of Oakland, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 3, 1839, the only son of Judge Thomas Nicholson Morgan and Mary De Neale (Wolfe) Morgan. The father was born in that State in 1809, a son of George J. Morgan and his wife, who was a daughter of Judge John Nicholson. The parents had come to Louisiana from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of which State they are thought to have been natives. T. N. Morgan was a gold-medal graduate of Yale College in the class of 1831, and ascended the bench as Associate Justice of the city of New Orleans at the age of twenty four, retaining that position until his early death, in his thirty-fifth year, in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1844. Judge Morgan took an active and leading part in reform work, was scrupulously strict with himself and of unbounded charity toward others. The mother, born in Winchester, Virginia, May 17, 1817, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Wolfe, a native of that city, and his wife, Mary Ann (Patten) Wolfe. Left an orphan in her ninth year, she was adopted by an aunt who was the wife of Rev. Dr. Wheat, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, a professor in the university of that State. She was married to Judge Morgan in 1837, T. W. Morgan being the only living issue of that marriage. She was again married in Lake Providence, Louisiana, in 1850, to J. B. Harmon, now an attorney of San Francisco, residing in Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon moved to Warren, Ohio, in 1852, and to California in 1854. Mrs. Harmon's mother, born April 5, 1795, married May 14, 1816, died December 25, 1825; her grandmother, Mary (Roberdeau) Patten, born in Philadelphia, May 6, 1774, removed with her parents to Alexandria, Virginia, where she was married November 14, 1783, to Thomas Patten, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 22, 1769, a son of Thomas and Anna Patten. He was a merchant in Alexandria. The elder Thomas Patten, born April 4, 1734, died January 31, 1805; Anna, his wife, born September 25, 1742, died January 5, 1800.

T. W. Morgan, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in New Orleans and in Warren, Ohio, and his finishing course under his mother's adopted father, Rev. Dr. Wheat, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, from about the age of fifteen to eighteen. He came to this coast by the Panama routte, arriving in December, 1857. Here he engaged as assistant to James Terrell, United States Deputy Surveyor, then occupied in Monterey county, remaining with him four months. He had learned something of that science in the University of North Carolina, and now continued his studies, being somewhat undecided whether to embrace architecture or engineering as a career. In 1861 he decided in favor of the latter, under Robert L. Harris, the first work being the survey of the first horse railroad in San Francisco. Remaining with Mr. Harris some four years, he was engaged in different jobs, such as the Ophir railroad in Virginia city, which was abandoned as a railroad enterprise, but the survey was utilized for a wagon road. He did the instrumental work on the Point San Jose survey, and at Black Point Fort about 1863, and was transit man on Harris' work for the Central Pacific railroad in 1864 and 1865. He next surveyed under George C. Potter, City and County Surveyor of San Francisco, acting chiefly as leveler and computer, and afterward as chief draughtsman to Assessor Wheaton for two years. In 1868, in partnership with another pupil of Robert L. Harris, he formed the firm of Morgan & Smith, civil engineers and surveyors. He had charge of the land party in the survey of the Oakland water front. In 1870 he was chief engineer of the first horse railroad in Sacramento. In 1871 he surveyed the town of Calistoga, making a map thereof, which is still recognized as standard. In 1872 he came to work as deputy to T. J. Arnold, city engineer, and made a map of the Northern Addition to Oakland. In 1873 he was put in charge of the office as chief deputy, so remaining until Mr. Arnold's death in 1878. He was then appointed City Engineer by the City Council, holding the same by their reappointment until the new charter took effect in April, 1889. He is now his own successor, under the new *regime*, by appointment by the Board of Public Works. Some few years ago he made the preliminary survey of the Cliff House steam railroad, and also laid off the grounds on Sutro Heights for the proprietor, but his work of late years has been chiefly confined to the discharge of his official duties. He is a member of the Technical Society of the Pacific coast; also of the California Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Morgan was married in Santa Cruz, December 25, 1865, to Miss Christiana Agnes Ross, born in Oxford, Ontario, October 16, 1847, a daughter of Daniel and Janet (Macneille) Ross, born, reared and married in Scotland, whence they emigrated to Canada about 1843, with five sons and one daughter. A son and two daughters were born to them in Canada, whence they came to California, in March, 1856. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living: Daniel Ross, of Santa Cruz, born in 1827; Joseph, of Monterey; Frank, of Selma; Jennie, by marriage Mrs. W. A. Sanborn, of Watsonville; and Christina A., the wife of T. W. Morgan, the subject of this sketch. Another brother of Mrs. Morgan, John Balfour Kirkwood Ross, died in Selma, Fresno county, May 9, 1890, of acute pneumonia, at the age of forty-six. The father, Daniel Ross, born May 13, 1802, died in Watsonville, February 18, 1870, and was buried in Watsonville; the mother, Janet Macneille, of the Macneilles of Ayr, Scotland, born October 3, 1805, died in Oakland, December 4, 1889, and was buried with her husband in Watsonville. The children of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Morgan are: Ross Morgan, born January 5, 1867, is a graduate of the University of California of the class of 1891, preparing for the profession of civil engineer, having taken an interest in his father's work since the age of eleven years; Miss De Neale Morgan, born May 24, 1868, a student of the School of Design in San Francisco, is a young lady of marked talent; Janet H. Morgan, born April 22, 1870, died November 29, 1877; Thomas W., Jr., born August 22, 1875; Dana Roberdeau, born February 3, 1879; James Wheat, born January 17, 1881, and Jennie Christine, born March 18, 1884, complete the list of seven children.

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ELLIS A. HAINES, a farmer residing in Oakland, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, January 2, 1829, a son of Thornton Washington and Sarah (Baer) Haines, both natives of that State. The mother died young of an acute disease to which she had no inherited tendency, leaving four children, two of whom are living, on this coast,—E. A. in Oakland, and Susan Elizabeth, the wife of James W. Hudson, a farmer of Alameda county. The grandfather, Benjamin Haines, lived to be over seventy years old, dying on the home place in Frederick county. T. W. Haines, referred to, moved from there to Ohio, where his wife died, about 1835. They lived in Franklin county, Ohio, until Ellis A. was about thirteen years old, and then, about 1842, removed to White county, Indiana. The father, born in 1796, died in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1849. One of his brothers, Benjamin, also a farmer, settled in Illinois about 1840.

Mr. Haines, our subject whose name introduces this sketch, was brought up to farm life, and arrrived at Hangtown, this State, August 12, 1850, coming overland. He followed mining about fourteen months, but did not "strike it rich." In December, 1851, he went into Sacramento county, prospecting for agricultural land, and struck good land near San Leandro, Alameda county, settled there, and bought, in 1856, nearly 600 acres, with a partner. They had meanwhile rented and cultivated land in that vicinity, raising barley and potatoes for the first two or three years, and later wheat also. They gradually drifted into cattle-raising, which has since been Mr. Haines' chief pursuit. In 1857 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Haines receiving 158 acres, and his share of the cattle. A few years later he purchased 133 acres which became the "home place," and held it until 1888. When he bought it he sold the 158 acres of the older place. In 1879 he bought two places, amounting to 1,550 acres, in that neighborhood, and he has carried on some general farming ever since, but his main industry has been the rearing of live stock.

Mr. Haines has been a Freemason ever since 1872, joining the order in Oakland. In 1865 or 1866 he had taken up his residence in this city. He is a director in the Oakland Savings Bank, since 1884; he had been previously a director of the Union Savings Bank for about twelve years.

He has been East three or four times since he came to this coast. During one of those visits, when he was in La Fayette, Indiana, he married Miss Mary Heath, the daughter of a merchant of that place. He was a native of Ohio, and lived to be about seventy-seven years old, but his wife died at the age of thirty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have three living children, born on the "home place:" Thornton Washington, John Joshua, Charles Warner. The two eldest completed their school days at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. The removal to Oakland was mainly for the education of the sons. The oldest married Miss D. Nora Heller, who was born in Haywards, a daughter of Thomas Heller. Her father is still living, aged about sixty-five years; and her mother lived to be about sixty. Mr. T. W. Haines has two daughters: Ella and Miriam. All three of the sons are residing upon their father's land,—T. W. near San Leandro, and the other two near Haywards, their chief vocation being that of rearing live stock.

* * *

C. F. WOOD, San Francisco, was born in New York in 1829, and was reared and educated in his native State. The glowing accounts of the discovery of gold in California induced him to make the voyage to this coast. In 1850 he left New York on board the ship Empire City, was detained five months on the Isthmus of Panama, and made the Pacific voyage in the steamer Sarah Sands, landing in California September 9, 1850, the day this State was admitted into the Union. Like all other new-comers to this coast at that time, he had his experience in the mines. He afterward took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar by Chief Justice Searle, in Nevada City, in 1857. A few years later, in 1861, he went to Nevada, and three years later came to San Francisco, and for more than a quarter of a century has been a resident of this city. He has been engaged in various business enterprises, and has been largely interested in mining operations.

Judge Wood is a consistent Republican. He was Sheriff of Nevada county in the early mining days, and held various other offices. He was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1890, and since then has held that office.

WILLIAM WALKER CAMRON, of the city of Oakland, real-estate dealer and land-owner, was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, August 26, 1843, a son of Thomas Porter and Zillah (Emry) Camron. This branch of the Camron family begins with Thomas, who arrived in America in 1767 or '68, with wife and at least one son, Thomas, Jr., born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1764. They located in Elbert county, Georgia, where Thomas, Sr., was for many years engaged in teaming and freighting, and at length became the owner of a large farm. Thomas Camron, Jr., was married there, about 1789, to Nancy Miller, also born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1772. They had five sons and six daughters. The sons were John Miller, Thomas, William, James and a second William. Of these, James, born in 1804, is still living, in Bernadotte, Fulton county, Illinois. The father died July 15, 1844, and the mother November 11, 1852. The oldest son, John Miller, born August 12, 1791, moved with his parents to Kentucky in 1804, locating about ten miles south of Red Banks, and resided there some seven years.

John M. Camron, the first to omit the "*e*" in the name Cameron, in 1811 married Mary Orendorff, previously of South Carolina and probably of Russian birth or parentage. After his marriage Mr. Camron settled in what is now Henderson county, Kentucky, where two children, Betsey and Thomas Porter, were born. In 1814 or '15 he moved to White county, Illinois, made a clearing, built a house and planted an orchard. In 1817 he moved to Looking-glass Prairie in St. Clair county, same State, some twelve miles east of Belleville, bought a tract of land and began improving it, but in two years he sold out and moved across the Sangamon river, locating about seven miles north of Springfield. About two miles south of his farm he established, in partnership with a relative by marriage, what was known as Orendorff's ferry. In 1822 he sold out his interests in that section and moved to Rock creek, about twenty miles northwest of Springfield; but in 1825 he again sold out and located at Clary's grove and sixteen miles below the Orendorff ferry. Near his mills he surveyed and laid out the village of New Salem and settled there, in 1827; and while residing there he was formally licensed to preach by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, April 20, 1829; and there, too, Abraham Lincoln was for a time a member of his family, the future President being then, as he says in his autobiography, "a sort of clerk in a store" in New Salem. At his store liquor was sold, of course, as was uniformly the custom in the country stores of that day; and when, in the famous campaign of 1858, Mr. Douglas accused Lincoln of having but a short time before "practiced behind the bar," Mr. Lincoln retorted, "Yes, I did, while my friend Douglas practiced *before* the bar!"

Again selling out his interests in farm, mills and village, Rev. John M. Camron moved in 1831 or '32 into Fulton county, locating on Spoon river, near Bernadotte. There he built a house and gristmill, besides making the usual improvements on his farm. His brothers, James and William, were also settled at Bernadotte; and the fourth born, Thomas, about fifteen miles further north. In 1835 J. M. moved to Rives' Prairie, eight miles northwest of Canton, and two or three years later he once more "pulled up stakes" and moved into Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1837, settling near Fairfield. In 1841 he moved to a farm in the vicinity of what is now Oskaloosa, of which he became one of the founders in 1844. About 1847 he exchanged this farm for merchandise, and in the mercantile trade he went into partnership with his son in Oskaloosa. He soon bought another farm three miles from Oskaloosa, which he held about long enough to build a house, and built a house and store in Oskaloosa, where he again took up his residence.

In May, 1849, with his son and both families, he set out for California, arriving at Fremont, Sacramento county, November 6, whence they soon proceeded to Sacramento city and remained about three months. Father and son went to mining at Long Bar, Yuba county, and they gathered up several thousand dollars. In the autumn of 1850 they moved to Martinez, built a brick house and entered mercantile business, and also raised live stock on their farm in Danville, that county. In 1851 they moved to Petaluma, and in 1852 to Green valley, settling on a farm near Sebastopol. In 1852 they dissolved partnership.

In 1854, Rev. Camron returned to Petaluma, where he built the first house that was finished with plaster in that town, but about 1856 he went back to his farm in Green valley, built a new house and remained several years. After a union of sixty-one years his wife died, March 25, 1872, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Camron then resided at different places until February 3, 1878, when he died, at the age of eighty-six years, six months and nine days. He was a man of remarkable energy and zeal. He had ten daughters, as follows: Betsy, now Mrs. Baxter Berry; Nancy, the wife of S. M. Martin; Martha, the wife of Rev. B. N. Bonham; Vina, first Mrs. Proise and by second marriage Mrs. Henry Lyster; Jane, Mrs. Charles Purvine; Serena, wife of Rev. Baxter B. Bonham; Selena, wife of Rev. Andy McNamer; Eliza Arminda, Mrs. Hiram Fogg, and by third marriage Mrs. Hugh Mundell; Caroline, the wife of Judge Thomas A. Brown; Margaret, Mrs. Jesse Thompson. Eight of the foregoing are still living, the eldest, Betsy, being aged about seventy-eight; Nancy and Selena are deceased.

The only son, Thomas Porter Camron, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, February 24, 1814, and in his youth learned the millwright and similar trades, in connection with his father's mills, and also aided in the oversight of his farms. He was married in 1837, to Zillah Emry, who was born in 1816, a daughter of David Emry. Soon after his marriage he moved with his father into Iowa, spent some years in farming and then engaged in mercantile business, in partnership with Jasper Smith, in Oskaloosa, and so continued in business from 1844, the year of the founding of the town to 1847. Mrs. T. P. Camron died in 1846, leaving four sons: John Henry, born in 1837, and died in Martinez, California, in 1850; David Emry, born September 5, 1839, now a farmer at Alila, Tulare county, California; has three daughters and one son, Russell; Alvah Orendorff, born March 6, 1841, also a farmer at Alila, and has six daughters and one son; and W. W. Camron, our subject.

T. P. Camron was again married in 1847, to Cynthia Hiler, a native of Ohio, by whom he had two children, now living: Oliver Porter, born in California, August 15, 1852; and

Mary Emily, born also in this State, April 6, 1854, both now residing in San Francisco. Oliver P. has one daughter, Pearl Camron.

About 1847 Mr. T. P. Camron became associated with his father in the store in Oskaloosa, and in 1849 came with him to this coast. After a change or two he settled on a farm at Danville, Contra Costa county, and built a house. Here he had a critical encounter with some robbers who had stolen his horses. Being very brave he pursued them, but his pistol proving ineffectual they seized and bound him. Leaving him for a time with the purpose of returning and killing him, as was afterward confessed by one of the gang, he succeeded in escaping death at their hands, only to meet it a few years later in an equally tragic form. At the "Three Brothers" in the entrance to San Pablo bay, on board the steamer Secretary, he was killed by the explosion of her boilers, April 14, 1854. Being among the first to notice the impending danger, he had succeeded in inducing the women and children to take their places in the after part of the boat; and, hastening forward to labor with the captain and engineer to reduce the steam pressure, the boiler burst and he was killed, while the women and children through his forethought were all saved.

Mr. W. W. Camron, whose name heads this biography, reached California in the seventh year of his age, where he has since resided, and has experienced all the hardships of a frontier life, his first notable experience here being the discomfort of the family in going through the great floods in Sacramento in 1849–50.

Becoming a full orphan at the age of eleven years, he was placed in the care of his uncle by marriage, Judge Thomas A. Brown, who did a good part by him. By industry and careful economy he has acquired a fair education. Since leaving school, he devoted his time to stock-raising, mining, farming and at present is engaged in real-estate business and fruit culture.

Having accumulated a little money, early in 1869 he entered the Sheriff's office at Martinez, as deputy of Warren Brown, the brother of Judge Brown, already referred to. He was married in Martinez, September 5, 1871, to Miss Alice Frances Marsh, born March 16, 1851, at the old homestead near Brentwood, a daughter of Dr. John and Abby S. (Tuck) Marsh. Dr. Marsh had left the United States in 1835, traveled through what is now New Mexico and other portions of Mexico and arrived in this section in 1836. In 1837 he purchased Los Meganos rancho, about 10 x 12 miles in extent, since popularly known as the Marsh grant.

After his marriage Mr. Camron resided in Martinez for two years, where his daughter, Amy Gertrude was born, June 13, 1872. He was one of the five who organized the first bank in Contra Costa county, at Martinez, being owner of one-fifth interest in that institution. He also erected a good residence there, but concluded to settle in Oakland in 1874, where their second daughter, Grace, was born October 9, 1875, deceased October 13, 1877. Here he continued the business of buing and selling realty, one of his firsty purchases being the north half of the block bounded on Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and Broadway and Washington street.

Towards the close of 1875 he interested himself in re-organizing the Oakland Bank of Savings, now one of the strongest financial institutions in the State, and he was chosen vice-president of the bank, which position he held four years, resigning May 10, 1880, after his election to the Assembly, to protect the bank from all appearance of being interested in politics.

In 1877 he entered the Camron block on Fourteenth street, where is now the postoffice, In the same year Mr. and Mrs. Cameron visited Europe, with their only child, Amy Gertrude. Returning after an absence of five months Mr. Camron resumed his customary vocation of dealing in real estate.

He was appointed a member of the City Council September 3, 1877, to fill a vacancy. In 1880 he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of about a thousand, and while in the Legislature he was chiefly occupied in resisting the "mining lobby" and preventing the passage of obnoxious debris and water bills. At the next State convention of the Republican party, with thirteen candidates in his district, he was nominated by acclamation, as a tribute to "his conscientious and able services in behalf of the people." In 1882 he entered the contest for State Senator, and was supported by 120 of the 153 delegates, but being requested to withdraw in the alleged interest of party harmony he retired from the field, thus losing the vantage ground gained in the Assembly and his well-earned prestige in State politics. He has since devoted his energies to his private affairs. In the "citizens'" movement of 1889 he was induced to accept the nomination for Councilman at large, which position he filled with the marked acceptance of the people.

* * *

JOHN BRIGHAM RICHARDSON, an attorney of Oakland, was born in Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, January 17, 1853, the youngest son of Rev. J. B. and Susan Amelia (Bronson) Richardson. The father, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, lived to the age of eighty-one, dying in Geneva, New York. The mother died about 1856, at the age of forty-seven, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, E. B., a nurseryman of Geneva, is now about fifty. Grandfather Nathaniel Richardson, a native of Connecticut, by occupation a farmer, represented his district in the Legislature, and lived to the age of ninety-five. His wife, Comfort (Platt) Richardson, also a native of Connecticut, reached the age of eighty. Another of their sons was a minister of the Episcopal Church, Nathaniel Smith Richardson, D. D., born in Middlebury, Connecticut, January 8, 1810. He was a writer of some note and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, August 7, 1883. Great-grandfather Richardson, also named Nathaniel, a native of Massachusetts, moved to Connecticut, where he followed the occupation of farming. Grandparents Philo and Chloe (Bronson) Bronson, after their marriage settled in Ontario county, New York, being among the pioneer farmers of that region, and both lived to an advanced age.

J. B. Richardson, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of Geneva in his youth, and at the age of seventeen years entered Hamilton College, and after a four years' course was graduated at that institution in 1874. He then entered the law office of Judge Folger, afterward Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur, but then practicing law in Geneva, New York. After the elevation of Judge Folger to the bench of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Richardson continued in the office until he was admitted on examination to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York in 1876. In 1877 he came to Santa Barbara, California, where an aunt, Mrs. L. M. Bronson, resided, and there practiced his profession one year. In 1878 he came to Oakland, and for the first year was chiefly occupied in preparing two young men for the university. In 1879 he entered the law office of Judge S. G. Nye, and was admitted to partnership by him in May, 1880, under the style of Nye & Richardson, which has continued to the present time, except that the Judge withdrew from active practice from October, 1888, to February, 1890.

Mr. Richardson was married in Sacramento, to Miss Anna Bruce, born in Syracuse, New York, May 3, 1853, of Scotch parentage, an adopted daughter of Patrick Lynch, a salt miner of that city, and therefore better known as Miss Anna Lynch. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have two children, Frances N., born August 12, 1883, and Girard N., born April 22, 1886

Mr. Richardson is a member of the Alameda County Bar Association; is recognized as a trustworthy, careful and well-informed lawyer, more especially in the probate department of jurisprudence, of which the law firm of Nye & Richardson have made a specialty.

* * *

AMERICUS V. LANCASTER, one of Alameda's progressive and enterprising citizens, is a native of Belfast, Maine, born September 5, 1835; was reared and educated in Penobscot county, same State; and when a young man he learned the cooper's trade. His parents were Joseph and Elsie (Potter) Lancaster, both natives of Maine. The father died in 1846, and the mother resides with our subject, now in her seventy-sixth year, hale and hearty. She had six children, of whom our subject is the eldest. He came to California in 1854, by way of Panama. The first eighteen years of his residence in the Golden State were devoted to mining, and he has been more or less connected with that interest ever since. He has also been more or less engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years, but of late more actively in quartz-mining. He and a partner, W. T. Smith, of Elko, Nevada, are the owners of the Young America South mine, located in the same district, Tuscarora, where he built the first house erected in that flourishing camp. He also deals heavily in real estate in Alameda county. He has been prominent in many of the public and private enterprises of the city of Alameda, among which may be mentioned the erection of the Masonic Hall, one of the finest of Alameda's edifices, built at a cost of $60,000; it is now owned by a joint stock corporation, but will eventually pass into the possession of the fraternity. Mr. Lancaster is one of the directors, and a brother of the F. & A. M., Oak Grove Lodge, No. 215; also of Chapter 70, of Alameda, and of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T.

Mr. Lancaster has been twice married, the first time in 1858, by which union there are four children, namely: Ernest M., Charles A., Schuyler C. and Cora E. The second union was consummated in the State of Maine, in 1871, with Miss Adeline Geary, a native of that State, and by this marriage there are three children, viz.: Chester J., Lillian C. and Edna May.

* * *

CHRIS JORGENSEN, one of the promising young artists of San Francisco, is a native of Norway and was born in the city of Christiania, in 1859.

Young Jorgensen came with his mother and family to the United States during his early childhood, arriving here in 1869, and in this city he was reared and attended school. When a small boy he displayed a taste for drawing, and entered the art school the first day it was opened, taking his first lesson under Virgil Williams, who was kind to him and took much interest in his progress. Mr.

Jorgensen says he owes everything to his faithful instructor, who was in many ways a father to him. After pursuing his studies several years, he taught a class in the art school and for two years was assistant director. He devotes much time and attention to work in water-color portraits, marine and landscape scenes, and his work has attracted much attention in the art exhibitions and elicited favorable criticism. Mr. Jorgensen now has a large class of pupils and his studio is always busy and attractive.

* * *

EDWARD EDEN, Coroner and Public Administrator of San Rafael, is a native of Holland, born at Rotterdam, June 5, 1837. Mr. Eden is the youngest in a family of seven children born to John and Johanna (Doodhagen) Eden, the father a native of Hanover and the mother of Holland. They emigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania in 1849. In 1852 Mr. Edward Eden came to California by water, and for a time remained in the metropolis of the West. In 1854 he located in Marin county. In 1875 he established the undertakers' business, which he still conducts. In 1876 he was elected County Administrator and Coroner, and has continued in office since. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party and has been actively connected with political matters. He affiliates with the A. O. U. W., the order of Druids, Chosen Friends and Labor Union, all of San Rafael. Mr. Eden is a man of many sterling qualities and one who has the respect and confidence of the citizens of the community in which he resides.

He is a man of family, having espoused in marriage Miss Mary E. Gannon, a native of Ireland, at San Rafael, in 1868. They have had ten children, five of whom are deceased. The living are Stephen, Mary E., William, Gertrude and Edward.

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HON. GEORGE W. SIMPTON, of Sausalito, is a native of the Lone Star State, born at Galveston, November 2, 1846. His parents were George and Mary (Hughes) Simpton, natives of England and who emigrated to Texas in 1836. The family came to California in 1849, when our subject was three years of age. The father was a prominent member of the Society of California Pioneers until his death. The family were of a long-lived and prolific race. The father died in 1887, and the mother in 1853.

Young George, the sixth of their seven children, was reared and educated in Marin county, concluding with a course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. After a few years of seafaring life, during which he was for a time on the Mexican coast as Spanish interpreter, he returned to San Francisco, and was for many years connected with the street railroads. Going again to Marin county, in 1882, he was a special deputy Sheriff until 1885; then owned and kept a boat-house at Tiburon, in which latter he is still engaged at Sausalito.

While a resident of Tiburon he was elected a Justice of the Peace of Sausalito township, and is now filling the same office at Sausalito for the third term, and is also Notary Public. Politically he is a Republican, and is quite active in public affairs. Socially he has affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Fidelity Lodge, No. 222, of San Francisco, and is at present a member of the A. O. F., Court Star, of California, No. 7814, of Sausalito.

In San Francisco, May 12, 1873, he married Miss Matilda Trummel, a native of San

Francisco. Her father was a pioneer of 1850, a carpenter by trade, and prominently identified with the early mining interests of northern California. He has one son, Frank G. by name.

* * *

RHODES BORDEN, attorney at law, Oakland, is the eldest son of Dr. Joseph Borden and Juliet Elizabeth (Rhodes) Borden. He is a native of Alabama, and comes of Revolutionary stock on both sides. His father, Dr. Joseph Borden, was born in Carteret county, North Carolina, in 1806, and moved to Alabama in 1832. Said Joseph Borden was the son of Joseph Borden, Sr., and Esther (Wallace) Borden; and Joseph Borden, Sr., was the son of William Borden, who represented Carteret county in the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax in 1776, and formed the first constitution of the State of North Carolina. Ben. Borden, a historic personage of Virginia, to whom the Continental Congress gave authority to issue bills of credit, was a kinsman of said William Borden. The above political fact was the origin of the expression, "as good as Ben. Borden's bill."

Both William and Joseph, Sr., were large land and ship owners. They owned Bogues' Banks (a corruption of Borden's Banks), where Fort Macon now stands, on the eastern coast of North Carolina; and they suffered large losses both by British and French spoliation. The name Borden was originally "Bourdon" in Normandy, whence the family came; but became changed when transplanted to English soil. Simon Bourdon went to England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and obtained lands in Kent—his coat of arms being a lion rampant, holding a mace.

The family remained in England until the civil wars of the Stuarts, when three brothers emigrated to the American colonies, settling first in Rhode Island. One of the name (John) was a companion of Roger Williams in his retreat among the Indians, and was by them called "honest John." One branch of the family went South and settled in Virginia and North Carolina; the other remained in New Jersey and that vicinity. Our subject's father (Joseph) graduated as a physician in New York State, at the State Medical Institute at Herkimer, and afterwards in the Medical College of Pennsylvania. He practiced his profession in Alabama, where the best years of his life were spent, and died at nearly seventy years of age, in Fresno county, California. His brothers were: William Hull, a graduate of West Point; Benjamin, Thomas, David and Isaac Pennington, planters in North Carolina, and afterwards in Alabama; and James Wallace, a judge on the Federal bench in Indiana for many years. His only sister was Mary Wallace, the wife of Israel Sheldon, of New York, a retired capitalist and millionaire. All the brothers lived to old age except Thomas, who died in middle life.

The mother of our subject, Juliet Elizabeth (Rhodes) Borden, who is still living, is a daughter of James Rhodes, of Wayne county, North Carolina, in which county she was born. In 1848 she was married, in Sumter county, Alabama, to Dr. Joseph Borden, the father of our subject. Her father, James Rhodes, was a man of prominence and wealth, both in North Carolina and in Alabama, to which State he subsequently removed, and where he died in 1886, at the age of seventy-nine.

Her grandfather, General James Rhodes, was also a citizen of North Carolina; he represented his district (Wayne) in the State Senate for many years; was a General of the

State troops, and was ordered into the field when war was declared against France in 1797, and Washington was made Commander-in-Chief. He was the kinsman of W. R. King, and the friend and contemporary of Judge William Gaston. He married Anna Blackledge Bass (the only child of Dr. Andrew Bass, a prominent patriot of the Revolution), and died about 1810, when not yet forty years of age.

The father of General James Rhodes served in the Revolution as a Lieutenant-Colonel of the State troops; was on the State Committee of Safety from the Wilmington district, and represented his county in the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax in 1776, and formed the first constitution of North Carolina. Dr. Andrew Bass, above mentioned, was also a delegate to this Congress, which marked one of the most important epochs in the history of the State.

The children of the marriage between Dr. Joseph Borden and Juliet Elizabeth (Rhodes) Borden are four sons and one daughter, to wit: Rhodes Borden, our subject; Nathan Lane Borden, a farmer in Fresno county, California, having one son (Rhodes); Sheldon Borden, an attorney at law in Los Angeles, California, having two sons (Cecil Alexander and Harry Innes); Ivey Lewis Borden, superintendent of Alameda Water Works; and Anna Helen Borden.

The immediate family of our subject came to California in 1868, settling in Fresno county in the Alabama settlement, near Borden. The colony consisted of about twenty families, and it acquired a large area of the richest and levelest land in the great valley of the San Joaquin.

Rhodes Borden's early education was received at Greene Springs school, in Greene county, Alabama, a special school of high reputation. Subsequently he pursued a collegiate course at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky, until 1869, when he came to California and conducted the farm in Fresno county until 1881. Next he came to San Francisco and pursued the study of law in the Hastings College of Law, and in the office of Garber, Thornton & Bishop, for three years; and received his diploma in the law department of the University of California in 1884. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Oakland and San Francisco.

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GEORGE STURTEVANT, Postmaster at Alameda, is one of the rising young men of Alameda county. He is the son of George and Jane E. (Webster) Sturtevant, both of whom were natives of New York State. George Sturtevant, Sr., now deceased, was a California pioneer in 1850, while our subject is a "native son," born in the city of San Francisco, January 20, 1866. Although a young man he is already identified to a remarkable extent with the progress and enterprise of Alameda. Having been thrown upon his own resources early in life by the demise of his father, his intended collegiate course was abandoned, thus probably changing the entire course of his life. When about twenty years of age he accepted a clerkship in the Alameda postoffice, in which position he remained until April 11, 1889. when he was appointed Postmaster. His method of handling the business of the office, we are told, is highly satisfactory to the public of that city.

Politically, he is a stanch Republican; and socially he affiliates with the I. O. O. F., Encinal Lodge, No. 164: of Halcyon Parlor, No. 146, N. S. G. W.; also of Oak Grove Lodge, No. 215, F. & A. M. He takes an active ieterest in school matters, and readily encourages all enterprises, both public and private, which tend to advance the welfare of the city and county.

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ROBERT OLIVER BALDWIN, M. D., of Oakland, was born in San Ramon valley, Contra Costa county, California, April 20, 1864, a son of Robert O. and Mary (Cox) Baldwin, both now living. The father, born in Ohio, March 30, 1828, and there brought up on his father's farm until he left for California, March 18, 1850, with one brother, since deceased, and six other companions, came by way of Salt Lake and the sink of the Humboldt, arriving at Hangtown July 28. After some experience in mining and prospecting in that region he abandoned that pursuit and engaged in farming in the fall of 1852, in Contra Costa county, at what has ever since been his home, near Danville. With a partner he first bought 320 acres, which they divided in 1855, and his 160 acres has since increased to 1,000 acres, devoted mainly to general farming and stock-raising, with some attention to fruit-growing in later years. He has been a School Trustee for many years, and Master of the local grange, and is also a Deacon and active member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in San Ramon Valley, March 25, 1858, to Mary Cox, born in Indiana, January 9, 1838, a daughter of Mr. Elmer H. Cox; her father died in 1882, aged seventy-four, but her mother is still living, now aged seventy-eight. Of their five daughters and two sons, three daughters and one son are living. The Doctor's grandparents, Baldwin, were also long lived, the grandmother reaching the age of eighty-five; and of their five sons and four daughters two sons and three daughters are living.

Dr. Baldwin has two sisters and three brothers: Mary M., born May 1, 1859, and now the wife of Dr. W. E. Hook, of Oakland; Elmer H., born September 6, 1861, now a farmer in Stanislaus county; Jennie C., born April 30, 1866, now Mrs. Geo. L. Everett, of Oakland; Perry A., born August 14, 1869, a farmer and part owner with Elmer H. and Dr. R. O. Baldwin in the ranch in Stanislaus county; John S., born December 20, 1873.

R. O. Baldwin, our present subject, was educated in the public school at Danville to the age of seventeen, helping some on the farm between terms, and for about one year after quitting school. At eighteen he entered the medical department of the University of California, and at the end of three years received the degree of M. D., in 1885. He was then appointed by the Board of Health of San Francisco, on the recommendation of the faculty, as house surgeon of the City and County Hospital, receiving the usual certificate at the close of his connection with that institution in 1886. In February, 1887, he commenced the general practice of his profession in the city of Oakland. He is a member of the State and County Medical societies, of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W., and of P. O. S. of A.

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H. B. M. MILLER, a San Francisco attorney, was born in Norwichville, Canada, January 31, 1860, a son of Dr. Joseph A. Miller, a native of Canada. His mother's name before marriage was Ella J. McClellan, and her father, Rev. William McClellan, a native of Canada, was a cousin of the great military general, George B. McClellan.

At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch came to San Leandro, California, with his parents, where he attended school for about a year, when he left his home and started in life for himself at San Francisco by becoming a messenger boy, meanwhile devoting all his leisure hours to study. At the age of eighteen he passed the teachers' examination and engaged in teaching for several years; studied short-hand and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, where he remained about five years; and during this time he read law, studying nights, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Since then he has devoted his attention exclusively to his chosen profession. Having a large acquaintance, his prospect for building up an extensive practice is good.

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JOSEPH H. SOPER, M. D., whose office is in the Phelan building, Market street, San Francisco, was born in Gerard, Pennsylvania, in 1844, the son of Alonzo and Sarah (Dyke) Soper, both natives of Connecticut, whose ancestors came to the United States a short time prior to the Revolutionary war, in which his grandfathers on both the father's and mother's sides served. On his mother's side his grandfather served in the war of 1812. His father was a farmer, and later owned a blast furnace in Pennsylvania for many years before his death. He died when the Doctor was but four years of age; the mother still lives in Ohio.

Our subject received his early education in Erie, Pennsylvania, and at the age of sixteen years, in 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Western Engineers, a command raised in St. Louis, and served under Fremont in the campaign against Price in southwestern Missouri. In 1862 the regiment was under the command of General Pope, and engaged in cutting the canal around Island No. 10, which resulted in its capture. Their first fight was at New Madrid, just before the surrender of Island No. 10. Later they were under General Halleck in the campaign at Corinth, Mississippi. Dr. Soper was in the second fight also at Corinth, then under Grant in the early stage of the Vicksburg campaign, when part of his company was captured at Holly Springs, Mississippi. While out on a foraging expedition from Moscow, Tennessee, the Doctor being the Acting Commissary Sergeant, with one other of the command was captured and later paroled, and returned to St. Louis until exchanged. He then rejoined his regiment and was under Sherman in the campaign from Lookout Mountain to Atlanta, and then on the march to the sea. After the close of the war he took part in the grand parade at Washington, and was finally mustered out at St. Louis, Kentucky, and with his regiment was veteranized in 1864.

Dr. Soper then entered the Central Ohio Seminary at South Toledo, Ohio, where he remained three years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1861, at the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and later graduated in Chicago in 1869. He then entered into practice in Chicago, remaining four years; then removed to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, where he practiced nine years; next he returned to Chicago, and took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1883; then returned to Sturgeon Bay, remaining until 1886, and then came to California, where he has since been actively engaged in practice in San Francisco. He is a member of the State Medical Society of

California and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco.

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GEORGE E. DE GOLIA, attorney at law, 957 Broadway, Oakland, was born at Placerville, El Dorado county, California, in 1857. His father was a "forty-niner" from Lake Champlain, New York, a descendant of a family tracing their ancestry back to the twelfth century, and to Piedmont, Italy. His mother, a descendant of the Baldwins, dating their ancestry back to the early English settlers of this country, came "across the plains" to California in 1855, from Ohio. At the age of fourteen years Mr. De Golia was appointed a page in the California Legislature, and saved from the earnings of that position enough to enable him to attend college. At sixteen he entered California Univerity and graduated in 1877, No. 5 in a class of twenty-six, and No. 1 in a specialty, that of civil engineering. For the next year he was engaged in journalism, becoming city editor of the Oakland *Daily Transcript*. While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of Hon. Henry Vrooman, who took the office of District Attorney in March, 1878, and Mr. De Golia was his office man from the start, and more or less identified with his work until the death of the latter, in April, 1889. He was admitted to practice law in 1879. At the legislative session of 1880–'81 he was Secretary of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He maintained a law office in Oakland until January, 1883, when he was appointed Deputy District Attorney, which position he held six years. In 1889 he stepped into Mr. Vrooman's law practice, succeeding to a large library, and ever since then he has been engaged exclusively in his profession, and with marked success. He has been prominent in politics, being one of the leaders of the "stalwart" element of the Republican party in the county. He holds a captain's commission in the University Battalion, a branch of the United States service. Is a charter member of the Athenian Club, also a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine, Scottish-Rite Masonry, orders of Odd Fellows, N. S. G. W. and of the Oakland Lodge of Elks, which he organized and of which he is the Exalted Ruler. At college and since his connection with it he has been an "all-round" athlete, engaging in base ball, rowing, running, swimming, etc., being a member of the respective clubs. He is a gentleman of strict integrity and of good standing in the community as well as at the bar, and is a popular man every way.

He was married, in 1883, to Miss Rabe, whose father, Dr. L. Rabe, was a cousin of the famous musical composer, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Mr. and Mrs. De Golia have two children and occupy a nice home in the fifth ward, an aristocratic quarter of the city.

* * *

OSCAR O. BURGESS, M. D., whose office is at No. 329 Geary street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1867, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1857. He was born in Evans, Erie county, New York, in 1831, and is of English descent, he being of the eighth generation from the original members of the family who settled in New England in 1624. His father, Otis Burgess, was a native of Saratoga county, New York, and during the last thirty years of his life was a lumber dealer of Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Oscar O. received his early education in the public schools of his native State, and later pursued his studies privately while engaged in self-support. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he graduated in 1857. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in New York city, where he remained ten years, or until he came to California in 1867. In that year he commenced practice in San Francisco, where he has since been continuously engaged. Dr. Burgess has been connected in various capacities with the California Women's Hospital, which was established in 1873, and is now a member of Consulting Staff of that hospital, the Children's Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital. He is also a member of the California State Medical Society, of the San Francisco County Medical Society, and of the Obstetrical Society. He is now (1891), President of the State Medical Society, and has been President of the two others.

Dr. Burgess is eminently a self-made man, having been thrown upon his own resources at the age of sixteen years. He pursued his studies in New York by money earned in various directions, and also acquired the French language. He had always kept the medical profession in view, and when he had accumulated sufficient means to complete his studies he embarked in that profession, in which he has built up a fine reputation. He has been especially successful in the removal of ovarian tumors, and for several years past has made almost a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of women. Dr. Burgess has twice made extensive trips to Europe, both for pleasure and in the interest of the medical profession. In his first visit he made a special study of antiseptic surgery, which was then being introduced, and which has since added so much to the safety of the more serious surgical operations. On his return he performed the first antiseptic ovariotomy ever done on the Pacific coast. In his last visit, which occupied sixteenth months, he visited the hospitals and clinics of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, etc., paying special attention in Paris to Dr. Apostoli's method of treating fibroid tumors of the womb by electricity.

* * *

JUDGE STEPHEN G. NYE, of Oakland, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, January 10, 1834, a son of John and Harriet (Smith) Nye. The mother, a native of Dutchess county, New York, and with her parents among the early settlers of Chautauqua county, lived to the age of fifty-nine, dying in 1870. Her mother, Anna (Ellis) Smith, died in Fredonia, New York, aged eighty-seven. John Nye, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1804, settled about 1830 on the Holland Land Company's purchase in Western New York, then an almost unbroken wilderness, and there married. He came to be much respected in the community, and despite the trials and privations incident to pioneer life lived to the age of nearly seventy-two, dying in San Leandro, California, in 1875. The children of John and Harriet Nye were two sons, the subject of this sketch and his brother George, who enlisted in the Ninth New York Cavalry and died of pneumonia in camp in Virginia, in 1862. Uncle Frank Nye, born in 1802, a farmer in Barre, Massachusetts, is still living. Samuel D., born in 1835, a son of Uncle Lyman Nye, deceased, was for many years manager of the Worcester Steel Works, and is Sheriff of Worcester county, Massachusetts. He is the father of three sons. Benjamin Nye, the ancestor of this family, if not all the American Nyes, is on record as a resident of Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1639. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Major Benjamin Nye, with six brothers, took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife reached the age of ninety-six. Grandfather Nye, also named Benjamin, was a farmer in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

Stephen G. Nye, the subject of this sketch, made good use of such opportunity for education as the district schools afforded and became a teacher in his seventeenth year. With his earnings he prepared for college, principally at Alfred Seminary, Allegany county, New York, and afterward entered Alleghany College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, at which he was graduated in 1858. For the ensuing year and a half he was principal of the Westfield Academy and then entered the law office of Hon. Thomas P. Grosvenor, in Dunkirk, New York, where he studied law until November, 1861, when he came to California. Here again he taught school for three months in Centerville, this county, and in the spring of 1862 became a law clerk in San Francisco. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in April, 1862, and in 1863 settled in this county. Here he was elected District Attorney in the fall of 1863, and served one term of two years. He then practiced two years, and in April, 1867, was appointed County Judge of this county by Governor Low, and held the office by election and re-election until 1878. He resigned before the close of his last term, his resignation taking effect September 1, 1878, and resumed practice. In 1879 he was elected State Senator, serving three years, while the Legislature was in session, and practiced law during its intermissions and afterward without intermission until October, 1888. Meanwhile, in May, 1880, he formed a partnership with J. B. Richardson, under the style of Nye & Richardson. In October, 1888, he retired from active practice to his ranch, remaining until February, 1890, when he resumed practice and partnership with Mr. Richardson. Besides their general practice in all the courts, Judge Nye's long tenure of the office of County Judge has given him a marked prestige in the conduct of probate cases, which constitute a valuable specialty.

Stephen G. Nye was married in San Francisco in January, 1863, to Miss Emma M. Hall, born in Westfield, New York, a daughter of Deacon Asa Pauline (Mack) Hall, who were early settlers of Chautauqua county, New York. The mother reached the age of fifty-nine and the father seventy-five. Mr. Nye purchased a block of land in San Leandro in 1865, and erected a residence which he occupied with his family for twenty-four years. His present residence is at Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have two children, Myrtle and Harriet. Mr. Nye has made four trips to the East, being accompanied by his family on the last one, in 1885.

* * *

LEOPOLD NEUMANN, D.D.S., whoso office is at No. 24 Montgomery street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1876, and engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1878. He was born in New Breslau, Germany, in 1857, the son of William Neumann, who was for many years engaged in business pursuits in that city, where the family have lived for many generations. Our subject received his early education in the gymnasium of Thorn, where he also commenced the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. Malakoff, of Bromberg, Germany, with whom he remained four years. He then came to the United States, settling at once in San Francisco, where he studied with Dr. Bush, of that city. In 1877 he went East, entering the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, where he graduated in 1878. Returning to San Francisco the Doctor engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. From 1878 to 1887 he was in partnership with Dr. Bush. Dr. Neumann is a member of the State Dental Association of California; also of the San Francisco Dental Association and American Dental Association.

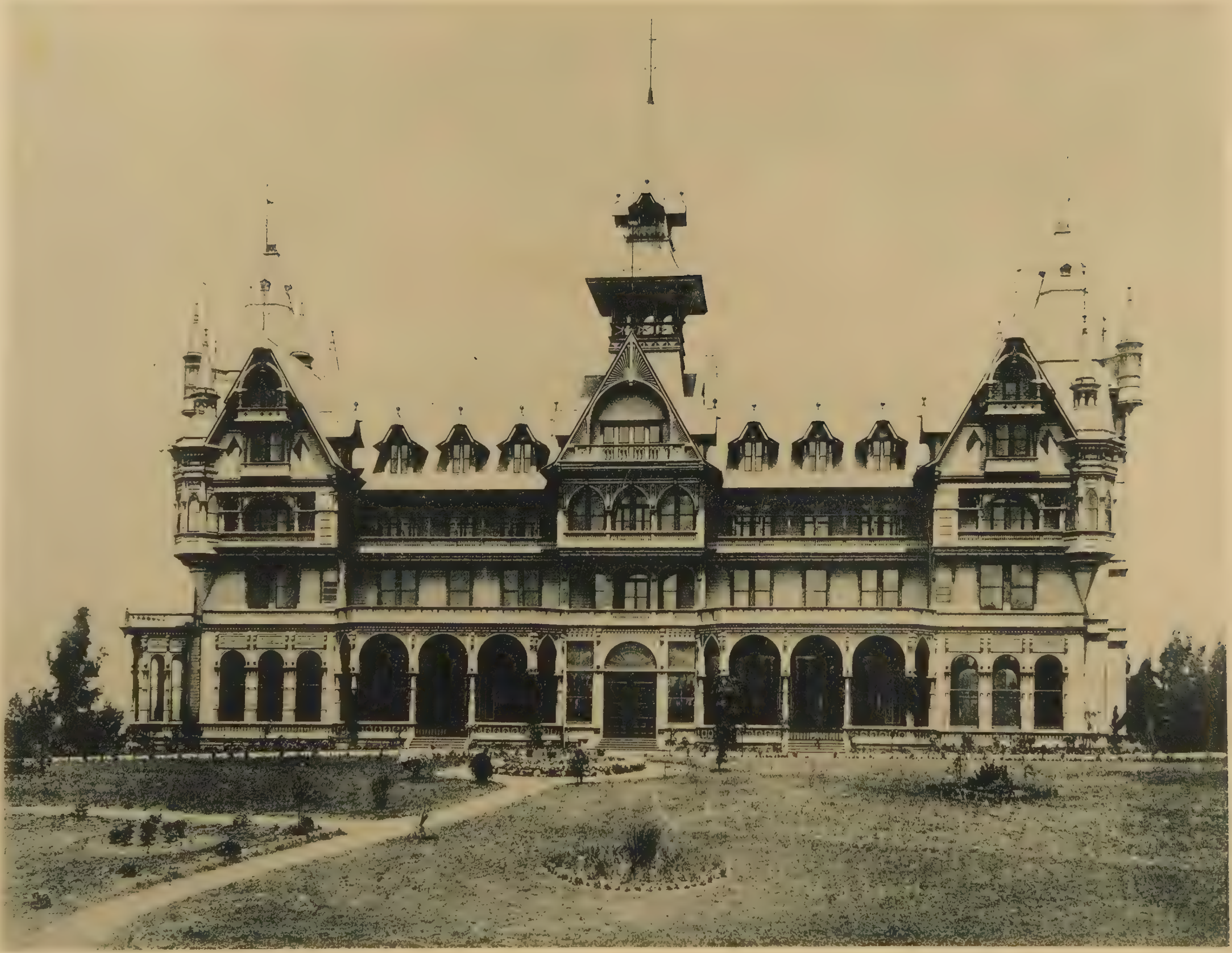
* * *

WALTER BLAIR, deceased.—Certain types of our American civilization as developed in California have been selected for the pages of this volume, the study of which should quicken the patriotism of a people proud not only of the country's marvelous developments but also of the phenomenally large proportion of citizens the record of whose lives are worthy to be entered among the permanent archives of our national history,—none perhaps more worthy of recognition than the deceased gentleman whose name heads this biographical notice.

Walter Blair was one of Oakland's progressive and representative citizens. He was born at Ryegate, Vermont, April 2, 1830, of Scotch parents, one of a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living He grew up inured to the activities of a life upon a New England farm, and in 1852 came by water, rounding Cape Horn, to the new El Dorado of the West. During his first year in California he engaged in various pursuits in San Francisco, and in 1853 came to Oakland and purchased the land adjacent to this city, including the site of Piedmont and the property known as Blair's ranch. He engaged in farming for a number of years and also conducted a dairy. He was successful in all his business ventures, while property advanced in value. He always had great faith in Oakland's future prosperity, and as property advanced in value he sold a portion of his land and purchased inside property. At length he left the Piedmont homestead and moved into Oakland, where he built a residence and occupied it many years. He also built a large three-story hotel in 1876, at the corner of Fourteenth and Clay streets, known as the "Centennial," which is still a portion of his estate and was his home at the time of his death. He was a man of genial and generous disposition, a fond father and devoted husband. In his intercourse with men he was a gentleman of the strictest integrity and honor; he was public spirited and had been identified with the development of the city of Oakland from its earliest history. He invested his means in enterprises of a public character. He was extensively interested in the building of street railroads, having been one of the builders and owners of the Broadway and Piedmont railroad, the Fourteenth street system, with the Market and Adeline street branches, and the Piedmont branch, which was his own individual enterprise. He also owned considerable real estate about the city, and at one time was a director of the Oakland Bank of Savings. Some years ago he purchased a portion of the Tompkins property, near the Laundry farm, which he still owned by his estate.

He was a man of intense activity, and gave his personal supervision to his various interests; and, possessing natural mechanical ingenuity, he invented numerous appliances in the running-gear of street cars, and devoted much time to their improvement. He kept abreast of the times and always took a lively interest in public affairs.

Politically he was a stanch Republican and for many years a member of the City Central Committee and a liberal contributor to the campaign fund. He was at one time nominated as an independent candidate for the As-



PERALTA HALL SEMINARY,

DR HOMER B SPRAGUE PRESIDENT

sembly, and was frequently mentioned for the office of Mayor, but of late years had declined to enter public life.

To the appeal of charity he never turned a deaf ear, and many were his unostentatious deeds of benevolence. He was ever ready to assist his fellow man, and there are many who gratefully remember his generous assistance.

There are two sisters of the deceased residing in Oakland, namely: Mrs. J. Young, Mrs. O. I. Denison. William Blair, a brother, has recently deceased. Matthew Blair is a resident of San Francisco; also his brothers, James and George, reside in Solano county. Other members of his family reside in the East.

In 1862, at Napa City, Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Miss Phebe Harvey, who also was a native of Vermont, and they had two daughters,—Ethel and Mabel E.

After an active and useful life of fifty-seven years, although his death was sudden and unexpected, Mr. Blair passed to the higher life January 17, 1887, leaving a wife and two grown daughters to mourn his loss.

* * *

PERALTA HALL, of which we present a view on the preceding page, is entirely new. It contains over sixty large sleeping apartments, all equipped with the most elegant furniture, also new. It has steam elevator, gas lights,* hot and cold water in each room, over twenty bathing-rooms, stable accommodations for twenty horses, calistheneum, and double lawn-tennis court. It is believed that no other school building in America is so attractive, so finely furnished, so favorably located, or so thoroughly equipped for the instruction of young ladies.

[*From the First Announcement, May, 1891.*]

While visiting the Pacific Coast in the summer of 1890, in fulfillment of literary engagements, Colonel Sprague, then President of the State University of North Dakota, was repeatedly urged by citizens of the highest standing to open a seminary for young ladies in or near San Francisco. Among these solicitations was the following:

> San Francisco, August, 1890.
>
> *Hon. Homer B. Sprague,*
> *President of the University of North Dakota:*
>
> Dear Sir:
>
> The undersigned, believing that in addition to the educational institutions of which California is proud, there is still need of another to prepare young ladies thoroughly for the best colleges and universities, as well as for high position and extended usefulness, and being aware of your long experience and distinguished success as an educator, earnestly invite you to consider the feasibility of establishing on the west side of the bay, in some locality easily accessible to San Francisco, such a seminary, to be under your personal direction and supervision, and to be made second to none of the kind in America.
>
> If this suggestion shall meet with favor on your part, we shall be pleased to extend to you such influence and coöperation as we consistently may to secure the success of the enterprise.
>
> Wm. Ingraham Kip,
> Bishop of California.
> Wm. F. Nichols,
> Assistant Bishop of California.
> Geo. W. Gibbs.
> Mark Sheldon.
> H. H. Bancroft.
> Ira P. Rankin.
> John Swett.
> Thomas Magee.
> James K. Wilson.
> William L Merry.
> Horatio Stebbins, Pastor
> First Unitarian Church.
> Robert Mackenzie,
> Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
> W. W. Montague.
> R. Beverly Cole.
> L. L. Baker.
> I. Lawrence Pool.
> Frank J. Symmes.
> W. F. Whittier.
> J. F. Merrill.
> B. F. Dunham.
> W. T. Reid.

Considerations of climate and of health predisposed Dr. Sprague to consider favorably this invitation. Accordingly, careful and protracted examination was made of different localities with a view to the selection of the most eligible. After long search and deliberation, nothing was found between the ocean and the bay at all comparable to the property which at last was fortunately secured at North Berkeley within two miles of the State University. It is a part of the old Peralta rancho. The grounds were laid out as a park many years ago by Mr. Ralston, then president of the Bank of California. They are admirably adapted to the purpose, and in some respects are hardly equaled in America.

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* It is fitted up for electric lights, which will be introduced in 1892, as per contract.

Among the attractions of the new institution may be mentioned the following:

1. THE LOCATION.—This possesses all those advantages which induced Dr. Horace Bushnell and other eminent gentlemen, after months of examination, to select Berkeley as the best site in California for the State University.

The climate is unsurpassed. The temperature is uniform, and considerably warmer than in San Francisco. Fogs and high winds are infrequent. The air and water are exceptionally pure. The drainage is perfect.

The grounds are nearly three hundred feet above the sea level. The prospect on every side is enchanting. From the windows, portions of seven counties are visible: the slopes and peaks of the Contra Costa range are in the back-ground; San Pablo, the Berkeleys and Oakland on the right and left; San Francisco, the Golden Gate, Mount Tamalpais, Alcatraz, Angel Island, etc., in full view in front across the magnificent stretch of water.

The proximity of the university not only insures an atmosphere of culture and refinement, but also affords special advantages in literature, art, science, history and philosophy.

2. THE BUILDINGS.—These were begun within the last three years. The main building, a splendid structure, 200 feet long, four stories in height, and crowned with lofty spires, is exceedingly well fitted for a ladies' college.

Every student has her separate apartment, if she so desires. A fine steam elevator runs at all hours to the top floors. The rooms are abundantly supplied with all the modern improvements; gas, steam heat, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, electric bells, electric alarms, electric annunciators, wardrobes, costly carpets, and elegant furniture, including all articles of bedding—the whole being entirely new. Electric lights will be added in 1892. Outside are a well-equipped bowling alley, calistheneum and double tennis court; also, a stable sufficient to accommodate a large number of horses for such pupils as wish to take lessons and exercises in equestrianism.

3. THE GROUNDS.—These are at once accessible and secluded. In addition to the enclosed plat on which the villa stands, comprising six or seven acres of lawns, parterres, walks and drives, beautifully combining sunshine and shade, the pupils have free use of the noble park of forty acres contiguous to the premises.

4. THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.—It is intended to make these equal to any of like degree in the United States or in Europe. No pains nor expense will be spared to secure the most eminent talent and the most thorough equipment.

Particular attention is given to that learning and discipline which, while insuring physical, intellectual and moral excellence, best qualify the possessor for social position and wide practical usefulness.

The curriculum also includes the studies commonly taught in grammar and high schools and academies, and in some of the classes of the foremost colleges.

There are two sessions yearly. The first commenced on Tuesday, August 4, 1891; the second, Tuesday, January 5, 1892. Each lasts twenty weeks.

[*From the Second Announcement, June, 1891.*]

In addition to the information contained in the "First Announcement," attention is respectfully called to the following points in the new seminary:

QUALITY.—Peralta Hall will be select. A very large attendance of pupils is neither expected nor desired. A careful study will be made of each one's individual needs with a view to the best training. The school is intended to be a home for earnest study, and not an arena for fierce competition.

HEALTH.—Good health is regarded as of more importance than high scholarship. The sanitary conditions of the institution are believed to be all that could be desired. The utmost vigilance will be exercised to prevent illness by removing possible causes, by avoidance of excitement and overwork, and by explaining and enforcing the laws of hygiene.

SCOPE OF STUDIES.—In studies above the grade of the younger pupils, the immediate object is two-fold: (1) Special preparation for admission to the best colleges and universities; (2) General preparation for important and influential positions in active life. Below these is the

PRIMARY.—It is assumed that in the not distant future all candidates for admission will be at least of academic grade; i. e., familiar with common arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, reading, orthography, penmanship, the simplest geometrical forms, and the rudiments of drawing, of natural history, etc. During the first year or two, however, young pupils needing to pursue further these elementary studies are given an opportunity to do so under careful supervision and instruction.

HIGHER STUDIES.—Here the two courses already mentioned may appropriately be designated as the *fitting* and the *finishing*. In the former, by methods tested during the last few years under the eye of the president by the accomplished instructor secured for elementary Latin and Greek, the time usually occupied in acquiring the requisite knowledge of these two branches is much abbreviated; four years' work can without urging be accomplished in three; three years' in two. In the latter course, the programme is more elastic, to meet the varying needs of pupils.

The appropriate studies of each coure may be continued and supplemented for several years in the collegiate department.

The Latin of the first year of the fitting course may very profitably be taken by students of both courses, unless special reasons exist to the contrary. The same is true of the English and some other studies during several years. The study of the English language and literature is believed to be of prime importance. It may be carried further than in other institutions of the kind, or even in any of the colleges. The leading aims are, first, *to make every student correct, fluent, and graceful in both spoken and written speech;* and secondly, *to cause her to appreciate and enjoy the finest productions of the best authors.*

The higher English classes in both the academic and collegiate departments will be under the personal instruction of President Sprague, who will use as text-books among others his own annotated editions of *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Merchant of Venice*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *Paradise Lost*, and of selections from Chaucer, Spencer, Bacon, Irving, etc.

In the collegiate department, also, some of the masterpieces of Greek, Roman and Hebrew literature are carefully studied under the instruction of the president, using freely translations as well as originals.

It is not expected that girls will become orators; but the principles of elocution and oratory are elucidated by the president, according to the system originated by him while a professor at Cornell University, and which is perhaps more simple and effective than any other.

French and German may be read more extensively, and, it is hoped, will be spoken more fluently and correctly than in most colleges.

Mathematics and natural and physical science may receive more extended treatment than is usual in preparing for freshman classes.

Special attention is given to the fine arts. Music, drawing, painting, the history of art, etc., are taught by distinguished professors or experienced artists.

For good cause deviations from the regular courses are freely accepted. The curriculum is for the student, not the student for the curriculum.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.—Under wise supervision and with proper precautions, physical exercises will meet with warm encouragement, and proficiency in them will receive due recognition. Liberal provision will be made and ample time allowed for calisthenics, bowling, tennis, archery, dancing, military drill, equestrianism, etc.

MANNERS.—Careful instruction will be given and exemplified in regard to the courtesies and usages of the best society. Awkwardness and carelessness are corrected privately, and in such a way as not to wound the feelings.

MORALS.—The motto of Peralta Hall, *Per alta ad altissima*, indicates both means and end, high endeavors towards high results.

In the decade upon which we have just entered, a right and vivid conception of what a woman's life in the first half of the twentieth century ought to be, an ardent desire and a fixed purpose to reach and realize that ideal, and luminous principles to guide every step in the progress thitherward,—these, respectively, should suggest to every school girl the goal, the motive, and the pathway; and to every teacher the chief concern, rarely avowed perhaps but never quite forgotten, should be at first to awaken and ever afterwards to intensify in the pupil a love of truth, of beauty, and of goodness; for, from such love, the highest type of human excellence must spring.

While, therefore, unremitting efforts are made to surround pupils with the sunshine, the good humor, the light-heartedness, the elegance, and the sympathy of a refined home, it is hoped that the atmosphere of Peralta Hall will always be pervaded with lofty sentiment arising from profound convictions, and inspiring each student to cherish truth, to obey implicitly the voice of duty, to live a life devoid of selfishness, to regard personal honor and purity as unspeakably precious; in fine, to create vividly and pursue unweariedly the idea of perfect womanhood.

Such an institution must, of course, be religious, but it need not parade its piety, nor rudely invade the sacred privacies of the individual soul. In the brief daily worship there is nothing to offend in the slightest degree the sensibilities of any one who believes in the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of Man, and the essential grace of Jesus the Christ.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

Homer B. Sprague, A. B., A. M. (Yale Univ.); Ph. D. (Univ. of New York); President. Rhetoric and English Literature.

L. H. Grau, A. B. (Univ. of Halle-Wittenberg); Ph.D. (Univ. of Munich) Modern Languages.

Jennie Allen, A. B. (Univ. of Wisconsin). Latin and Greek.

George J. Brewer (Eton College, England); Fellow of the Guild of Organists, London; Licentiate of Music (London College of Music); Choirmaster and Organist of St. Luke's Church, San Francisco. Piano, Organ, Vocal Music and Harmony.

Alice Mills (Wellesley College; Vermont Normal School; Mass. Normal Art School; and Académie Julian, Paris). Drawing and Painting.

Fannie M. Allen, A. B. (Univ. of North Dakota). Mathematics and Physical Science.

——————, Mandolin, Guitar, etc.

Abbie L. Cadle (Boston Univ. School of Expression). Del Sarte, Vocal Culture, Elocution.

May Duncan, and Mrs. Dora Gray Duncan (Pianist) Dancing.

——————, Equestrianism.

The president of Peralta Hall refers by express permission to the following:

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, New York.
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Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. Goldwin Smith, LL.D., Toronto, Canada.
John G. Whittier, Oak Knoll, Danvers, Mass.
Chauncey M. Depew, New York.
Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.
Gen. Wade Hampton, U. S. Senator, South Carolina.
[James Russell Lowell,* Cambridge, Mass.]
Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, Founder "Chautauqua," N. Y.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Timothy Dwight. Pres. Yale University.
Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, Pres. Tulane Univ., La.
Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-Minister to Germany.
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Ex-Gov. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator, Ga.
Hon. George F. Hoar, U. S. Senator, Mass.
George William Curtis, LL.D., New York.
Col. T. W. Higginson, Cambridge Mass.
Dr. Noah Porter, ex-President of Yale University.
Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, LL.D., Cornell Univ., Ithaca
Daniel C. Gilman, LL.D., Pres. Johns Hopkins Univ.
Joseph Cook, D.D., Boston, Mass.
Edmund Clarence Stedman, LL.D., New York.
Rev. Dr. J. K. McLean, Oakland, Cal.
Larkin Dunton, LL.D., Boston, Mass.
Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, New Haven, Conn.
Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, D.D., Bishop of M. E. Church.
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Dr. Wm. C. Collar, Roxbury, Mass.
Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary Interior, Wash., D. C.
Rt. Rev. T. F. Davies, D.D., Detroit, Mich.
Horace Howard Furness, LL.D., Phila.
G. & C. Merriam & Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.
Hon. H. W. Blair, Minister to China.
Hon. H. W. Sage, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, San Francisco.
Prof. E. N. Horsford, Harvard Univ.
Hon. H. C. Hansbrough, U. S. Senator, N. Dakota.
Gen. J. W. Sprague, Tacoma, Wash.
Dr. Daniel B. Hagar, Salem, Mass.
Dr. E. J. Robinson, ex-President Brown University.
Hon. W. E. Simonds, Hartford, Conn.
Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, Judge Sup. Court, Brooklyn.
Judge Albion W. Tourgee, Mayville, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. R. Garrett, Pres. Nat. Ed'l Ass'n, Nashville
W. D. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Cornell University.
Dr. A. C. Perkins, Brooklyn, New York.
Prof. H. C. Hallowell, Sandy Springs, Maryland.
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Rt. Rev. J. A. Paddock, D.D., Tacoma, Wash.
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Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., President University Minn.
Matthew H. Buckham, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Univ. Vt.
Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Hon. H. B. Harrison, ex-Governor Conn.
Hon. H. B. Bigelow, ex-Governor Conn.

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* Lowell died in August, 1891.

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Rev. Dr. J. M. Taylor, Pres. Vassar College.
Dr. Martin Kellogg, Acting Pres. University Cal.
Hon. O. H. Platt, U. S. Senator, Conn.
Dr. W. A. Mowry, Boston, Mass.
Hon. A. P. Marble, Worcester, Mass.
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Judge F. M. Finch, Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y.
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Hon. Lyman R. Casey, U. S Senator, North Dakota.

Dr. HOMER B. SPRAGUE,

PRESIDENT OF PERALTA HALL.

(The following biograpical sketch of Mr. Sprague is taken largely from *The Cosmopolitan* magazine, London, England.)

Homer B. Sprague is a native of Sutton, Massachusetts. He was the second of nine children. His father was a hard worker, a man greatly respected for his unusual intelligence and high moral character, successively a blacksmith, a skillful maker of axes and adzes, and a farmer. The family had more brains than money, and the boy was trained up to assist in supporting the rest. At the age of nine, he was accordingly set to work in Lovett's cotton factory, in East Douglas, Massachusetts; afterwards at shoemaking for Simon J. Woodbury, of Sutton, and Joel Bacheller, of Northbridge, and at agricultural employment on his grandfather's and his father's farm, in South Sutton.

At Leicester Academy, Massachusetts, which he entered in 1847, he was noted for his industry, usually rising for study at five o'clock in the morning, summer and winter. Obliged to practice the very strictest economy, he, for a long time "boarded himself," in a little room at the top of the academy building, where he lived mostly on bread and milk. When he entered the institution, and for a year afterwards, he did not believe it possible that his father could spare the means to give him a liberal education, nor that sufficient funds could be obtained otherwise. It seemed like a vain dream; but the principal, Rev. Josiah Clark, one of the most gifted teachers of Massachusetts, conceived an extraordinary attachment for him, and from the first insisted that he should go to Yale. He was the valedictorian of his class at the academy in 1848, closing his oration with original poetry in blank verse—" *very* blank," he used to say.

He entered Yale in 1848, occupying a room in South Middle College, first floor, north entry, back corner. He had not money enough to carry him through the first term. Accordingly, upon admission, he bought a saw and ax, and began to earn something by sawing and splitting wood in the college wood-yard, after the manner of the present Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts. This labor was too severe, and he soon found easier and more remunerative employment in private teaching. While in college he was elected " First President" of Linonia, and, by a nearly unanimous vote, editor of the Yale Literary Magazine; also class valedictorian. He took many prizes, and received many honors from the college authorities and from his classmates. He was the first student that ever gained the hundred-dollar De Forest gold medal.

Upon leaving college, having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he continued to support himself by teaching, engaging at the same time in the study of law and literature. He lectured, and often wrote for the newspapers. At New Haven, Connecticut, he taught in Mayor Skinner's school and General Russell's school at Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Worcester Academy. At both places he had private pupils in Latin and Greek. Three years after graduation he became Master of Arts. The anti-slavery agitation was now approaching its climax, and many fiery speeches and newspaper articles were spoken or written by him. Some of these were printed in pamphlet form by State and national anti-slavery societies. His father had been one of the original Liberty-party men.

A vacancy suddenly occurring in the office of principal of the public high school in Worcester, Massachusetts, Mr. Sprague, who was then a member of the city school board, was induced to take the position, which he retained for more than three years.

Some of the ablest men in the nation, among them ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlin, editors Walter Allen and Henry Boyden, President David Brainerd Perry, and others hardly less distinguished, were among his pupils; and they have often expressed their deep sense of obligation to him for the training and inspiration they then received. Returning to New Haven he became for a short time principal of the Webster school, and afterwards a member of the school board of that city. The New Haven teachers were warmly attached to him, and, on his entrance into the army, signified their friendship by costly presents, among them an elegant sword, still in his possession.

On the breaking out of the war he had been practicing law in Worcester and New Haven with marked success, though " not long enough," he used to say, " to do much harm!" He immediately threw open his office as a recruiting rendezvous. He made many patriotic speeches and wrote many newspaper articles, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, stimulating to a love of the Union, and arguing vehemently in favor of the immediate emancipation of the slaves as a war measure. He persuaded many to enter the service. For the Seventh Connecticut Infantry he recruited at his own expense a company of fifty men, to whom he administered the oath of enlistment, and who unanimously elected him Captain; but the entreaties of family and friends, for he was married and had three young children, prevented his acceptance at this time. Later on, when the strife grew darker and more bloody, and when it became evident that the fighting was to be more desperate and prolonged, he, with Lieutenant J. F. Clark, recruited another company of one hundred men for the Thirteenth Connecticut Infantry. This was in the fall of 1861 and the winter of 1861–'62. Unanimously elected Captain, he could no longer resist the call of his country. He now entered into barracks with his soldiers in New Haven in December, 1861, and drilled them daily in the school of the soldier and of the company.

In March, 1862, he left with his regiment for the Department of the Gulf. Here his anti-slavery views brought him into collision with General B. F. Butler, at New Orleans, in the latter part of May, 1862, when at some personal peril he dared to disobey an order commanding him to deliver up a fugutive slave to the owner. Of this incident, the editor of the *Waterbury* (Connecticut) *American*, the late Major John C. Kinney, in his issue of August 9, 1868, who was present at the time and cognizant of the facts, says: "Colonel Sprague was also appreciated in the regiment as the only man in the department who ever caused General Butler to retract an order, or in other words, 'to take the back track.' The Colonel's action prevented a slave, who had sought his protection, from being returned by order of Butler."

Amusing accounts of his disputes with slaveholders were published in the *New York Tribune* and other papers.

For four years he was in the service, receiving successively commissions as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and sharing all the hardships, sufferings and dangers of active warfare. In the battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, April 14, 1863, while charging at the head of his company on a rebel battery, with sword brandished, and shouting, "Come on, boys!" he felt a stinging, benumbing shock in his right hand and arm, and blood spurted in his face. A rebel rifle ball, that but for his uplifted sword would have pierced his forehead, had splintered on his sword-hilt in front of his eyes, portions of the lead tearing open his wrist, and making what the surgeons called "a very pretty wound," while other pieces of the bullet entered his face and right arm, where some of them still remain imbedded. Getting a handkerchief bound tightly upon the disabled wrist, he continued in the fight till victory was won.

Twenty-three years afterwards, in 1886, he was appointed, with Majors Kinney and Frank Wells, by the legislature of Connecticut, a committee to restore to its original owners the beautiful silk flag so captured at Irish Bend, bearing the inscription, "The Ladies of Franklin to the St. Mary's Canoniers."

On the 7th of March, 1863, a State election approaching in Connecticut, Captain Sprague, while facing the enemy in the swamps of Louisiana, feeling that it was of vital importance that the troops at the front should be sustained by the voters at home, wrote an intensely earnest address to the people of Connecticut, closing with the words, "Let us make a clean sweep of the secessionists; you at the ballot-box, we on the battle-field." This address was extensively signed by Connecticut officers and men of both political parties, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and was published in the Connecticut papers. It contributed largely to the victory of the Unionists at the polls in that darkest period of the war.

On the terrible 14th of June, 1863, when the Thirteenth Connecticut, having fought its way step by step up to the very breastworks of Port Hudson, lay shattered and mangled under the muzzles of the enemy's guns with several other regiments behind and beside them, the commanding general, Banks, sent one of his aids, calling for a storming column of 200 men to leap into the enemy's works at that point. Captain Sprague immediately volunteered, and the number was nearly made up, when the proposed dash of the 200 into the rebel works was countermanded.

In the *Waterbury American*, August, 1868, is the following statement: "Colonel Sprague was noted in his regiment not less for his thorough knowledge of tactics than for his unflinching bravery. When General Banks, after his second defeat at Port Hudson, called for a storming column, the Colonel was the first man who volunteered. * * * * *We speak of what we know.*" The writer of this statement (the italics are his) in the *Waterbury American*, Major Kinney, here refers to the celebrated storming column of 1,000 men called for by Banks' famous general order No. 49, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, June 15, 1863. The day before had witnessed the disastrous and bloody repulse of the Union forces in their assaults on the rebel works. On receipt of Banks' order at 9 A. M., June 16, Captain Sprague immediately dispatched a special messenger, notifying the commander that he and Lieutenant Kinney, who was occupying the tent with him, volunteered in this forlorn hope, and requesting that their names be enrolled. This was before they had learned of any others being willing to volunteer. Captain Sprague then at once called his own company together, read to them the order of General Banks, told them that he had already joined the storming party, and appealed to their patriotism to follow his example. There were present at this time investing Port Hudson, forty-one regiments of infantry and cavalry, besides many batteries of artillery, and the large and well-appointed fleet in the Mississippi river. To all of these, General Banks eloquently appealed, urging them to come forward and fill up the forlorn hope. The result was that sixty five commissioned officers and nine hundred and eighteen soldiers and marines joined this storming column. Of this number, Captain Sprague's regiment alone furnished *fifteen officers and two hundred and twenty-five enlisted men!* In his diary of that day, June 16, among other similar memoranda about this forlorn hope, is the following: "I have in my pocket about $220 in treasury notes, of which, in case of my death (in this assault), I wish $200 sent to my wife, New Haven, Connecticut, by Adams Express. The remainder will pay my servant. I wish my remains to be sent to New Haven for interment. Lieutenant Tibbetts or Dr. Clary will see to the execution of the foregoing." He and others made their wills, and quietly transferred watches, money, etc., to those who had not volunteered.

The time fixed for the assault was the morning of July 4; but, the day before, rumors had arrived of the capitulation of Vicksburg, and Banks wisely waited for confirmation of the tidings, which speedily came, rendering the attack unnecessary.

Of the Thirteenth Regiment, General Grover, commanding the Division, afterwards wrote: "It is one of the best in the army, and is entitled to great consideration for its distinguished services."

In recognition of this offer of his life for his country, and of other services, Captain Sprague was made *Colonel by Brevet*, "for gallant and meritorious conduct."

In the heat of Sheridan's battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, when our lines recoiled before the overwhelming advance of Early's army (see *Harper's Monthly* for November, 1864, for the best account* of this terrible battle), Colonel Sprague, being in command of the Thirteenth Connecticut, held his position to the last in obedience to direct orders, holding the enemy back in front by fierce fighting, until they closed upon him on both flanks and rear, and he found himself in what appeared to be the very center of the rebel army.

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* By Major J. W. DeForest.

After some months of imprisonment at Danville, Salisbury and Richmond, he was paroled to distribute supplies of clothing sent on by the United States Government through the Confederate lines. He now saw what no United States officer had been permitted to see before him, the inside of some of the worst prison pens of the South.

He engaged in repeated attempts to escape, one of which was attended by fatal results. The others were baffled. At last, when he was greatly reduced by sickness and hunger, and was expecting to die in prison, the rebel commandant, who was really a kind gentleman, and formerly a Yale student, seeing Sprague's decline, offered to parole him, and give him good food, good clothing, and good quarters " if he would assist a little in clerical work at the commandant's headquarters." Colonel Sprague replied, " My business is to do your Confederacy as much harm as I can. *That* is necessary. It is *not* necessary that I should *live*." Freemasonry saved his life.

After nearly six months' imprisonment he was exchanged, and immediately rejoined his command; but it was more than two years before he regained his full bodily strength. Acting for the most part as president of courts martial and military commissions, he was not mustered out until the last of April, 1866.

In September, 1866, he became Principal of the State Normal School at New Britain, Connecticut. In the spring of 1868 he found himself, without having sought the position, a representative of New Britain in the State Legislature. He was appointed " House Chairman" of the Committee on Education. He gave his energies to three measures, in all of which, after a hard struggle and much manœuvering, he was entirely successful: (1) the rehabilitation of the Normal School, establishing it upon the firm basis on which it has stood ever since; (2) trebling the amount previously appropriated for teachers' institutes in Connecticut; (3) abolishing the rate-bills (i. e. tuition bills), and so making the schools of Connecticut more nearly *free* than they had been before.

In the summer of 1868 he accepted the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Here his labor was very severe, all the instruction of four hundred students in rhetoric, English literature, elocution and essay-writing, devolving upon him. While at Ithaca he strongly urged in newspaper articles the establishment of chairs of didactics or pedagogics in colleges. This is believed to have been the first public advocacy of that feature now recognized as of educational importance in some of the great American Universities.

His position at Cornell he resigned, to accept the principalship of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York. The following from Hon. F. M. Finch, Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, explains itself:

MY DEAR PROFESSOR:—

The accompaning resolution on your resignation as professor in Cornell University, was passed at a meeting of our executive committee. Strongly as it is phrased, it scarcely does justice to our great appreciation of the ability with which you filled your professorship, and our unwillingness to see you go elsewhere. If any poor words of mine can strengthen your assurance of our regard for you, both as a professor and a man, you are at liberty to use this note for that purpose.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Prof. Homer B. Sprague, the trustees desire to express their confidence in his ability and capacity as an instructor, and their great regard for him as a man; and also to express their regret that circumstances render it necessary to dissolve relations which have been so invariably pleasant, and which the trustees would gladly have seen prolonged.

A true copy from the minutes. Attest:

F. M. FINCH.
Secretary Board of Trustees, Cornell University.

In Brooklyn he found the academy in at state of great depression; but by extraordinary efforts, judicious organization and skillful management, he contributed to build up the Adelphi to an unprecedented height of prosperity. In 1872 he was, unexpectedly to himself, honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of New York.

In 1876 he accepted the position of Head Master of the Girls' High School in Boston, Massachusetts. This is the largest institution in New England for the high-school education of young women. He held the head-mastership for nine consecutive years, introducing some features of permanent value, and making himself felt in important educational movements.

In 1877 he originated, and with great labor established, on a plan of his own, the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, at Cottage City, Massachusetts. This claims to be the oldest, the largest and the best of the non-Chautauqua summer schools. Nearly forty summer schools, on nearly or exactly the same model, in successful operation, attest at once the value of such institutions, and the wisdom of his plan. Into this institute he drew some of the foremost educators of the nation. He held its presidency until he resigned it just before his departure for Europe in 1882.

At Cottage City, which was his summer home for thirteen years, he not only established the celebrated summer institute, with its thirty or forty teachers and hundreds of students, but he also originated the public library, donating the first books for a nucleus, and, by cards and handbills at his own expense, calling the citizens together and pressing the matter upon their attention. By energetic and persistent effort he secured the establishment of the money-order department in the postoffice there. At his own expense, also, and after a good deal of personal exertion, he induced that community to form a Rural Improvement Society. This association has contributed much to render that beautiful summer resort still more lovely.

All this while, during his nine years in Boston, his pen never rested, but was busy writing articles mostly appearing as editorial, but often over his own signature attacking abuses and insisting on educational reforms. His pamphlet on *free text-books in the public schools* was influential in securing that great measure of educational progress in the State of Massachusetts.

After Boston, he spent a year and a half in California. Returning to the East, he was made president of the University of North Dakota. In the four years of his presidency, among other marks of unmistakable progress, the numbers grew from sixty-five to nearly two hundred; the standard of preparation for entrance was raised one inserted year; a complete normal department was organized; a course in letters was added, three literary societies, an athletic association, and a Young Men's Christian Association were founded; military and gymnastic drill was introduced; regular training was begun in elocution and oratory; vocal and instrumental music and drawing were brought in, a professorship of physics was established, and a professorship of biology, each with its appropriate laboratory; a handsome magazine was successfully published; and the first two senior classes were graduated with quite brilliant success.

Among the publications of Mr. Sprague are carefully annotated editions of some of the masterpieces in English literature, including select works of Chaucer, Spenser, Bacon and Bunyan, Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*, *Hymn on the Nativity*, and first two books of *Paradise Lost;* Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *Merchant of Venice;* selections from Irving's *Sketch Book; History of the Thirteenth Connecticut;* and many lectures, essays and addresses, mostly educational or patriotic. He was president of the oldest of the great educational associations of the country, the American Institute of Instruction, in 1883–'84, declining a re-election.

In addition to his university work, he addressed many teachers' institutes in North Dakota. He was president of the North Dakota Teachers' Association for the year 1888, but refused re-election. He is the author of the principal sections of the article on education in the constitution of North Dakota. With much expense of comfort, labor, time and money, he secured the incorporation of those provisions in the fundamental law of the new State. The phraseology proposed by Mr. Sprague for these sections was unfortunately changed (see the magazine, *Common School*, October, 1889, pages 5, 6, 7, showing the propositions as Mr. Sprague formulated them), but the substance is nearly identical with his. Especially is this true of the most important, viz., the first section. In this section, *for the first time* in any national or State constitution, the vital importance of thorough education, not of a few, not of a majority, not of the great mass even, but OF EVERY VOTER, is distinctly enunciated. A standard is thus uplifted which entitles that new State to a place in the very van of the armies of education.

In the creation of this ideal in her constitution, North Dakota leads all her sister States. Said Mr. Sprague, "I desire for myself no other epitaph than this: '*He originated the leading sections of the article on Education in the Constitution of North Dakota.*' "

* * *

HON. JOHN D. WORKS.—The author of the "Bench and Bar in California" says, the very strong name which Judge Works bears etymologically furnishes a good index to his character and career. And in this statement, all who are familiar with his life east of the Rockies or since he came to this coast, will heartily agree.

Judge Works was born in Indiana in 1847. He was reared on a farm and educated in the country common schools. At the age of seventeen he became a member of an Indiana Regiment, and served nearly two years in the civil war, taking part in the battle of Nashville and the capture of Mobile. Returning home, he entered the law class of his uncle, Hon. A. C. Downey, thoroughly prepared himself for the legal profession, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, shortly afterward joining his father, James A. Works, in practice. His father having an extensive practice and being well advanced in years, let much responsibility fall on his son, and in this way the latter soon found himself at the head of a large and lucrative practice.

In 1883 he came to California, and in April located in San Diego, at once engaging in a law practice there. October 1, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Stoneman to serve out a part of a term as Judge of the Superior Court of his county. At the next election he was chosen his own successor, resigning at the end of a year thereafter, because the practice of law offered him much larger compensation. October 1, 1888, Governor Waterman commissioned him a Justice of the Supreme Court of California to succeed, until the next election, Hon. E. W. McKinstry, who had resigned; and November 6, 1888, he was elected to that position by the people. At the close of his term, January 1, 1891, Judge Works decided to be a candidate for reëlection as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and resumed the practice of law in San Diego.

On the bench as elsewhere, his duties have been faithfully and conscientiously performed and during his comparatively short residence on the Pacific slope, he has won for himself an enviable reputation.

Aside from the labors already referred to, Judge Works has given much time and attention to the performance of literary duties. In 1877 he began his "Indiana Practice and Pleading," a work in three volumes, which came to be accepted as indispensable. In May, 1887, at San Diego, he completed a small work entitled "Removal of Causes fom State Courts to Federal Courts." And an able article by him in the *Century* Magazine for January 1889, on "Lawyers' Morals," attracted no little attention.

Judge Works is married and has a large family.

* * *

WILLIAM AUSTIN HOLCOMB, a grain merchant of San Francisco, residing in Oakland, was born on the island of North Hero, in Lake Champlain, Grand Isle county, Vermont, April 26, 1833, a son of Jonathan and Electa Ann (Clark) Holcomb. The Holcomb family in America dates back to the Puritan immigration, and has been traced in England to the twelfth century; but this sketch is concerned only with the one California offshoot of the branch which settled on the islands of Lake Champlain some years before the organization of Grand Isle county in 1802. The grandfather, Amos Holcomb, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was also his father, Amos, a Connecticut farmer, who, after the close of the war, with one or more of his brothers, took a leading part in settling the islands of Lake Champlain. He died at an advanced age, leaving three sons: Amos, Jonathan and Chester. Amos and Jonathan served in the war of 1812, the latter taking part at least in the battle of Plattsburg. A generation later four sons of Chester gave ther lives to the preservation of the Union during the civil war, from which it may fairly be assumed that self-sacrificing patriotism is a hereditary trait in this branch of the Holcomb family. Of Chester's five sons, John William alone survives, a farmer on Isle La Motte.

Jonathan Holcomb, born in October, 1796, after his brief experience of military life in the war of 1812 took an active interest in the militia of Vermont, and later in life was known as General Holcomb; but his chief occupation was farming. About 1818 he married Electa Ann Clark, who was born in 1800, a daughter of Truman and Aphena (Wheeler) Clark. Her father, a soldier of the Revolution and afterward a member of the State Legislature and otherwise prominent, lived to be over eighty years of age, and his widow reached a still more advanced age. In March, 1835, Jonathan Holcomb settled on a farm on the Saranac, near Plattsburg, New York, and about 1839 moved into St. Lawrence county, same State. In 1846 he went to Illinois, in search of a new location, and in that year Mrs. Holcomb died, on Isle La Motte, aged forty-six, leaving six sons and four daughters, the oldest of whom, Newell, was born in 1820, is now living in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. The father, with three sons, Henry, Alonzo and William A., settled in that county in 1846, and other members of the family followed later.

Mr. Holcomb, whose name introduces this sketch, besides an elementary education, received private lessons from a Yale graduate, and embarked early in mercantile pursuits. In his seventeenth year he was employed at an Indian trading post at the mouth of the Little Rock in Minnesota, in 1849, and had some experience of the Indian troubles of that period. In 1853 he set out for California, across the plains, arriving in Nevada City August 27. He went to mining on Bear river, but with indifferent success, and was afterwards engaged in various pursuits,—carpentering, keeping store, acting as deputy Sheriff and treasure messenger for an express company. In 1861 he went to Humboldt county, Nevada, and spent a few months in prospecting, but with no marked success. In 1862 he was appointed Assessor by the Board of Supervisors, and at the general election of that year was unanimously elected County Treasurer, and in 1864 was re-elected, receiving 500 more votes than his fellow candidates on the Republican ticket. He was also Postmaster agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, District Recorder of Mining Claims, secretary of twenty-two mining companies, correspondent of five newspapers and editor for a time of the Humboldt *Register* in the absence of its editor. A peculiar endowment, inherited or acquired, of being able to get along with fewer hours of rest and sleep than any one he has ever known, alone made it possible for him to attend to so many and various duties as he was then charged with, though many of these were of infrequent occurrence and soon dispatched.

In 1865 he resigned his office of Treasurer and abandoned his multifarious vocations, and in September came to San Francisco, to engage in the warehouse business, and about 1866 added the grain trade. It was he who made the first shipment of grain at the Oakland wharf, in 1870, and later the first shipment from Vallejo, and was also the first to ship flour and wheat overland to Chicago and New York. He continued in the business of grain merchant in San Francisco, on a considerable scale, until 1884, when he virtually withdrew from the heavier class of mercantile transactions.

He is a member of the Pacific Coast Board of Trade, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Merchant's Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the United States Postal Service Advisory Committee of this coast, and a life member of the San Francisco Art Association. Among the social orders, he is a member of the Athenium Club of Oakland, of the Masonic order for many years, having been Master of the lodge at St. Louis, Sierra county, as early as 1858, and is a life member of Oakland Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.

In the sphere of politics he is a member of the Republican Alliance, and is recognized as a leading and devoted Republican. In 1885 he was prominently mentioned as a suitable candidate for the United States Senate, and received some complimentary votes for that high office though he had withdrawn his name. He has been frequently spoken of for less important offices, the latest being Mayor of Oakland, in 1891. He has been a delegate to the city, county and State conventions of his party, and his deep and constant interest in the success of Republicanism being free from the taint of self-seeking has won him an influential and respected place in its councils.

He was married in Stockton, December 31, 1872, to Miss Louisa Carr, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 11, 1847, a daughter of Judge Levi T. and Eliza A. (Block) Carr. Mr. Carr, a Southerner by birth and a lawyer by profession, is living in Oakland, now aged seventy-three. Mrs. Carr died here in 1884, aged about sixty. Mrs. Holcomb also died in Oakland, of pneumonia, December 9, 1875, leaving two children, born in San Francisco: Lulie Carr Holcomb, born October 4, 1873; and Lydia Susie Holcomb, September 10, 1874, both actively prosecuting their studies as day pupils in Field's Seminary, and both giving evidence of marked talent in art and music. Losing their mother in infancy, they have receieed the most devoted attention from their beloved father, who has labored with much zeal and no small measure of success to minimize to them at least the irreparable loss which he and they sustained in the early death of the wife and mother.

* * *

J. P. CHRISTIESON is the manager of the Pioneer Mill and Lumber Company, of San Rafael, who are dealers in redwood and pine lumber, shingles and lath, carry a full line of building material and manufacture plain and fancy mill work. In 1874 Mr. Christieson became the bookkeeper of this company, then controlled by Isaac Shaver, the plant being erected four years previously. In 1886 Mr. Christieson became a stockholder, and has since managed the mill and lumber department. The entire plant has been remodeled, larger and more expensive machinery put in, and is now turning out as good work as any mill in the State. Mr. Christieson is also a member of the firm of Wood, Christieson & Co., real-estate dealers and insurance agents.

He is a native of Denmark, dating his birth September 7, 1846, the eldest in a family of six children. He was reared and educated in his native country, and emigrated to America in 1867, locating at San Francisco until 1874, and was married at San Francisco, in September, 1886, to Miss Hattie Fisher, a native of California. They have one son, Harry. Mr. Christieson is a man of pleasing address. Socially he affiliates with the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 191, of which he is Past Master; also the I. O. O. F., Marion Lodge, No. 200, both of San Rafael.

* * *

JOSEPH B. LANKTREE, cashier of the Oakland Home Insurance Company, was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, December 25, 1859, the only child of Joseph B. and Susanna (*nee* Lanktree) Lanktree, both natives of Canada, who came to California in 1857. The father died in 1861, but the mother still survives, a resident of Alameda.

Mr. Lanktree was reared in Seattle, Washington. In 1880 he returned to his native State. Shortly afterward he was employed by the above named company, and in 1884 he took his present position. He is also a member of the Alameda Board of Education, to which position he was elected first in 1887 and re-elected in 1891. Politically he is a zealous Republican, and as an organizer has been of much service to his party, having been treasurer and member of the County Central Committee and a delegate to the county and State conventions for several years. He is also associated with the International Transit Line,—an incorporation of Oakland,—for the purchase and shipment of all kinds of fruit and vegetables to the East. Of this company Mr. Lanktree is secretary and treasurer.

In society he affiliates with Encinal Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., and is an active, influential member of Alameda Parlor, No. 47, N. S. G. W., both of Alameda. He is a progressive, worthy citizen, respected by a large circle of acquaintances throughout county and State.

In Alameda, February 17, 1881, he married Miss Harriet Cooper, a native of Olympia, Washington, and they have three interesting children, Susanna, Joseph B., Jr., and Elizabeth F.

* * *

WILLIAM M. PIERSON.—"When I arrived in San Francisco, fifteen years ago," said a well-known citizen to the writer, "I had occasion one day to visit the courtroom of the old Fifteenth District Court, then situated at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Montgomery street. The late Judge Samuel H. Dwinelle was upon the bench, and when I entered the room a young lawyer was addressing the court. His tones, as well as his presence, impressed me, and I listened to his argument; I was at once astonished and pleased. His reasoning was convincing; at times his language was really eloquent. While his handsome face and grace of manner would have been sufficient to arrest attention anywhere, the sound logic of his utterance secured the careful consideration of the bar as well as of the court itself. I found upon inquiry that the young lawyer was William M. Pierson."

Perhaps no higher encomium could be paid the subject of our sketch so far as it gives the cursory views of a very close observer of human nature. But Mr. Pierson is more than a showy, eloquent and logical speaker. He is a sound lawyer, in the broadest sense of that term. His mind is of an analytical turn, and beneath the Chesterfieldian grace of his manner there lies an active, never-slumbering intellect that is ever ready to avail itself of any weak spot in his opponent's armor; to meet with deadly foil any false thrusts from his adversary's weapon.

William M. Pierson was born in Cincinnati, in February, 1842, where his parents were living temporarily. He comes of Knickerbocker stock, his mother being a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans, the grantor of real estate to Trinity Church in New York city, which has made that institution the wealthiest church corporation in the country. He came to California via the Horn, arriving here on Independence Day, 1852. For a while he attended a school then kept by Ahira Holmes at the corner of Broadway and Kearny streets. There the restless spirit of the lad asserted itself; he left school and found employment in the picture and stationery store of Marvin & Hitchcock, located on Montgomery street, between Washington and Jackson. After eighteen months of this work he attended a session of the high school, and then entered the office of the late Judge Nathaniel Bennett as a law student. Afterward he studied with Frank Pixley, and completed his studies in the office of Henry H. Haight. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, at the age of twenty years, a special act of the Legislature being passed for that purpose. He formed a law partnership with Mr. Haight, which continued until the latter was elected Governor in 1867. Mr. Pierson has a vivid recollection of the Vigilante days, and witnessed from his home on Broadway the taking from the jail of Cora and Casey, when they were executed.

While Mr. Pierson's practice has been general, it is mostly confined to civil cases, his specialty being corporation law. In this class of jurisprudence he has been eminently successful. One of the most important litigations in which he has been engaged was the case of the People *vs.* Wells-Fargo, where he appeared for the people. The commercial banks, when the act creating the Bank Commission went into effect, refused to submit to examination by the Bank Commissioners, claiming that the act applied only to savings banks. Half a dozen of the most prominent lawyers of the city took this ground, and advised the banks accordingly. Mr. Pierson argued the case with great ability, and the Supreme Court sustained him, and compelled the banks to submit to examination. He was attorney for the plaintiffs in the great case of the People *vs.* the American Sugar Refinery, an action brought to dissolve the corporation because it had joined the sugar trust. This action was begun simultaneously with one of a like character in New York city. Judge Wallace recently decided the case in favor of the People and against the sugar trust, taking the position assumed by Mr. Pierson in his argument. Later a receiver was appointed by Judge Wallace and the refinery closed. The proceedings were sought to be restrained by a writ of prohibition issued by the Supreme Court, and the whole matter was re-argued by Mr. Pierson in that court.

A member of the profession has said that a mere lawyer is at most a moiety of a man: heathen and soulless. Mr. Pierson is not a mere lawyer. Besides having fine literary tastes, which his means permit him to enjoy, he is a fine amateur astronomer, and at his residence on Van Ness avenue he has the largest telescope in the city, the object-glass being eight and a half inches in diameter. It is mounted in an observatory attached to his residence, and here of a cloudless night Mr. Pierson spends many an hour gazing at "the starry cope of heaven." Mr. Pierson is President of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, has free access to the Lick Observatory, has the largest telescope in the State outside of the observatory, and is an enthusiast in the science. He is a member of the Pacific-Union Club and of the Bar Association. He is married and has a family consisting of a wife, who was the daughter of Captain L. B. Edwards, and two sons, both of whom are in mercantile employment.

* * *

A. V. BROWN, dentist, whose office is at the corner of Turk and Taylor streets, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1853, and engaged in dental practice since 1864. He was born in Mercer county, Illinois, in 1843, the son of Isaiah Brown, one of the early settlers of that State, who, since his arrival to this coast in 1853, has been engaged in mining and lumbering, the latter in Santa Cruz county. He died in 1868. The family are of English descent originally, and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania Isaiah Brown removed from that State to Illinois in an early day. His sister is the widow of the Hon. Jesse W. Fell, formerly a State Senator of that State, and also the founder of the town of Normal, Illinois. He donated $40,000 to the establishment of the State Normal School at that point. He it was to whom the late President Lincoln, at his request, wrote in 1858 his celebrated autobiography, which has since become so familiar to the American people. His father, William Brown, was also a State Senator from Illinois in its early history.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later in California. His parents brought him to this State in 1853, crossing the plains from the Mississippi river. He commenced the study of dentistry in

Santa Clara County Free Library
San Jose, Calif.

1861, in the offices of various dentists of this State. In 1864 he engaged in practice in Los Angeles, where he continued three years, and later practiced in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties for seventeen years, having offices at the same time at Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Salinas. In 1884 he removed to San Francisco, where he has since remained in his present location. Dr. Brown is a member of the State Dental Association of California.

* * *

FREDERICK EUGENE WHITNEY, Attorney and Court Commissioner of Alameda county, residing at Oakland, was born at Farmington, Maine, November 26, 1850, a son of George Washington and Violet (Haines) Whitney, both natives of that State. His father was County Clerk of Franklin county about 1864, and acted as secretary of the first convention that called itself Republican, which was held at the town of Strong in that county, being previously a Whig, and engaged chiefly as a merchant. He died in 1866, at the age of fifty-seven. His mother lived to the age of seventy-six, and two of her sisters are still living, one being Mrs. Rosilla Haskell, aged about ninety, the mother of Edwin Haskell, editor of the Boston *Herald*, and the other surviving sister lacks only a few years of that age. Several members of the Haines family have been long-lived. Of the seven children of Mr. G. W. Whitney, two died in infancy; the others are: Franklin Waldo, who enlisted before he was of age as a soldier of the First Maine Cavalry in the civil war, and died in the hospital at Washington; Henry A., also a soldier of that war, became Major of the First Colored Regiment Volunteer Infantry, afterward known as the Thirty-third United States Regiment, Colonel T. W. Higginson, serving in all over four years, is now a dentist in Salt Lake City; Hon. George E., of Oakland, ex-State Senator of this State; Columbia, the wife of J. C. Tarbox, a merchant of Farmington, Maine.

F. E. Whitney, our subject, graduated at the State Normal School in 1868, and the following year at the Waterville Classical Institute, Maine, and in 1873 at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, in the classical course, with the highest honors. He then taught in the public schools of Boston for four years, and then came to Oakland, where he became a searcher of records in the employ of Lawrie & Whitney, and at the same time began reading law, under the direction of his brother, Senator George E. Whitney.

The following year Mr. Whitney accepted a position in the Government University at Tokio, Japan, where he was engaged in teaching English literature and rhetoric for three years, when he resigned; and after traveling around the world returned home by way of Europe, and at once entered the St. Louis Law School, connected with the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, where he graduated in 1882, and immediately returned and made Oakland the permanent home of his family. After being admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts, he formed a co-partnership with his brother for a general practice of law under the firm name of Whitney & Whitney. The following year this partnership was dissolved upon Mr. F. E. Whitney being appointed by the Superior Court as the Court Commissioner of Alameda county, the duties of which office he ably performed until the beginning of 1889, when his term of office expired, since which time he has devoted himself to a general and important practice of law, particularly connected with probate matters.

He has taken a lively interest in political matters, and has been for several terms chairman of the Republican City Central Committee of Oakland down to the calling of the city convention in March, 1891, and is also a member of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Whitney's rise at the bar was rapid, but the fact that he has maintained his standing shows that it was deserved. He came to Oakland, as stated, immediately after his graduation at the St. Louis Law School, and here began the active practice of his profession. After a year at the bar he was appointed to the responsible position of Court Commissioner by the Judges of the Superior Court of the county of Alameda, and this appointment indicated the standing he gained at the bar, even when first he began to practice. Many important cases have been entrusted to his care, and he has dealt with the interests of his clients to their satisfaction. In awarding him a fee of $6,000 for his services in the Wakerly case, early in 1891, Judge Hunt paid a high compliment to his efficiency and industry in guarding the interests of his clients, representing the larger part of the estate. Mr. Whitney was again appointed Court Commissioner in January, 1891, which position he still holds.

He is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., a life-long member of St. Paul Chapter, R. A. M., of Boston, Massachusetts; of Fountain Lodge, No. 198, I. O. O. F.; of Buena Vista Encampment, No.— and of Canton No. 11, Patriarchs Militant. After five years a member of the staff of General Trumbull, N. G. C., with rank of Major, he is now serving as Assistant Judge Advocate-General on the staff of General Black, commanding the Pacific coast division of Patriarchs Militant.

He was married in Oakland, March 22, 1884, to Miss Edith Adams, who was born in Farmington, Maine, April 18, 1860, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Corbett) Adams, both of whom are still living. Their children are: Frederick Adams, born April 5, 1885; Edna, April 30, 1887.

* * *

ASA P. TOWNER, a California pioneer of 1853, and one of the substantial farmers and dairymen of Marin county, came here in 1863, locating on his present farm of a thousand beautiful acres two and a half miles east of San Rafael, the situation overlooking the great bay of San Francisco. The farm is devoted to dairying and poultry-raising, with a few acres of orchard. He has had as many as a hundred cows at one time. The products of his dairy he has sold principally in San Francisco.

Mr. Towner's early life was passed on his father's farm in Boxford, Essex county, Massachusetts, where he was born, November 24, 1825. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native State, and followed that calling for many years. His parents, Samuel and Charlotte Towner, were both natives of Massachusetts, and of the old and influential families of that State, Asa being the ninth in a family of twelve children. January 20, 1853, he took passage from New York, by way of Panama, for California, on the old steamers Ohio and Golden Gate, arriving February 19. He followed his trade until 1857, when he removed across the bay to Oakland and carried on business as a contractor and builder until 1863, at which time he came to Marin county, and has since been considered one of the prominent dairymen. During his residence here he has been Road Master six years. He also takes an interest in school matters and all enterprises that have for their object the welfare of the community. Politically he is a staunch and progressive

Republican. He is still unmarried and affiliates with no secret order. He is a gentleman of retiring and modest disposition, and one who is highly respected by his friends and neighbors.

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DR. EDWARD K. TAYLOR, one of the best-known members of the San Francisco bar and President of the Bar Association, is a native of Illinois, born at Springfield, September 24, 1838. His father's family was among the oldest in the State of Delaware, and his mother belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families in Philadelphia.

Dr. Taylor received his education in Missouri, and after reaching manhood came to the Pacific coast, in 1862. He studied medicine and graduated at the Toland Medical College, after which he was engaged in the practice of that profession until 1867, when he accepted the position of private secretary to Governor Haight, performing the duties of that important post during the Governor's administration. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in January, 1872. He entered the law office of Jarboe & Harrison, and two years later engaged in the practice of law, forming a co-partnership with Governor Haight in January, 1874. They continued in practice together until the death of Governor Haight, which occurred in September, 1878. Soon after George W. Haight became a partner with Dr. Taylor, and they remained together until 1890, when the Doctor withdrew from the firm and has since continued to practice alone. He is a great student and not only a leading member of the San Francisco bar but is prominently identified with all the progressive literary and educational interests of the city.

Dr. Taylor was one of the fifteen freeholders to frame a charter in 1886 and 1887 for the city of San Francisco. He is one of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, is Vice-President of the Cooper Medical College, and is an honorary member of the State Medical Society, the San Francisco County Medical Society, and the Alumni Society of the medical department of the University of California, besides being connected with other societies and organizations.

* * *

L. W. SEELY, another prominent member of the San Francisco bar, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1859. His ancestors were early settlers of Pennsylvania, and filled honorable positions in life. His great-grandfather was born in that State, and was an officer in the Revolutionary war. His father, Colonel F. A. Seely, is likewise a native of the Keystone State, and served through the war of the Rebellion, and was retired as a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He was appointed and served as a delegate to the international convention for protection of the industrial property held at Madrid, Spain in 1890; now holds the position of Principal Examiner in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C.

Mr. L. W. Seely was reared and educated in his native State. He studied law in Washington, and graduated at the Columbia Law School, after which he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession. For six years he was a Solicitor of Patents. He is now associated in his law practice with General Ellis Spear, formerly Commissioner of Patents, the firm being Spear & Seely, with offices at San Francisco and Washington, D. C. Mr. Seely is the resident partner in San Francisco.

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ELMER CHILDS, architect, residing in Oakland, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, April 24, 1863, a son of William Wilkins and Sarah (Marshall) Childs, who came to California in 1874. The father, who was a native of New Jersey, has been mainly a builder, while the mother is a native of Illinois. After marriage they moved to Leavenworth, where the father followed the business of contracting for building. They have three living children: Eugene William, now of Florence, Pinal county, Arizona, Supervisor of Pinal county, engaged in cattle-raising; Lillian May, the wife of Hon. M. C. Chapman, attorney at Oakland, and the subject of this sketch. The last mentioned, being eleven years of age when he came to this coast, has received his education chiefly in Oakland. In his sixteenth year he entered an architect's office, and has been an architect to the present time. In 1891 he opened an office on his own account. He is a member of some of the athletic clubs.

He was married in Oakland, in 1889, to Miss Anna Reier, a native of this city.

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AMASA WRIGHT BISHOP, Postmaster of Oakland, is an old resident and prominent citizen, having been in this city for the past twenty-three years. He was born at Wallingford, Rutland county, Vermont, August 18, 1832; was educated for the bar, and at the age of twenty entered the law office of the Hon. David E. Nicholson. By the laws of Vermont, five years' reading in the office of an attorney was necessary before admission to the bar, and then only upon the certificate and affidavit of good character and thorough examination. Mr. Bishop pursued his studies in the same office for five years, practicing in the meantime in the courts of justices of the peace in his own and neighboring towns, and was always very successful. In 1857 he was examined and admitted an attorney of the Rutland County Bar. Always predisposed to literature, he wrote while a student more or less for the press. In 1857, in connection with a school-mate and student in the same office, the late Hon. Philip H. Emerson, who for fifteen years served as District Judge and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, he started a small paper, simply for amusement, called the *Local Spy*, which created no little stir in the staid community. The paper was continued for more than a year, and until Mr. Bishop left for California, arriving in the Golden State early in 1859

He sought his fortune in the mines, as did nearly all new-comers at that time; but it did not require a great length of time to convince him that that calling was not for him. He returned to Marysville and for eight or nine months was engaged in the saddle and harness store of John W. Moore, one of Marysville's best citizens. Early in January, 1860, at the request of Mr. Moore, he went to Red Bluff, Tehama county, to take charge of the same business for his brother, C. A. Moore. While in Marysville he was a constant writer for the press, and after locating in Red Bluff was a steady contributor to the Marysville *Appeal* and also to the Red Bluff *Beacon*. At the solicitation of leading Republicans and anti-Lecompton Demo crats, he gave up his position with Mr. Moore and started the *Semi-weekly Inde-*

pendent at Red Bluff, the first paper issued oftener than once a week north of Marysville, and the first paper to take the dispatches—first of the Pony Express across the continent and afterward the telegraphic dispatches. The first paper was issued August 14, 1860.

In the fall of 1860 he was appointed deputy District Attorney of Tehama county; and, the District Attorney leaving the State soon after, he exercised that office until the next election. Tehama county was at that time one of the firmest Democratic strongholds in the State, only thirty-nine Republican votes having been polled in 1859. At the presidential election of 1860, however, through the untiring labors of Mr. Bishop and the influence of his paper, the *Independent*, this vote was increased to 242 for Abraham Lincoln, the remainder being divided between Douglas, Bell and Breckenridge.

The next year, 1861, Mr. Bishop accepted the nomination of District Attorney from the Republican convention, and worked with so much energy and efficiency, visiting nearly ever voter in the county, that he beat the nominee of the combined Democracy (Breckenridge and Douglas) by seventy-six votes. In 1862 the Republicans carried the county, electing its full ticket. Such was the change in public sentiment; and the credit of that change was due in a great measure to the personal work of Mr. Bishop. At the session of the Legislature of 1863-64 his services were recognized, and he was chosen Assistant Secretary of the Senate by acclamation, and served during the session. The same year the Democratic paper, the *Beacon*, succumbed, and was bought by Mr. Bishop and merged in the *Independent.*

November 7, 1863, Mr. Bishop married an estimable lady of Red Bluff—Ellen M., the daughter of Captain E. G. Reed, the pioneer settler of the town, who located the town site and built the first house, a hotel, at the steamer landing.

In 1865 Mr. Bishop sold his paper and devoted his time to his profession, holding at the same time the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the division including Tehama, Colusa and Butte counties. The people of Chico, Butte county, learning that he had sold out his paper at Red Bluff, prevailed upon him to locate at Chico and start a paper at that fast-growing and prosperous town. He went to Chico in the fall of 1865 and started the *Weekly Courant*, editing the paper and practicing law up to May, 1869, when he again sold out his business, office and dwelling, and moved to Oakland. In the summer he took a trip to his old home in Vermont, and visited many points in the Eastern States. In July of that year he returned and opened a law office in San Francisco. Never idle, always most happy when pressed with business, he started the *Masonic Mirror*, which he edited and published for four years. In 1872 he was solicited by many prominent citizens of Oakland to purchase the Oakland *Daily Transcript* and make it a stanch Republican journal. He yielded and succeeded in placing the paper upon a paying basis, although it cost him several thousand dollars—all he possessed, in fact—besides nearly breaking his constitution with severe labor, as he did the work of two or three men during the four years he conducted the paper. In 1876 he sold his interest in the paper, having previously sold a half interest, and in the summer of 1877 received the appointment of Superintendent of Bonded Warehouses of San Francisco, which position he held until July, 1880. The same year he was elected City Justice of the Peace for Oakland, and in 1882 was re-elected, without opposition.

In 1884 he formulated the plan and organized the Mutual Endowment Association of Oakland, which has proven a success, having paid to members during the past seven years over $200,000 in endowments, death claims and disability benefits, furnishing a profitable investment for savings as well as life and endowment insurance. At the city election of March, 1887, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, Mr. Bishop accepted the nomination for Councilman, and was elected; and on the assembling of the new council he was unanimously elected president of that body, and served in that capacity two years. In May, 1890, he was appointed Postmaster of Oakland by the President of the United States, which office he now holds, to the satisfaction of the people generally, having in the short time of his incumbency made many important improvements in the postal service, and has many more inaugurated, which, with the assistance of the people, he will carry out during his term, in hopes that the culmination of his labors will be a new postoffice building creditable to the city.

Mr. Bishop has always been active in politics, but he has never stooped to deceive or forfeit his integrity, ever holding that honesty should prevail in politics as well as in the business affairs of life. If he could not support a man, he was ever free to tell him so. When he does support a man at all, he does it with his whole might, mind and soul. A friend he never forsakes; and if he has an enemy it never troubles him or disturbs his feelings. His motto has ever been the golden rule. It would be impossible, it is true, for a man to be active in politics and publish a strict, terse, incisive party paper and not make enemies; yet Mr. Bishop has probably as few enemies as any man in Oakland, for the reason that he has always avoided personalities, dealing wholly with principles and not with men. When he combats what he considers false doctrines, his pen is as sharp and effective as a two-edged sword.

His literary works are all of a high order. A California romance, "Kentuck," received the highest encomiums from the press throughout the coast, as the best exposition of California life ever given to the public. He is also author of a romance entitled "Dandy Doane," which also was highly commended, copied and re-copied by literary papers both West and East.

Mr. Bishop is a member of all the Masonic bodies and a past officer of most of them, as well as a past officer of the order of United Workmen.

Few persons in California have a more extensive acquaintance than Mr. Bishop, and those who know him best most appreciate his integrity of character, firmness of purpose, honesty of motives and upright life, while all admit his ability as a terse and forcible writer, a man of general information, well read in the law and a useful citizen.

S. W. SHAW is the oldest artist in the profession in California, and resides in San Francisco. He has painted the portraits of many prominent men on this coast, and is not only the oldest but is the best known artist in the State. He was born on a farm near Windsor, Vermont, December 15, 1817, and is a descendant of early New England ancestry. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Shaw received a common school education, and, being of a mechanical and inventive turn, learned the trade of mechanic. He subsequently taught penmanship for three years while a pupil in an academy at Norwich, Vermont. He was elected Professor of Drawing in the Military College there, this being the first stepping-stone to his life work. He went South in 1842, and for several years was engaged in artistic work in the Southern States. When General Taylor returned from Mexico after the war, Mr. Shaw went to Baton Rouge and painted several portraits of the General—one being for the General's own family. Subsequently he was commissioned by the city of New Orleans to paint a full-length portrait of General Smith, then Military Governor of the city of Mexico. On his way to the city of Mexico he served as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Loomis from Vera Cruz to the city.

He came to California from New Orleans via the Isthmus route, making the Pacific voyage in the Humboldt, arriving at San Francisco August 30, 1849. He followed the throng to the mines and spent the winter there, thence to Sacramento, and from there came to this city. Being a member of the expedition that discovered Humboldt bay, he was of the first party which entered the bay in an open boat just as the sun was setting, April 5, 1850. Some of the party wished to name it for him and for other members of the company, but he objected and insisted that it should be called Humboldt. He made a sketch of the bay and surroundings and named the islands; was there several years, and during that time painted a number of portraits, among them being one of the old chief.

Returning from that expedition, he located permanently in San Francisco. The first portrait he painted here was that of an old friend, Mayor Geary. He was commissioned to paint a portrait of Colonel Baker for President Lincoln, after the former was killed at Ball's Bluff. By the War Department he was commissioned to paint a portrait of General Scofield, and he also held commissions for portraits of a number of prominent men, among whom were Chief Justice Field, John B. Felton and the late William Ralston. He has painted all the past officers of grand bodies of the Masonic order and several subordinate lodges in the State, besides the past officers of many other societies, including those of his own lodge, California No. 1, of which he has been a member for thirty-six years. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he is still actively engaged in his profession, and does his work without the aid of glasses. For one of his portraits of General Taylor he received a medal from the American Institute of New York.

The Professor's two children are Mrs. Edward H. Martin, of Los Angeles, and Elton R., now of San Jose.

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GEORGE WILLIAM DAVIS, M. D., whose office is at No. 431 Geary street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past twenty-one years, practicing his profession. Born near St. Joseph, Missouri, in Buchanan county, his early education was had in the public and private schools of his neighborhood. At the age of eighteen, in 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate service during the late war, and served until the close of the struggle. He was wounded April 9, 1864, in the battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, while under the command of General Richard Taylor, operating against General Banks' expedition.

After the close of the war he attended school at the Union Academy near Springville, Louisiana. Subsequently he taught school almost a year. Returning to his home in Missouri, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, Dr. S.

Davis, and after a year thus spent he went to St. Louis, Missouri, attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College and graduated in March, 1870. Removing immediately to California, he located at Chico, Butte county, and practiced there until 1881. Then he spent the larger part of a year in New York city, reviewing his medical studies at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, devoting himself more especially to surgery. On his return to California he located at Sacramento where he remained a year; and in the spring of 1883 he removed to San Francisco. In May, 1888, he went to Europe and studied in the hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna for fourteen months, with special reference to gynecology. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the California State Medical Society, and of the San Francisco Medical Society, and of the Geographical Society of the Pacific.

On his father's side he is of early New England stock, his great-grandfather, Captain Daniel Davis, having been a prominent man in Boston, and later a Captain in the Revolutionary war; afterward he joined the company of Ohio Associates, under General Rufus Putnam, who commenced the settlement of Ohio in 1788. On his mother's side he is of Irish stock; her ancestry early settled in New York city, and subsequently at Winchester, Virginia, where his mother was born.

His grandfather, Colonel Jesse Davis, born July 23, 1778, at Killingly, Ohio, was in many respects a remarkable man. He had not only a stalwart frame, a noble and commanding presence, but strong intellectual endowments joined with a decisive character, a moral courage and persistence in maintaining the right which made his influence for good great in the community in which he lived. He was active in public affairs; for many years Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Colonel of Militia—a very efficient officer, and when mounted on his horse in military dress presented a fine appearance. He died in the fullness of a ripe and vigorous manhood. His father, Doctor Simon Davis, born August 21, 1808, in Washington county, Ohio, had a good common-school education, and at seventeen years of age received a certificate of qualification to teach. At an early age he removed to Audrain county, Missouri, where he continued teaching till 1841, when he was married to Eliza M. Gray; and at about the same time began the study of medicine in the Kemper Medical School in St. Louis, graduating in 1844. Shortly after he located in Buchanan county, Missouri, where he resided till removing to California in 1869. He died in San Francisco, July 21, 1889. He was an honorable and successful physician. His life was an active one. He was an untiring student, a painstaking investigator of every subject and question that required his consideration. He wrote extensively. He abounded in the amenities of life. Though of a genial, kindly and to a degree of a timid disposition, he yet possessed great boldness in defence of the right; and entered with the heartiest sympathy in the protection of the weak and needy. He was a most exemplary Christian gentleman; preëminently conscientious and true; and no man occupied a higher position in the genuine respect and esteem of all who knew him. His wife, who was a noble and true companion, and a loving and devoted mother, is living, and resides at Alameda, California.

HON. F. M. ANGELLOTTI, Judge of the Superior Court of Marin county, is among the leading legal lights of the Golden State, none perhaps being more worthy of mention than the above named gentleman. He is a native of California, and probably the youngest Superior Judge in the State. He was born at San Rafael in 1861, his parents being Joseph and Frances (Osgood) Angellotti. The father, now deceased, was a native of Italy, and the mother of Maine. Our subject, the eldest of their two children, is a graduate of the Boys' High School, San Francisco, in the class of 1879. Immediately afterward he entered the law office of Judges Darwin and Murphy, of San Francisco, as a law student, and graduated at the Hastings Law School in 1882, and was admitted to practice by the State Supreme Court the same year. The year 1883 found him in active practice in his native city. In 1884 he was elected District Attorney, and filled that important office until elected to his present position, which was in November, 1890.

He was joined in marriage in Alameda county, in 1884, with Miss Emma Cearley, and they have one daughter living, Marion, and one deceased. Politically Mr. Angellotti is allied with the Republican party, and socially affiliates with the F. & A. M., Marin Lodge, No. 191, in which he is Past Master; also the I. O. O. F. and the order of Druids, and is a prominent member of the N. S. G. W., Mount Tamalpais Parlor. He was a charter member of the latter, and had the honor of being its first President. Socially he is a gentleman, and has the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

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MANUEL Y. FERRER.—The subject of this sketch, the well-known musician and an honored citizen of San Francisco, is a native of Lower California, born in May, 1832. He came from a musical family and developed a talent for music at an early age, making rapid progress in his studies.

In 1850 Señor Ferrer came to San Francisco, continued his musical studies here and also engaged in teaching, and for the past thirty-five years has taught classical music in this city, numbering among his pupils some of the brightest and most talented musicians on the Coast. While he teaches the mandolin and other instruments, he makes a specialty of guitar music. He is very painstaking and thorough and is never satisfied until his pupils attain a high standard in their art. Señor Ferrer has devoted much time and attention to composition for guitar music, his work being adopted not only here and in Eastern cities, but also in Europe.

He wedded Miss Jesusita Zuniga de Vivar, a lady of rare attainments and, like her husband, an accomplished musician. Of their ten children all inherit their parents' talents for music, and in their home circle is an orchestra of rare merit. Miss Eugenie is a pianist, Miss Carmelita's special instrument is the mandolin, Miss Adele's the guitar, and Mr. Ricardo is a violinist, each being an instructor. The three latter, upon a recent Eastern visit, while in Washington, under the patronage of Mrs Senator Hearst, by invitation of President and Mrs. Harrison, played at the White House. At the musicales given by Mrs. Hearst at her elegant home in Washington these gifted musicians were the recipients of hearty congratulations from the select circles who enjoyed the privilege of being present. The exquisite harmony of their playing was equally appreciated in New York, where they gave musicales at the Vanderbilt mansion, and other places, in other Eastern cities, their success being a great musical triumph. The youngest members of the family, Miss Amelia and

Leonore, have decided talent for the strings and the piano.

Professor Ferrer is a modest and reserved gentleman at all times. He has done much to advance the interests of the musical profession here, and both socially and professionally enjoys an enviable reputation. His attractive home on Pine street is a noted musical center, and in it their large circle of appreciative friends are most graciously received and royally entertained.

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WILLIAM D. McCARTHY, M. D., whose office is at 111 Eddy street, residence 1030 Mission street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1861, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1882. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1861, and came to California with his parents while he was yet an infant. His education was received in San Francisco, in the St. Mary's College, where he spent about thirteen years, and was graduated as Master of Arts. He then went to St. Mary's Hospital, where he was a druggist for several years, and later filled the place of interne. In 1879 he entered the medical department of the University of the Pacific, now the Cooper Medical College, graduating at that institution in 1882, and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He was immediately appointed Superintendent of the St. Mary's Hospital, which position he held for three years. Since 1885 he has been engaged in private practice in San Francisco. In 1887 Dr. McCarthy was appointed a member of the Board of Health, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. William Douglas, who resigned at that time. He was then reappointed, and held this position for three years, or until 1869, when he resigned. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, and is Surgeon of the Second Artillery, in which he has served for over four and one-half years. At present he is Senior Surgeon of the Second Brigade.

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F. D. BRANDON, a lawyer of San Francisco, was born in England, in 1846, studied civil engineering during his youth, and in early manhood, in 1874, emigrated to the United States. Two years later he came to California, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1880, and since then has been successsully engaged in his practice, which is mainly in the civil department of the law—probate practice, real estate, land titles, etc. Coming here an entire stranger, his success is owing to his own efforts. He has no aspiration or taste for office, preferring to devote his time to the interests of his chosen calling.

He is identified with the order of Chosen Friends, for which body he drew up the constitution of the present Grand Council of California. He is also an active member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and of the Sons of St. George, for which body he prepared the constitution of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction to which he belongs, and is engaged in a revision of the entire body of laws of the Supreme Lodge.

* * *

FRANK KENNEDY, a member of the San Francisco bar, came to the Pacific coast from Boston in 1853. He attended school at Boston during early boyhood, and completed his education in this State. Entering the law office of the late Hon.

Horace Hawes, a leading member of the bar, who was the author of the Consolidation act and the Great Registry law of California, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Sacramento, and later was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts, and engaged in general civil practice in the city, State and Federal Courts. He has given much attention to probate, divorce and land matters. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for General Fremont. He is connected with the Masonic order and I. O. O. F. For many years he was actively identified with the military department of of the State. In 1864 he was a member of the Sacramento Light Artillery Company, under Captain Edgar Mills and Lieutenant M. M. Estee. For many years he was also connected at San Francisco with the Washington Guards and the San Francisco Hussars, and was a member of the said Hussars who did camp service in 1861 in Alameda; and he and Sergeant Kruse, the Mexican war veteran, were instructors there in sabre practice. Mr. Kennedy is also connected with other organizations.

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SAMUEL JAMES CORBETT, M. D., whose office is at No. 402 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1858, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1868. He was born in Rome, New York, in 1837, and is of Scotch and French descent. His family trace their ancestry back to 1650, when they came from Scotland and settled in New England. His maternal grandfather was a native of France, who came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, and commanded a regiment as colonel on the patriot side during that war. Dr. Corbett's father, Samuel Fulton Corbett, owned a farm where Rome, New York, now stands. He died in Massachusetts in 1849.

Samuel, our subject, received his early education in the public schools of Newton, Upper Falls and Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, and graduated at the high school of the former city. He came to California by way of Cape Horn in 1858, and for about three years was engaged in mining and ranching. In 1862 he joined the military company known as the California Hundred, which became Company A, Second Massachusetts Cavalry. This command served during the war, first in the Department of Washington, and later in the Army of the Potomac, and for the last year in the Shenandoah Valley in Sheridan's Cavalry. During that time Dr. Corbett took part in the battles of South Anna Bridge, Brookville, Doyle's Tavern, Ashby's Gap, Little River Pike, Drainsville, Rectortown, Point of Rocks, Addie, Frederick Pike, Tenallytown, Rockville, Poolsville, Leesburg, Snicker's Gap, Nolan's Ford, Shepardstown, White Post, Middletown, Kernstown, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Perryville Pike, Charlestown, Summit Point, Halltown, Berryville, Smithfield, Opequan Creek, Knox Ford, Fort Royal, Snake Mountain, Luray Courthouse, Mills' Ford, Waynesboro, Mount Crawford, Tom's Brook, Strasburg, Madison Court house, Gordonsville, White-Oak Road, South Anna, Dinwiddie Court house, Five Forks, Southside Railroad, Devil's Ford, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox Courthouse. During these engagements Dr. Corbett was twice wounded; first in the skirmish near Winchester, and later at Dinwiddie Court house. He was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned at once to California.

He soon commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. L. C. Lane, and at the same time entered the medical department of the University of the Pacific, graduating at that institution in 1868. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has since been continuously engaged. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Lincoln Post, No. 1, of which he was Commander during the national campaign parade of 1886. He has been for a number of years Surgeon of that post. In 1889 he was elected Surgeon of the Department of California.

* * *

J. BOUSHEY, M. D., whose office is at No. 1303 Mission street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1876, and has been in the practice of medicine since 1874. He was born in La Porte, Indiana, in 1841, and his early education was received in Detroit, Michigan, where he attended the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he removed to Cincinnati, where he attended private schools for a number of years, and also spent about six years in various mercantile pursuits. In 1869 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles Kearns, of Covington, Kentucky, and later under Dr. James T. Whitaker and P. S. Conner, a surgeon of Cincinnati. Dr. Boushey then entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating at that institution March 4, 1874. He practiced for about one year in Ohio, and then came to California, first locating in Oakland, and later, in 1880, in San Francisco, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, and of the State Medical Society of California.

Dr. Boushey is of French descent on the paternal side; his father was a native of Canada. His mother is of Dutch descent, whose ancestors settled in Pennsylvania, although she was a native of Kentucky. Dr. Boushey was married to Mrs. Richards, of Prescott, Canada, a daughter of Major Glendenning, who fought in the British army at Waterloo, and later was a pensioned British officer in Canada.

* * *

CHARLES T. DENNIS, San Francisco, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, August 30, 1840. His father, Thomas Dennis, came to California with his family in 1855, locating in Santa Barbara. In 1859 he was appointed Sheriff of Santa Barbara county, in 1860 elected to the same office, and was re-elected for the two succeeding terms. The subject of our sketch was appointed jailor when hardly twenty years of age. After serving a short time he was appointed Under-Sheriff, which office he held four years. Before he was of age he was appointed Postmaster at Santa Barbara, by President Buchanan, and while serving as Under-Sheriff and Postmaster he was also appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1863 he removed the Internal Revenue office to Los Angeles, where he resided about two years. Then he returned to Santa Barbara and engaged in mercantile pursuits. This venture proving unprofitable, in consequence of successive years of drouth, Mr. Dennis removed to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Sutter Street Railroad Company, holding the responsible position of conductor on the road of that company nearly five years. After that he with his uncle, E. K. Cooley, engaged in the business of manufacturing the tule bottle cover, an invention of their own; but the expense of maintaining their rights in the courts made the business unprofitable and they sold it out. In 1873 Mr. Dennis opened a general collection and commission agency, which he continued until 1885, when he opened a real-estate office on Kearny street. He has now large tracts of land in Tehama, Kern and Fresno counties, and smaller tracts in Shasta, Modoc, Lake, Sonoma and Contra Costa counties. He is also doing a large business in Oakland properties.

Mr. Dennis was married, in 1861, to Miss Jenettie C. Cooley, a daughter of Judge F. Cooley, late of Woodville, Mississippi. He has one son and two daughters.

* * *

M. E. VAN METER, M. D., whose office is at No. 428 Ellis street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1884, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1874. He was born in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1851, and is of Scotch and English descent, being a descendant on his father's side of one of two brothers named Van Meter who came from Holland and settled in Virginia in an early day. Our subject's parents were both natives of Kentucky, and moved to Illinois in the early '40s. The father, Jacob Van Meter, was a farmer, and was also interested in other business pursuits. He was a pioneer of Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, and died in the latter State in 1879.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Brookfield, Missouri, where he graduated, at the Brookville Academy, and later entered the Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, Illinois, where he took a business course, graduating in 1870. After leaving school Dr. Van Meter's first occupation was teaching, in Missouri, continuing in that profession for two years. In 1873 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. A. Van Meter, of Maltabend, Missouri with whom he remained two years. His health having become impaired, the Doctor came to the Pacific coast, where he spent about two years in the mountains and teaching school, traveling to regain his health. Returning to Missouri, he entered the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College (regular) at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1877, graduating at that college in 1879. After his graduation he took a special course on diseases of women at the same college. He then entered into practice in Wakenda, same State, remaining until 1883, when he located at Lamar and Marysville, Missouri; next he went to St. Louis, where he took a special course in surgery and diseases of women. He came to California in 1884, locating at Red Bluff, where he built up a large patronage, and while there was appointed Surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, where he had a large surgical practice among the employees. He also gained an enviable reputation in the treatment of diseases of women, patients having been brought to him for over 100 miles from adjoining counties. In 1889 Dr. Van Meter came to San Francisco and entered the California Medical College (Eclectic), where he took a full post-graduate course. Being invited to take a professorship in that college, and recognizing the vastness of the field offered by this metropolis in his professional work, the Doctor settled up his business in Red Bluff, and removed to this city, in June, 1890, where he expects to remain permanently in the practice of his profession. He at first occupied the Chair of Theory and Practice, but in the latter part of the season of 1890 he was appointed to the Chair of Clinical and Orthopædic Surgery, which position he still holds.

He is also associate editor and dusiness manager of the *California Medical Journal.*

Dr. Van Meter is a self-made man, having paid for his own tuition in the various schools and colleges, both literary and medical, at which he has graduated. He is an enthusiastic and enterprising student of surgery, having among other operations successfully engrafted the skin of a dog upon a patient suffering from a severe burn. The operation was attended with complete success, and is recorded in the annals of surgery, the only case of the kind on record in the United States. He used the skin from a hairless pup. This was a case of severe and extensive burn. He took sections of skin for the face and neck from the father and brother of the patient. For the arms he used puppy grafts taken from the two young puppies of the Mexican hairless breed. Dr. Van Meter has also invented some valuable surgical instruments, which are in use by the profession.

* * *

FLETCHER F. RYER is a native son, born in this State of parents who were old and honored citizens. His father, Dr. W. M. Ryer, a prominent physician and an honored citizen, came here in 1849, and is still a resident here, though at present in Europe. Mr. Ryer was reared and attended school here, and he also attended the University of California. After completing his preparatory course he entered Harvard College and graduated in the class of 1883. He studied law, taking a course at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, and since has successfully practiced his profession here. While engaged in general civil practice he has given much attention to reclamation of lands on the Sacramento river, and is President of the Board of Trustees of Reclamation District No. 501. While connected with several college societies he is not prominently identified with fraternal organizations, devoting his whole time to the interests of his profession.

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L. A. BERTELING is a native of Boston Massachusetts, where he was born in 1847. He lost both parents when quite young and suffered many hardships in consequence, but being naturally self-reliant he fought his way to manhood uncomplainingly. Having a natural inclination for mechanics, he served an apprenticeship, and became an expert instrument maker. In 1866 he came to California, and after remaining awhile in Oroville he came to San Francisco, where he sought employment and worked at pattern-making until the job gave out. He then went to Santa Cruz, where he obtained employment again, but was defrauded of his pay. Assisted by friends he returned to New York, but soon became discontented, and in 1868 he came again to San Francisco. Here he commenced the study of optics, in which he persevered for years, often under adverse circumstances, but with a determination to succeed. Thinking to better his condition financially he went to Arizona in 1874; but, not being pleased with the prospect there, after barely escaping drowning in the Colorado, and scalping by the Indians, he returned to San Francisco and embarked for South America, where he spent nearly five years, principally in Ecuador and the United States of Colombia, engaged in a general merchandise and jewelry business.

During this time he continued his studies, and invented several valuable optical instruments, his skill as an instrument-maker being of great assistance to him. At length he determined to devote himself to his profession, and he sold out his business and returned to San Francisco in 1879, where he established himself in the business in which he has since become so eminent. Among the most noted of his inventions some are of comparatively recent date, as his demonstrative ophthalmoscope, refraction ophthalmoscope, prismometer, compound optometer, simple optometer, myopic scale, eye glasses, charts and objective, etc. He has also discovered a simple and accurate method by which to determine imperfections of the eye.

He was married, in 1880, to Miss E. L. Knoll, a daughter of George Knoll, of San Francisco.

* * *

WILLIAM WINTER, who died November 6, 1890, was one of the pioneer settlers of California, having arrived in this State in the early part of 1850. He was born in Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, in 1825, and received his early education in the public schools of Belvidere. His father, Daniel F. Winter, was the Sheriff of Warren county for some years, and also kept a hotel in Belvidere, in both of which occupations he was assisted for some years by the subject of this sketch, and who in turn filled the office of Sheriff himself. Later Mr. Winter removed to New York city, where he remained until 1849 engaged in mercantile pursuits. Meanwhile his family had removed to Wisconsin, where they had permanently settled. In 1849, attracted by the wonderful stories of the gold found in the new El Dorado of the West, he started for New York, where he took passage on one of the first ships starting to this coast by way of Panama. Being detained on the Isthmus, he did not reach California until early in 1850. He engaged for a short time in mining, but soon decided to enter the pursuits connected with business life. He at first opened an establishment for sign painting, at which he was an adept, and in which he received the first premium for ornamental sign painting at both the Mechanics' Industrial Exposition and the Bay District Fair at San Francisco in 1860. For the past twenty years Mr. Winter has been engaged in real estate transactions, mostly in city property. He was a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, and assisted prominently in clearing the city of its obnoxious elements.

Mr. Winter was married in 1858 to Miss Fanny M. Croft, of Horicon, Wisconsin, a native of Lincolnshire, England, and daughter of Matthew E. Croft, who removed to the United States, and lived to the age of ninety years in Dodge county, Wisconsin. Mr. Winter had eleven children, of whom two sons and six daughters are now living, the eldest being Mrs. G. G. Wickson, of this city. Another daughter is Mrs. E. B. Salsig, living in Mendocino county. Mr. Winter was a life member of the San Francisco Art Association, and of the Mercantile Library Association; also, for many years Secretary of the Territorial Pioneer Association.

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W. N. BUSH, Principal of the Commercial High School in San Francisco, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1857, of New England parents, attended school during boyhood, and after completing his preparatory course, entered Harvard College and graduated in the class of 1882. The following year he went to Peoria, Illinois, and the same year came to San Francisco, and was appointed to the head of the mathematical department of the Oakland high school, and retained that position three years. He then occupied a similar position, as the head of the mathematical department of the Boys' High School in San Francisco. The Commercial High School was organized in 1883, the course embracing twelve to eighteen months. In October, 1889, it was declared a high school by the Board of Education. Professor Bush was offered and accepted the position as Principal of the school. The course was lengthened to two years, and several academic studies added, together with English literature, geometry, physics and Spanish. In the type-writing department are thirty-five typewriters, and each pupil has two hours' daily practice in short-hand. There are ten regular and several special teachers. The enrollment has increased from 50 to 500. Prof. Bush is prominently identified with the teaching profession of the city, with the State Teachers' Association, and educational work of the Pacific coast generally, being a regular contributor at the sessions of these organizations.

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THOMAS KEANE, deceased, for many years one of San Francisco's most prominent business men, was a resident of California since 1863, and up to the time of his death, in April, 1890, was actively interested in business interests in this city. He was born in Kilrush, county Clare, Ireland, in 1841, of a good Irish family. His father was a well-to-do farmer of that county, and the family have been well known and highly respected for many generations. Thomas received his early education in the school of the Christian Brothers, of Kilrush, where he graduated in 1856. He commenced his business education in his native land, serving an apprenticeship to the dry-goods business, which he learned very thoroughly. In that country the young men apprentices to that trade learn not only how to sell goods, but of what material they are made and how they are woven, so that almost by the touch they can tell the quality of a fabric. He came to America in 1862, and was employed a short time at his business in New York city. In 1863 he came to San Francisco, where he soon afterward made his first venture into business, opening a dry-goods house on Third street, meeting with immediate success. In 1867 Thomas Keane and his brother James formed a copartnership with Messrs. O'Connor and Moffet, opening a store in Kearny street, under the firm name of Keane, O'Connor & Co. This business continued until the term of partnership expired in 1879, when the firm name of Keane Bros. was again resumed. Since his brother's death in 1880, Mr. Keane has been the sole manager of the business, although the firm name of Keane Bros. has been retained. In 1887 the business was removed to its present location on Market street, where it has since continued.

In 1873 Mr. Keane was married to Miss Mary Josephine Difley, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, but who has been a resident of California since her early childhood. Her father, Peter Difley, also a native of Ireland, has been a successful business man of San Francisco, first as a contractor and builder, but for many years retired from business. Mrs. Keane is a highly cultivated woman, who received the fullest educational training in her mother's home and at the Convent of the Sacred Heart of San Francisco, where she graduated in 1869. She has brought up her family with the same care she received in her own home. Her mother was a remarkable person, a woman of education and good judgment, and of a family highly connected in St. Louis. Her maiden name was Carlin, the town of Carlinville in Southern Illinois having been named for one of the family, Governor Thomas Carlin. Mr. Keane left a widow and eight children: the eldest, James, born in 1874, and the youngest, Marguerite, was less than a year old at her father's death. He fortunately left his family in good circumstances, and during all the years of his active connection with the business interests of San Francisco he held an enviable reputation, and has left a name of which his children may be proud. Mr. Keane was a Roman Catholic, and a member and regular attendant of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He was a gentleman reverenced among his business associates for his honesty and uprightness of purpose, respected by his employes as a friend, known throughout the entire community as a model Christian and generous benefactor, whose kindly smile and genial ways won all hearts, whose business life was a synonym for honor and integrity, and whose home life was lovable and beautiful in the highest degree.

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FRED V. WOOD, of the law firm of Wood & Sawyer, of Oakland, was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, October 6, 1866, a son of Walter and Ellen M. (Armstrong) Wood, both natives of New York. After their marriage in Warsaw, New York, they moved to Wisconsin. The father, by trade a bricklayer and builder, enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin Regiment Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and served to the close of the war. He was wounded in the battle of Perryville, and after returning to duty was in the battle of Murfreesborough. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and was confined in Richmond, Danville and Andersonville prisons nineteen months. He escaped with some others from Danville, but was recaptured and held to the close of the war. In 1885 he came to this coast with his wife and two sons, Fred V. and Carl Franklin, arriving in Oakland November 3, 1885. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic order. Grandfather Armstrong died in Michigan about 1884, aged ninety-seven.

Fred V. Wood, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in his native town, and was graduated at its high school. Soon after his arrival in Oakland he became a law student and clerk of Edward C. Robinson, and was admitted from his office to the bar of the Supreme Court of California, November 12, 1888. He remained with Mr. Robinson until December 1, 1889, when he opened an office on his own account, and in May, 1890, formed a partnership with F. W. Sawyer, under the style of Wood & Sawyer. Mr. Wood is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 298, I. O. O. F., and of E. D. Baker Camp, No. 5, Sons of Veterans. He was elected Adjutant-General of the California Division Sons of Veterans in 1889, and Colonel of the same in 1890. He is a young attorney of great promise, and stands in the front ranks of the junior members of his profession.

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LYMAN I. MOWRY, attorney and counselor at law, San Francisco, is a native of Rhode Island, born at Woonsocket Falls, in 1848. His ancestors were among the founders of New England. His father, Lyman Mowry, was a native of Rhode Island, and his ancestors were the founders of the Smithfield plantation in 1643. His mother's family name was Whiting, whose ancestors were natives of Massachusetts since the seventeenth century. The father, Lyman Mowry, upon the discovery of gold in California, came to the Pacific coast in 1849, was among the early pioneers and engaged in contracting. He was one of the early contracting stevedores, and for many years loaded and discharged every important cargo arriving and departing. When he came here he bought house and stables on the ship and erected the same on Pine street, where the Stock Exchange is now located, and the family resided there until 1875. His death occurred in January, 1855, being murdered in his own house. His violent death aroused the indignation of all classes, and his funeral was the largest that had ever been held in the city. His death was one cause of the organization of the Vigilance Committee. He left a widow and three children—two daughters and one son. The death of Mrs. Mowry occurred December 24, 1878. The elder daughter died in 1863. The younger daughter, now Mrs. Dr. Welch, is a resident of this city.

Lyman I. Mowry, the only son and the subject of this mention, came here with his mother and family in 1854. He attended school during boyhood and received his preparatory education here, went East and entered Harvard College, and graduated in the law department in 1871, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his return he was admitted to the bar and for the past twenty years he has successfully practiced his profession in the city, State and Federal courts. He has a large Chinese practice, has tried more homicide cases among them perhaps than any other attorney in the State. He was also largely instrumental in the exposure of the corruption in what is known as the "Little Pete" bribery cases, and spent more than six months in doing so, and was several days before the well-remembered Menzies grand jury.

Mr. Mowry is in political views a Republican, but in no sense an office-seeker.

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D. T. CALLAHAN, M. D., whose residence is at 1003 Devisadero street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1852, and for a few years of his earlier life was engaged in practice of medicine. He was born at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, in 1846, the son of the late Jeremiah Callahan, who was one of the pioneer merchants of San Francisco. He was connected with his brother, Daniel, in the early days of California in Shasta county. In 1857 he established himself in this city and attended to the receiving and forwarding of merchandise to the houses in Shasta. He was also prominent in the organization of the Hibernian Bank of this city, in which he was a director for many years. At an early day Mr. Callahan bought largely of real estate in this city, which has become very valuable. He died in this county in 1872; and was a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, having come to America as a young man, settling first in New York and then at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, where he acquired considerable property interests. The excitement following the discovery of gold brought him to California, where he soon became recognized as one of the active and leading spirits in its material development.

The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Mount St. Mary's College of Emmitsburg, Maryland, where he remained four years. He later went to Europe, where he studied at the l'Ecole des Mines, receiving his education in chemistry, mining, mineralogy, etc. Returning to California, he entered the medical department of the University of California, where he graduated in 1875. He then entered into practice in San Francisco and Oakland, in which he continued for several years. Failing health caused him to give up the practice of medicine, and he has since devoted himself to his private property interests and literary pursuits. Dr. Callahan has published since that time several volumes of poetry, among which are best known "Calderon Antiope," and the drama entitled "The Legion of Honor," which has been brought out at the Baldwin Theater of this city. The latter is a production adopted from the French drama entitled L'Honneur de la Maison. Besides his literary work, Dr. Callahan occasionally indulges in speculations.

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JULES CALLANDREAU, M. D., whose office is at No. 1,307 Stockton street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1873, during which time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine. He was born at Oradour-Sur-Vayres, Haute-Vienne, France, in 1849, and his early education was received in the local schools of his native village. He afterward entered the preparatory college at Dorat, in the same department where he was graduated in 1865, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences. He then commenced the study of medicine at the preparatory Medical School of Limoges, where he remained two years, and during the second year was selected as interne or assistant to the clinics. Dr. Callandreau then entered the college of the faculty of medicine at Paris, graduating at that institution after a course of six years, early in 1873. During one of those years he was externe or outside assistant at the hospitals, and for two years served as interne, having had an extensive general practice, and especially in the field of infants' and children's diseases; also following assiduously the clinics of the best surgeons in Paris. After passing his examination, but previous to reaching his degree of Doctor of Medicine, the Franco-Prussian war came on, and he was appointed in one of the ambulance corps, which was stationed on the ramparts of Paris during the siege, remaining in this service until the close of the war. He also served in the hospitals during the reign of the commune in Paris. Soon after receiving his degree he came to San Francisco, engaged in private practice, in which he has since continued. He is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society. Dr. Callandreau has always devoted himself to a general family practice, in which he has been very successful.

The Doctor's family on his father's side have been long residents of the Charente Department, and on his mother's side of the Haute-Vienne Department of France. Those families have long represented the business and professional ranks of life in those parts of France. His father is now a Justice of the Peace, which office he has held since the fall of the late Emperor Napoleon. Dr. Callandreau went to Europe in 1884 as a delegate of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society to the Medical Congress held at Copenhagen, and remained fifteen months, pursuing the great studies made in medicine and surgery on the continent of Europe. He is now over there again with the view of inspecting the London and Paris hospitals, taking besides a well-earned rest amid the artistic treasuries of the Old World, of which he is a keen connoisseur, and is expected back from Europe to resume his practice about the end of September of the present year.

He is a life member of the San Francisco Art Association, and of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. He is the Consulting Physician to the French Hospital, and a life member of the French Benevolent Society. He was one of the founders of the Spanish Benevolent Society, of which he is a life member and a physician.

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WILLIAM H. SHARP, deceased, was an attorney of San Francisco. Many gentlemen have won high distinction in the profession of the law in California; but there are very few, perhaps, who enjoy to so full an extent the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens as does the gentleman whose name heads this article.

He was born in the city of New York, in 1824. From eighteen to twenty years of age he attended Yale College, preparing for the profession he has chosen. Being of regular and studious habits, he made rapid progress. He then entered the law office of Charles Edwards, well known as the author of "Edwards on Chancery" and other valuable works, and in due time he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. In 1852 he cast his lot with the young and rapidly growing State of California, whither his elder brother, the late lamented George F. Sharp, had preceded him, and upon his arrival in San Francisco the brothers entered into a law co-partnership, which continued until the death of the elder brother, in October, 1883. Their practice was a lucrative one, and their clientage embraced many of the large business houses and corporations. The important suits entrusted to their charge were many and various; the principal part of their practice, however, was confined to the civil courts. Among the *causes celebres* which they conducted successfully may be mentioned those of Donner vs. Palmer, a suit to quiet title, the litigation growing out of the failure of Adams & Co., of express notoriety; Davis vs. Perley; Noe vs. Card; Chater vs. California Sugar Refining Co., etc. In all these cases heavy interests were involved, and the fact that they were entrusted to the Messrs. Sharp, attests the high legal reputation which those gentlemen enjoyed.

After the brother's death, October 16, 1882, Mr. Sharp, we believe, formed no legal copartnership, but conducted his extensive business with the assistance of several clerks. His brilliant legal attainments, his ardent devotion to his profession, and his irreproachable character as a gentleman and a citizen, won for him universal respect, and placed him foremost among the many able men who adorn the legal profession in California. During the administration of President Lincoln he was United States District Attorney, the duties of which position he discharged with exceptional ability. Had he chosen to enter the field of politics, he might have achieved distinguished honors. The *ignis fatuus* of politics had, however, no power to lure him from the path he had chosen. The study and practice of his profession had a charm for him more attractive than those held out by all other occupations.

Mr. Sharp died June 1, 1888.

In person, he was tall, with slender, well knit form, clear-cut and pleasant features of Grecian type, which are often lighted up by a genial smile; dignified in deportment and carriage, and moving with a firm, decided step, the vigor and elasticity of which the burthen of three-score years had failed to impair. He was a fluent and forcible speaker, ready and convincing in debate, and quick at repartee. When the rigor of professional duties relaxed, he found that rest and enjoyment most congenial to him in the presence of his family. Mrs. Sharp is a most estimable lady, of New England birth. They had eight children, and with these jewels around him, Mr. Sharp was wise in preferring the true comforts of home to the superficial and ephemeral enjoyment of societies and clubs.

George F. Sharp, his brother, was born in New York city in 1822. When a boy, he attended a select school conducted by the father of Eugene Casserly. At an early age he studied law in the office of Charles Edwards, previously referred to in this sketch, and completed his studies in the office of Mr. Townsend, the author of "Townsend's Code and Practice."

Arriving in California August 1, 1849, he soon afterward commenced practice. Before the war he was a Democrat, but afterward a Republican; but he was in no sense a politician or an aspirant for office. In person he was tall and commanding, clean-shaved, and with sharp-cut features. As an advocate, he ranked high, and as a pleader, he was forcible and to the point.

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I. N. THORNE, attorney of San Francisco, arrived here in November, 1849. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, March 5, 1824. His father was a farmer; his mother's maiden name was Maria DeGroff, and both his parents were natives of Dutchess county, New York. He attended preparatory school at Homer, Cortland county, New York, and at length graduated at Union College, Schenectady, that State, in the class of 1843. Taking a trip to South America he spent two years on the island of Trinidad, as clerk on a sugar plantation. He studied law in Louisiana and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1848. Visiting his home during the summer of that year, he heard of the gold discoveries, and during the following winter he joined a company at Ithaca and came overland to the new El Dorado. Leaving home about the last of March or first of April, he floated down the Susquehanna on a raft and thence by canal to Pittsburg. In the company were fifty persons,—some clerks and several doctors and lawyers,—headed by Elijah White, a doctor and a Methodist missionary in Oregon in 1843. From Pittsburg they went by steamer to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Independence, to which point they had sent an agent to buy mules and three months' provisions. He procured some mules and some unbroken horses, which of course had to be subdued. They also purchased a portable mint in Philadelphia and shipped it around the Horn for coining their gold; also they shipped liquors, gold-washers and other miners' supplies. Well equipped and well armed, they left Independence May 16, in the afternoon and traveled until night, encountering a heavy thunder storm, and camped about ten miles out. Then they had to wait three days to find all their mules, and they found all excepting twenty, with their packs. Colonel Whiting had an India-rubber bed and the water floated him off.

At the end of the first week the company had to throw away tents and India-rubber beds. They took the ordinary route to Fort Bridger, but before arriving there diverged to the Arkansas river and Bent's Fort. There was a plenty of grass, but no wood. Three of the men were attacked with cholera, and a party was sent back for a wagon to convey the sick onward. The physician tried the experiment of scarifying the breast of the patients and rubbing in morphine. The effect was wonderful, and in three days the sick were able to move on in the wagon.

Along the route in those days were immense herds of buffalo, whose tread on a stampede sounded like heavy rolling thunder. On arriving at the Arkansas river in the neighborhood of Bent's Fort, they had to secure a guide across the mountains. Mr. Thorne swam the river first and back, and then he swam the horses across and they went on down the river for "green-horns." On arriving there the few settlers who were at work in the fields with their arms thought that these comers were hostile Indians. The party waited in the fort with their horses and cows, and were well pleased to find friends there. Mr. Thorne and the other committeemen appointed for the purpose bargained for a guide at $10 a day, but they had to leave the wagon.

At length they reached Salt Lake, having had no trouble with Indians. After a sojourn of six weeks at Salt Lake, recruiting their animals, they again struck out, on the old Spanish route, and finally crossed the Mojave Desert—the hardest part of their journey—suffering much from heat and want of water, and even from lack of food, their rations finally being reduced to a very small piece of bacon with a little coffee twice a day. After going through the Cajon Pass, they reached the eastern portion of Los Angeles county, where grapes were so plentiful that one could buy for ten cents all he could eat at one time. On arriving at Los Angeles Mr. Thorne and Colonel Whiting went on to mill to buy flour. Many minor details of this trip are on record, for which we have not sufficient space here.

Mr. Thorne and Charles V. Stuart on arriving in San Francisco took a 100-vara lot each, at the mission, according to the common understanding and custom, and hired a Mormon to plow around it, and then, with John Center, bought some forty acres of land, on which they built a house when lumber was very high, and therefore used tarred canvas to a considerable extent. They dug a canal several hundred feet long so that boats up Mission creek could reach their place. They commenced cultivating their land, with what few rude implements they could secure and with fractious animals. They raised cabbage and celery, and other vegetables, celery selling for $1 a head. They took a load of vegetables to town every day, which they sold at high figures. Two or three years afterward Stuart was elected Alderman, and during the same fall was elected to the Legislature, on the Whig ticket. In company with Mr. Varney, Mr. Center also started a laundry, and Mr. Stuart a saloon. After the adjournment of the Legislature, in the spring of 1852, they divided some of their land and Mr. Thorne engaged in buying and speculating in lands, execution sales, etc. For a number of years past Mr. Thorne has had considerable experience in land litigation, and has large mining interests, etc.

In 1854 he married Miss Bryant, a native of Kentucky, and they have four sons and three daughters.

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DANIEL ROGERS, a member of the bar, is a native of the State of Delaware. His ancestors were of English descent. His father, James Rogers, was a prominent attorney, and Attorney-General of the State of Delaware for twenty years. His uncle, Molton C. Rogers, was Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for twenty-five years. His mother's family name was Booth, and her father and grandfather were both distinguished lawyers; the former held a commission under the English crown, and the latter was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of

Delaware. Mr. Rogers was named for his grandfather, Governor Daniel Rogers, who was prominently identified with the early history of Delaware, and was one of the early governors of the State. Mr. Rogers, the present subject, was reared and attended school in his native State, completing his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore. He studied law in Delaware, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice.

In 1854 he came to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus, and upon his arrival here did not follow the throng to the mines, as did most of the profession, but engaged in the practice of law, and since then for more than thirty-seven years has been a well-known and honored member of the bar of the Pacific coast. While engaged in general civil practice he has given much attention to probate matters. He was elected to the State Legislature and served during the sessions of 1859–'60; and he was again elected in 1874. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, representing the very best elements of his party, and being active in its councils.

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FLORENCE N. SALTONSTALL, M. D., whose office is at No. 723 Sutter street, San Francisco, is a native of this city, and the daughter of J. P. Ferguson, one of the early settlers in California, having come to this State early in the fifties. He is a well-known business man of San Francisco. Florence received her early education in the public schools of her native city, graduating at the high school in 1878, and at the normal school in 1879. She soon afterward commenced the study of medicine, which was continued until she entered the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco in 1883, where she graduated in 1887, after a full course of study, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. She then went to New York city, where she took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, during the winter of 1887–'88. Dr. Saltonstall then returned to San Francisco, where she has since been engaged in private practice. For one year she was assistant to the Chair of Gynecology, and is now one of the attending physicians at the Southern Homeopathic Dispensary. She is also physician to the Occidental and Silver street kindergartens, and also physician for the Society of Helpers, a member of the State Homeopathic Society of California, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

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JAMES A. C. ROEDER, M. D., whose office is at the southeast corner of Filbert and Mason streets, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past fifteen years, and a medical practitioner twenty-nine years. He was born on the banks of the Rhine in Prussia, in 1836, and his early education was received first in the public primary schools, and later in the gymnasium, from which he passed the usual Government examinations. He commenced the study of medicine at the University of Giesen, Germany, in 1857, and graduated at that institution in 1861, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For about six years Dr. Roeder practiced as Assistant Surgeon in the hospitals of Vienna, Stuttgart and Paris, settling down to private practice in his native place in 1868, where he remained until he came to San Francisco in 1876. Since that time he has devoted himself to a strictly private practice in this city, and most of the time in the same locality.

Dr. Roeder's father was a District Judge in his native place for the last fifteen years of his life. He had been State's Attorney from the age of twenty-five to thirty years, and from that age until his death he held a judicial position. His forefathers have been professional men for many generations: one of his ancestors established the first woolen factory in his part of Germany, and another in Frederic, Denmark. One of Dr. Roeder's children, Lily, at less than twelve years of age was graduated at the Broadway grammar school for admission to the high school. She is also a wonderful performer and composer of music for a child of that age.

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ANDREW CRAIG, a San Francisco lawyer, was born in 1836, in Zanesville, Ohio, of which State his parents were early settlers. His father, a merchant, removed to Missouri and his son was reared and received his education in that State. He studied law in the office of Hon. C. H. Mansur, came to the Pacific coast in 1863, located at Stockton, was admitted to the bar and remained there two years, when he removed to Santa Cruz and engaged in the practice of his profession for fifteen years. He was elected District Attorney of the county, and afterward received the nonination and was elected County and Probate Judge, and filled that office with ability and credit. His county also honored him with the nomination for the State Senate and member of the Constitutional Convention.

In 1880 Judge Craig removed to San Francisco and since then has successfully practiced his profession in the city, State and Federal Courts. Up to 1882 he was associated with D. T. Sullivan, the firm being Sullivan & Craig, and is now connected with Judge R. H. Taylor, in the firm of Taylor & Craig. He was appointed Assistant City and County Attorney by Judge J. L. Murphy, and held that position during Kallock's administration, a very arduous position, characterized by vexatious litigation. Judge Craig is a staunch, consistent Democrat, and is now, as he always has been, active in the councils of his party. In 1890 he received the nomination for the office of Superior Judge of San Benito county, notwithstanding he was a resident of this city. Judge Craig is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is Past President of the Society of True Friends and of the Society of Independent Old Friends, and is also connected with other local organizations.

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GERALD. J. FITZGIBBON, M. D., whose office is at No. 21 Powell street, San Francisco, was born in Sacramento, California, October 19, 1855, the son of Maurice Fitzgibbon, a native of county Limerick, Ireland, who came to America when a child. He was one of the early settlers of California, and was engaged first in mining and later in in the hotel business in Sacramento. He is now living in San Francisco, retired from active business. Gerald received his early education in the public schools of Sacramento, graduating at the high school in 1872. He commenced the study of medicine in that year, under the preceptorship of Dr. G. G. Tyrrell, now secretary of the State Board of Health. Dr. Fitzgibbon entered the St. Mary's Hospital in 1875 as interne, and soon afterward entered the Medical College of the Pacific, now the Cooper Medical College, where he graduated November 6, 1877. He was at once appointed Resident Surgeon and Physician of St. Mary's Hospital, where he remained until January 1, 1880. He then entered into private practice in his present locality. The Doctor is now a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, also of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society of California.

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JOHN J. ROCHE, attorney, is a native of Ireland, born in 1846. His parents emigrated to this country by way of the Isthmus, and arrived here in 1853, during his early childhood. He attended school here during his boyhood and completed his education at the Jesuit College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and since then, for the past twenty-four years, he has successfully practiced his profession in the courts of the city and State, avoiding criminal business and giving his attention to general civil practice. In 1871 he held the position of City and County Attorney under Judge Nouges. He has been associated in practice with Mr. Parker, and later with T. C. Van Ness. He has no taste for office, and devotes his whole time to the interests of his profession.

* * *

J. C. CAMPBELL, a lawyer of San Francisco, was born in Indiana, October 31, 1852. His father, John Alexander Campbell, a native of Scotland, was a prominent pioneer minister in the Scotch Presbyterian Church of Indiana. He married a Miss Claybaugh, a native of Ohio. Mr. Campbell was reared and received his education in his native State, attending for a time the academy at Logansport. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1873. Three years later, in October, 1876, he came to the Pacific coast and engaged in the practice of law at Stockton. Here his ability and devotion to the interests of his profession was quickly recognized. He received the nomination for District Attorney and was several times holding this important office, six years. He remained in Stockton, one of the leading members of the bar of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, until the fall of 1890, when he was induced to come to San Francisco and became a member of the prominent law firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson.

Mr. Campbell is in his political views strongly Republican, and during the late campaign he took an active part in the election of Governor Markham, making a canvass of the State. Mr. Campbell is prominently identified with the Masonic order.

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WASHINGTON DODGE, M. D., whose office is at No. 1417 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, was born in Tuolumne county, California, in 1859, the son of Dr. Mark T. Dodge, who was one of the early settlers in California, coming from New York State, and was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in 1866 in Jamestown, Tuolumne county. Our subject comes from a family of physicians, his grandfather, Dr. Jonathan Dodge, having practiced medicine in Connecticut for over thirty years, and his uncle, Jonathan W. Dodge, practiced in Vermont for many years. The family were among the early Puritan settlers in New England, and Dr. Dodge is the only living male representative of his branch.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Tuolumne county, and later graduated at the high school of San Francisco in 1877. He commenced the study of medicine while engaged in teaching, entering the medical department of the University of California, in 1881, and graduated at that institution in 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While attending the university he taught a class in the Washington Evening Grammar School. Dr. Dodge served one year as house physician of the city and county hospital of San Francisco, after which he engaged in private practice, which he has continued since that time. The Doctor is now visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, which position he has held since 1888. He is also Professor of Therapeutics at the medical department of the University of California. He is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco. Dr. Dodge is eminently a self-made man, his father having died when he was six years old; he has since his early manhood been thrown entirely on his own resources, and has built for himself a creditable position in the medical profession.

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R. E. RAGLAND, a San Francisco attorney, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1833, of which State his parents were early settlers. His father, Robert V. Ragland, was a prominent stock-raiser and dealer at Bowling Green, and was well known throughout the great blue-grass stock region. He desired that his son, the subject of this mention, become interested in him, but the latter preferred to follow the bent of his own inclination. He was reared and received his education in his native State, studied law there and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He came to California the same year, locating in this city, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in the city, State and Federal Courts. Mr. Ragland has an excellent law library and devotes himself to the interests of his profession. He owns large ranches and other lands in the northern part of the State, and also owns property in Oakland. His success is owing to his own efforts.

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WILLIAM A. HARVEY, M. D., whose office is at No. 112 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1884, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1888. He was born in Monticello, Missouri, in 1866, the son of Doctor J. W. Harvey, a native of Bethlehem, Indiana, and of English Quaker descent, his ancestors having come to America with William Penn. He has practiced medicine for the past twenty-five years in Iowa and Missouri, and is a graduate of the American Medical College, and later a post-graduate of the California Medical College. He is now practicing in Anderson, Shasta county. William received his early education in the public schools of Edina, Missouri, and later in the Oak Hill College of Edina, where he graduated in 1883. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of his father, which he continued after coming to California in 1884, and until he entered the California Medical College in 1886, where he graduated 1888. He then engaged in the practice of medicine with Dr. Logan, of San Francisco. Dr. Harvey, during the absence of the regular professor in Europe, during the year 1890, filled the chair of chemistry in the California Medical College. He is at present lecturing on microscopy and histology at the same college. He was also a member of the class of 1890 in the College of Pharmacy, a branch of the University of the State of California.

Since November, 1888, he has been a member and Recording Secretary of the State Eclectic Medical Society of California. Dr. Harvey is also Visiting Physician to the Home for Invalids, corner of Thirteenth and Howard streets, San Francisco.

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F. von BULOW., M. D., whose office is at the corner of Mission and Eleventh streets, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past twenty-three years, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1854. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1831, and received his education in the public schools, and later graduated at the gymnasium at Bromberg, Prussia, in 1846. He then attended the high school at Berlin four years, passing the Government examinations necessary to entering the university. He entered the University of Greifswald, and devoted the first year to general study, as well as medicine. After that he devoted his time exclusively to medicine, during which time he served one year as a soldier in the German army, but as he was stationed at Greifswald he was enabled to continue his studies during that time, and for three months of that year he was detailed in the military hospital. He passed his final examinations in 1854, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Von Bülow at at once entered into the practice of his profession in Berlin, and at the same time attended the hospital clinics in that city for about six months. He then went to Heligoland, where he entered the British navy service as Surgeon, on board the man-of-war Cedar, on which he proceeded to the Black Sea and took part in the siege of Sebastopol in the Crimean war. At the close of that war he returned to Germany and traveled for about three and a half years, studying and visiting the hospitals and practicing medicine as the occasion demanded. In 1861 he came to America, entering the Union army, and receiving the rank of Major in the Second Massachusetts Infantry, and was placed on special detached service as a recruiting officer, continuing in that duty until the close of the war.

After the war the Doctor settled in Buffalo, and remained in the practice of his profession during the cholera epidemic of 1866. He later came to the Pacific coast, and purchased a mine in Idaho, where he remained eighteen months, and there sunk all his capital. On coming to California he engaged in the practice of medicine in San Francisco, remaining one year; he then spent three years in Sacramento, and then fifteen years in Nevada City. Five years ago he returned to San Francisco, and has practiced continually since that time. Dr. Von Bülow is a member of the County Medical Society of San Francisco. He was early engaged in quartz-mining in Nevada City, sinking about $40,000 in the Bülow Consolidated Mining Company; he still owns a large mining interests in that county which are now lying idle. The Doctor is the Surgeon of the First Regiment, California Brigade of Knights of Pythias; the Medical Examiner of a number of fraternal societies. In 1877 he received an honorary diploma from the State University of California.

Dr. Von Bülow's father, General Von Bülow, was in Blucher's army at the battle of Waterloo, and was later in the civil service. He was killed on the Russian border of Germany in 1834, at the age of seventy-two years, while in the discharge of his duties on the frontier. Dr. Von Bülow's brother, General Julius Von Bülow, is still in active command in the general army, and was lately in command at Breslau. The family are an old and prominent one in Germany, tracing their ancestors back hundreds of years.

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ELI SHERWIN DENISON, the well-known news agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad system, with headquarters in Oakland, was born in Onondaga county, New York, August 7, 1827, a son of Harry and Lurana (Sherwin) Denison. The father, also born in that county, in 1800, was a builder of turnpike roads in New York State, before the advent of railroads, and moved to Illinois in 1852, settling on a farm in McHenry county, near Marengo, where he died of cholera in 1854. The mother, a native of Oneida county, New York, survived him some years, dying at the same place at the age of sixty. Grandfather John Denison, a native of Vermont, of Scotch descent, moved to Onondaga county, New York, followed the vocation of a farmer and lived to the age of ninety-six. Grandfather Joshua Sherwin, a farmer of Oneida county, New York, died about 1839, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife, Lurana, lived to be over sixty.

Eli S. Denison, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Monroe Academy at Elbridge, New York, and helped on his father's farm in his youth. He left home at the early age of thirteen to earn a living for himself, and after several years of precarious struggle became a railroad man at the age of twenty, being employed on the New York Central. In 1849 he went to Nicaragua as foreman of a gang of men engaged in constructing thirteen miles of plank-road between Lake Nicaragua and San Juan. After eight months so engaged he came to San Francisco in 1851 and went to mining on Feather river, remaining thus engaged at different points until 1859. He had meanwhile made a trip to the East by the Panama route, going in 1851 and returning in 1852, when he spent four years, to 1856, at Craig's Flat or Morristown. In 1859 he went to work as baggage man on the Sacramento Valley railroad, from Sacramento to Folsom, continuing so employed until the winter of 1861–2. In the spring of 1862 he came to Virginia city, Nevada, and was engaged in quartz-mining there and at Marthaville in Alpine county, for about a year. Returning to Sacramento, he went to work for the Central Pacific, his run being from the city to the end of the road—a gradually lengthening trip, and was present May 12, 1869, at the driving of the golden spike at Promontory, the junction of the Central with the Union Pacific. He took his present position as news agent June 1, 1869, and has been engaged in that business ever since. Since 1886 he has employed about fifty newsboys on the different roads of that system. With three other capitalists he bought out, in 1890, what was known as the Laundry Farm railroad, recognized under the style of the California Railroad Company, of which he was chosen president. The road is chiefly used as a means of reaching a valuable stone quarry, the product of which is coming into extensive use for macadamizing roads and streets in the bay section of this county. It is also somewhat used in local excursions to Laundry Farm for picnic and camping purposes.

Mr. Denison is prominent and active in politics, having been a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and 1888, in Chicago; and at the State Republican Convention of Sacramento in 1890, he was nominated for State Senator from the Sixteenth District. At this writing his party seems so well pleased with his prospects of election that they consider it a foregone conclusion. Having spent the most of his life in Oakland, he knows the needs of the community. He is a member of the Union League; of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., of Sacramento; and of Golden Gate Lodge of the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Denison was married in Sacramento, in 1868, to Mrs. Celia (Fern) Sloper, a widow with one son, Harvey Sloper, who is now the assistant of Mr. Denison in his business as news agent. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Denison are the Misses Lurana and Mollie Denison, residing with their parents in this city.

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ROBERT HARRISON, attorney, though a comparatively young man, has been a member of the San Francisco bar for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a native of the Empire State, born at Newburg on the Hudson, received his education and studied law in his native State, and was admitted to the bar. He came to the Pacific coast in 1867, and for more than twenty-four years has successfully practiced law in the city, State and Federal Courts, giving his attention to general civil practice. He was appointed special United States Attorney and held that position several years. He is not an office-seeker, but interested in good government, devoting his time to his profession.

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C. M. ARNOLD, real estate dealer, San Francisco, was born in Illinois, in 1842. In 1853 he came with his parents to San Francisco, and soon afterward entered the German grammar school, well known to all the early residents of the city, attending this school nearly two years. Afterward he entered the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, where he completed his education, graduating in 1864. In 1866 he commenced the study of law, in the office of Judge Nathaniel Bennet, of San Francisco, and while thus prosecuting his studies he supported himself by teaching in Union College, then located on the corner of Second and Bryant streets, holding the position of Professor of Higher Mathematics. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. The next year he went to San Diego, where he opened an office, but, soon becoming convinced of the bright future of that city, he decided to abandon his profession and engage in the real-estate business. Associating himself with D. Choat, of San Diego, they opened an office, and for many years the firm did the largest real-estate business of all agencies in the city.

Mr. Arnold was instrumental in putting a stop to the work of a large lot of roughs who had commenced "jumping" the land of others. At that time there were many vacant lots and blocks belonging to non-residents. A number of the roughs commenced to fence a block belonging to the Hon. F. M. Pixley. Foreseeing that such proceedings, if allowed to continue, would lead to much trouble and probably bloodshed, Mr. Arnold determined to put a stop to it at once, if possible. With six other citizens he organized one evening the only vigilance committee ever in existence in San Diego. It immediately became known that such a committee had been organized, but none outside of the organization knew its numbers. Next morning Mr. Arnold collected a number of law-abiding men and led them to the land being fenced by a crowd of the roughs. Quickly the fence was demolished, the material piled in a heap and set on fire, the roughs being too much surprised to make any attending this school nearly two years. resistance. Threats were made against Mr. Arnold's life, but the boldness and determination shown prevented any further trouble.

Mr. Arnold returned to San Francisco in 1876, and opened a money-broker's office on Kearny street, where he remained about two years; but in 1878 he again engaged in real-estate business. In 1886 he put on the market a large tract of land south of the park. This property has greatly appreciated in value, much of it being now worth ten times the amount it then sold for. He has dealt largely in Tehama county and Fresno county lands, and is paying especial attention to country property. Mr. Arnold is a member of San Francisco Chapter, R. A. M.; Pacific Lodge, F. & A. M.; Sotoyome Tribe of Red Men; Social Council Order of Chosen Friends, and the sitting Past Grand Councillor, and is Vice Councillor of the Supreme Council of the last named order. Mr. Arnold is married, and has one son.

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HENRY JOHN PLOMTEAUX, D. D.S., of Oakland, was born in Milan, Ripley county, Indiana, November 3, 1838, a son of Samuel and Priscilla (Palmer) Plomteaux. Grandfather John Henry Plomteaux a native of France, who settled on a farm near Syracuse, New York, and was there married to a native of this country, was the founder of the family. Grandmother Meribah Ann Plomteaux survived her husband many years, and died in Winnebago county, Illinois, aged about eighty. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, the sons bearing the names of John and Samuel. John died in Minnesota, leaving two sons, who constitute with their children the only other branch of the Plomteaux family in the United States. Samuel, the father of Dr. Plomteaux, was born near Syracuse, New York, March 8, 1807, married October 30, 1827, to Priscilla Palmer, born in New York State, July 22, 1809, and of a family of six sons and six daughters, who all lived to be married and to raise families. Some time after marriage Samuel and Priscilla Plomteaux moved to Indiana, settling in Ripley county, and in 1850 removed to Will county, Illinois, near Joliet, and still later lived for a time in Winnebago county, in that State, and also near Beloit, Wisconsin. They had three sons and six daughters, of whom Dr. Plomteaux and two sisters still survive. The father died June 14, 1863; the mother September 11, 1865.

H. J. Plomteaux, educated in the district schools in his youth, began while yet in his 'teens to learn dentistry under Dr. George S. Spring of Geneva, Ohio, with whom he set out for California in 1856, coming by way of Panama. They first went to the mines in Placerville, El Dorado county, and met with varying fortune. Mr. Plomteaux followed that line at intervals until 1859. With such skill in the art of dentistry as he had acquired from his preceptor, and with such further knowledge of the same as he had been able to acquire from books by close application, he embarked in his chosen career in Elk Grove, Sacramento county, in 1859. He has ever since kept fully abreast of the great advance made in that eminently progressive profession, and by close scrutiny as well as practical testing of new devices and methods he labored to supply the many defects common to the art at the time he first engaged in its practice. He has thus been enabled to select a method for all operations upon the natural teeth, which is less wasteful of time and money while it is also less painful to the patient. He practiced, as stated, at Elk Grove, then at Sacramento next at Lincoln, then at Woodland, and since 1875 in this city and San Francisco. He has been actively identified with all organized efforts to elevate the standard of the profession. He served eight years as Secretary of the California State Dental Association, organized June 29, 1870, and in the same capacity two years for the California State Odontological Society, organized December 27, 1884. He was President of the former organization for the year 1875-6. Generally a member of the Publication Committee, an active member of the Legislative Committee, and frequently of other committees, he was always zealous in the promotion of its interests by word and deed. Prominent in its debates and councils as well as by contributions to the professional press, he has reached a recognized position in the front rank of the practitioners of the United States. He has been a member of the Council for the International Medical Congress, Dental Section, of the California State Board of Dental Examiners, Professor and Clinical Instructor in the dental department of the University of California, and President of the Alumni Association of the same. Some years ago, when the press of professional business was not so overwhelming, Dr. Plomteaux was a frequent contributor in prose and verse to the local press of this State, and some of his more elaborate compositions found ready acceptance on the pages of the old Waverly magazine of Boston. He has been an Odd Fellow, a Druid, and member of several other secret orders, but professional labors have left him no leisure of late years to attend to the duties of membership in these organizations. He is, however, still a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., and of Alameda Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M. He and his immediate family are also members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oakland.

Dr. Plomteaux was married in San Francisco in 1861, to Miss Julia M. Roff, a native of England, who died in Oakland, November 24, 1881, the mother of three surviving children: Lenora Evadne, born in Sacramento March 31, 1863, now Mrs. John Roddin, of Wheatland; Charles Henry, born in Sacramento, August 8, 1865, married in 1890 to Miss Philomena Carrie Tafaro, a native of Santa Clara county, of Spanish descent; Daisy Mercedes, born in Oakland, November 11, 1878. Dr. Plomteaux was again married February 13, 1882, to Miss Frederica Spanhacke, born in New York city of German parents, who are both living. Her maternal grandmother is also living, at the age of seventy-seven, hale and hearty. There is living one child by this marriage, Elbert Carleton, born March 7, 1890.

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H. H. REID, a member of the bar of San Francisco, is a native of New York State, born in 1845. His father was of Scotch descent and was a merchant and farmer. The mother's family name was Hutchinson. Her ancestors have been residents of that State for 200 years. H. H. Reid was reared and attended school in his native State and received his education there. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1868, and engaged in practice. He went to Virginia and remained there until 1872, when he came to California and since then, for the past seventeen years, has been a member of the San Francisco bar, successfully practicing his profession. He has twice received nominations from the Democratic party for office in Alameda county, but the party being largely in the minority the whole ticket was defeated. Mr. Reid is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Equitable Aid Union and other organizations.

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ANDREW JOSEPH McGOVERN, of the firm of McGovern & Cahill, carpet and furniture merchants of Oakland, was born in Albany, New York, October 27, 1852, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Dolan) McGovern, both natives of Ireland. The mother died at about the age of forty-seven, but her parents were long-lived, especially the father, who was about eighty. The father of our subject lived to the age of sixty-seven. A. J. McGovern was educated in the public schools of Albany to the age of twelve, when he began to earn a living. He came to San Francisco in 1868, and obtained work in a wall-paper house, where he remained seven years, meanwhile improving his education by attending night school. He earned the confidence of his employers and became a trusted salesman. In April, 1875, he engaged in the wall-paper business in this city as a member of the firm of Van Ambey & McGovern, which continued until March, 1876, and afterward in his own name alone for a few months. In August, 1876, the present firm was formed and has continued to the present time without other change than a steady, continuous growth in their original business and the expansion of its scope to the wider field of carpets and furniture as well as wall-paper, lace-curtains, window shades and the allied wares usually found in all first-class houses in their line, their stock being as complete and varied as any on this coast. They were first located at 1157 Broadway, and in 1883 moved to larger quarters at 1060 on the same street, comprising two stores and a basement, 25 x 100 feet. In 1887 they opened their furniture store at 400 Twelfth street, corner of Franklin, consisting of main floor and basement, of 50 x 100 feet.

Mr. McGovern is also President of the Whitney, Standard and Oakland Transfer Company of this city. He is owner of a ranch in Contra Costa county, and a fine home in Oakland. He is a member of the Y. M. I., and was Treasurer of the Grand Institute of California in 1884. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his party. He was a delegate to the State Convention in Sacramento in 1890.

Mr. McGovern was married in Oakland in 1879, to Miss Mary Carey, born in Kentucky in 1860, a daughter of John and Ann (Murphy) Carey, both natives of Ireland, who came to this State from Kentucky in 1861. The father died in East Oakland in 1878, aged about fifty-six; the mother is still living, at the age of about sixty. Mrs. McGovern's grandparents on both sides were fairly long-lived. Mr. and Mrs. McGovern have two children; Francis Andrew, born May 20, 1880, and Genevieve, born April 6, 1881.

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WILLIAM THOMAS, a member of the well-known legal firm of Olney, Chickering & Thomas, San Francisco, was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. His parents were natives of New England, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers. His great-grandfather, Isaiah Thomas, was the founder of the Worcester *Spy*, one of the oldest journals in the country. He also founded and endowed the American Antiquarian Society. The father of our subject, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, was a prominent member of the Boston bar, and was on the most distinguished Supreme

Bench Massachusetts ever had. Justice Lemuel Shaw was its presiding Judge; Horace Grey, afterward Chief Justice and now of the United States Supreme Court, was its official reporter. Judge Thomas married the daughter of Dr. John Park, surgeon in the army, and well-known as the founder of a young ladies' school. He died in 1878, and his wife's death occurred in 1885.

Mr. Thomas received his education in New England. After completing his preparatory course he entered Harvard College, taking a full course of four years, and graduated in the class of 1873. He studied law, and after taking a two-years course at the Harvard Law School, graduated in 1876, and was admitted to the bar. He went abroad spending one year in Europe. Upon his return in 1877 he came to California, and associated himself with W. H. Chickering, his present partner, in the practice of law, the firm being Chickering & Thomas until 1887, when the present firm was formed of Olney, Chickering & Thomas, one of the active leading law firms in the city and State.

Mr. Thomas is independent in politics. In his social relations he is prominently identified with the New University Club, and was chosen its first President, and he is Secretary of the Harvard Club.

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T. L. BARKER, a well-known citizen of Oakland and formerly a member of the City Council, was born in Branford, New Haven county, Connecticut, March 13, 1828, a son of Timothy and Martha (Leonard) Barker. The first Barker settled in Branford in 1647, and the Leonards were early settlers in Massachusetts. Grandfather Justin Leonard, a native of that State, served as a fifer in the army of the Revolution, being quite young at enlistment. In mature life he was a miller and farmer near West Springfield, Massachusetts, and moved in 1835 to a farm in Cayuga county, New York. He was over seventy-five at his death; and his widow survived him many years, dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. Barker at the age of ninety-one. Grandfather Timothy Barker was over eighty-five at his death. His son, also named Timothy, the father of the the subject of this sketch, learned the trade of shoemaker and engaged in that line of manufacture, in connection with his farm, employing a few men. He was a member of the local troop of militia and felt honored by being a member of the escort of General Lafayette in 1825.

T. L. Barker was educated in the local schools and in an academy at Auburn, New York, where his uncle had settled. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a store and resided in Auburn until he left for California. He came out as a member of the Cayuga Joint-Stock Company, organized in February, 1849, comprising seventy-nine members. Owning vessel and cargo, they came out by way of Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco, October 12, 1849. About twenty members, including Mr. Barker, went to mining that winter at Agua Frio, near what is now Mariposa, but with no marked success. Meanwhile others of the company engaged in getting out shakes and shingles in the redwood forest of that day across the bay from San Francisco. In January, 1850, Mr. Barker returned to San Francisco, and worked for a time conveying shakes and shingles by boat from the embarcadero at San Antonio to San Francisco. In February, 1850, the company disbanded, and in May, with five others of the company, he went to mining on Bear river, with little gain, and then Big Ravine, three or four miles below Auburn, where they did fairly well. From August to December, 1850, they worked within two miles of what is now Newcastle, a great center of the fruit industry, but where then the only product was gold dust. Up to that time everything earned went into the common fund, and on winding up, Mr. Barker found the capital stock of $500 was reduced to $350. January 1, 1851, he went to work in a wholesale grocery store in Sacramento as clerk, and one of his customers was Charles Crocker, then engaged in freighting to the mines. In 1853 Mr. Barker came to Alameda county, and farmed with two comrades one season, renting a squatter's claim near Haywards. The second season he farmed alone, raising grain, being among the early producers in that line, and closing his farming venture in the fall of 1855. In the spring of 1856, in connection with L. A. Booth and C. T. Wheeler, he bought the business of Kleinhaus & Co. in Sacramento, Kleinhaus & Co. retaining an interest as special partners, and established the firm of Booth & Co., Mr. Barker representing the firm in San Francisco as buyer. In 1858 they bought a part of Kleinhaus' interest, and in 1860 the remainder was purchased, and L. A. Booth was replaced by Newton Booth, afterward Governor of California. In 1863 Mr. Barker sold his interest to his partners and accompanied by William Hardy, of Gold Hill, Nevada, made a trip to the East, by the overland stage route from Folsom, California, to Atchison, Kansas, which was in striking contrast to the modern Pullman palace car. Soon after his return he resumed his post as buyer in San Francisco for Booth & Co. In 1868 he became a member of the firm of Wellman, Peck & Co., of San Francisco, retaining that connection until 1880. Appointed by Governor Booth a Trustee of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution in December, 1872, he served until 1876, when he resigned. Meanwhile he had settled in Oakland in 1874, and has resided there since. He was elected to the City Council in 1885, serving one term of two years. From early manhood he has been keenly alive to the political issues of the times, and was in sympathy with the old Free-soil party before he was a voter. In 1852 he voted for General Scott, the last Whig candidate for president, and in 1856 for Fremont, the first Republican candidate. He still takes an active interest in local politics, and was Treasurer of the Third Ward Republican Club in the campaign of 1888. His voice and vote can always be relied on for good government in city and county, as well as in the State and nation.

Mr. Barker became a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., in 1856, and in 1859 was transferred to San Francisco Lodge, No. 3. He has had the unusual honor of being elected a Noble Grand from the floor of the lodge, and was Lodge Representative to the Grand Lodge in 1874.

Mr. Barker was married in the old First Congregational Church of Oakland, June 12, 1872, to Mary R. Simpson, a native of New York city, and daughter of William and Mary (Richardson) Simpson, both deceased in middle life and buried in Greenwood cemetery, near that city. They have one child, Mary Simpson Barker.

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JUDGE NOBLE HAMILTON, of San Francisco, is a native of Indiana, born at Lawrenceburg in 1822. His father, William Hamilton, came there in 1812; his wife's family name was Sparks, and her father was a prominent lawyer, a Judge of the courts, and a Methodist preacher. Judge Hamilton was reared and received his education in his native State; also studied law there and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Soon after war was declared with Mexico he entered the army and served through the war. After his return in 1850 he was elected Collector and County Treasurer of Dearborn county, Indiana, of which Lawrenceburg was the county seat. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, where President Pierce was nominated. The following year he came to the Pacific coast. After taking a trip through the mines, he formed a partnership with Joseph Combs in the practice of law at Alvarado, then the county seat of Alameda county; and Judge Hamilton says "slugs" were more plentiful then than $20 pieces are now. In 1854 he was associated in practice with J. B. Townsend. In December of that year he married Miss Lydia D. Marston, of Maine. He practiced law there until 1859, when he removed to San Leandro, which had then become the county seat, and while there he was appointed by Governor Stanford to fill a vacancy on the bench. Later he was nominated on the Union ticket, and elected County Judge, served four years and then resigned to engage in mining. This venture, however, proved disastrous. In 1871 he removed to Oakland. In 1881, under the provisions of the law to increase the number of Judges of the Superior Court, he received the unanimous recommendation of the bar and was appointed by Governor Perkins to the bench, and after serving two years he received the nomination without opposition, and was elected by 2,400 majority, running far ahead of his ticket, Governor Stoneman's majority on the same ticket being only 400. He remained on the bench until January, 1888, and then resumed the practice of his profession in San Francisco. Judge Hamilton is a Republican in his political views, and active in the councils of his party. He is also connected with the Masonic order and other fraternities.

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MYRON ALLEN WHIDDEN, County Auditor of Alameda county, was born in Washington township, this county, February 23, 1860, a son of William and Sarah (Akerman) Whidden, both natives of New Hampshire. The father, born in Portsmouth, July 8, 1822, learned the trade of blacksmith and followed that vocation in his native city, and was there married August 14, 1845. In 1847 he moved to Exeter, New Hampshire, where he followed the same line of business until April, 1850, when he set out for California by way of Panama. Arriving on this coast he tried mining for a short time, and then located in Stockton at his trade. In 1851 he went East, returning in November with his wife and only child, George A., born in October, 1847, and resumed work in Stockton. In August, 1853, he moved to San Francisco and opened a blacksmith shop on Pine street, where he remained until 1855, when he again went East, returning in October as far as Alpha, Nevada, where he spent the winter engaged in mining. In 1856 he resumed his old business in San Francisco, where another son, William G., was born to him in 1857. About that time he went to ranching in San Mateo county, but soon sold his place there, and in 1858 moved to this county, and engaged in farming near Centerville, at the same time carrying on a blacksmith shop in that town. There his third son, the subject of this sketch, was born. About 1865, in partnership with A. E. Crane, he bought the Eighenbrodt ranch of 252 acres near Alvarado, and there resided for some years. He was also interested at one time with Abijah Baker in a ranch in Murray township. Selling out his interest in the Eighenbrodt ranch about 1874, he moved to Alameda, and after a few months to Haywards, where he lived three years and was elected Justice of the Peace for one term. In 1878 he moved to Alameda, and was there elected a Trustee for two or three terms. He died in Alameda, September 9, 1882, much respected in the community for many excellent qualities of head and heart. His oldest son, George A., is superintendent of the San Joaquin ranch of 103,000 acres, in Los Angeles county (the Irvine estate). William G. is clerk in a lumber yard in San Francisco.

Myron A., the subject of this sketch, received his earliest schooling in Alvarado, then in Alameda, and next in the Haywards high school, at which he graduated at the age of eighteen. He then took a business course in Barnard's College, in San Francisco, and became foreman of the Baker & Whidden ranch, in which his father was interested, remaining three years. He was married August 1, 1883, to Mary A. Neal, born in Pleasanton, February 19, 1863, a daughter of J. A. Neal, a rancher of that place. Mr. Neal was a native of New Hampshire, and left that State in the fall of 1846, arriving in California in the spring of 1847. In those early times he followed various occupations, being a clerk for some time in one of the first stores in San Francisco, mining a little, and dealing in cattle, which he bought in the southern section of the State and drove to market in the mining regions. He married a daughter of the late Augustin Bernal, deceased June 19, 1872, at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Bernal was born in what is now Santa Clara county, served two years in the Mexican army and received a grant of the rancho El Valle de San Jose, comprising 48,000 acres, which he divided equally with his brother, Juan Pablo, and their two sisters, and which is still largely held by their descendants. Mrs. Neal died young, leaving two daughters: Mrs. Myron A. Whidden of Oakland, Mrs. T. W. Harris of Pleasanton. Mr. Neal died of heart disease, October 14, 1887, being found dead in a bath-house in San Francisco, aged about sixty-two. He had filled the office of Supervisor of this county for three terms.

After his marriage in 1883 Mr. Whidden was occupied for a time on the Neal farm, and in 1884 engaged in the warehouse and commission business in Pleasanton, with his brother, William G. About a year later he bought out his brother, and after another year sold the business to Harris & Son. Again engaged on the Neal ranch for a year, he came to Oakland in 1889 to fill the position of deputy County Assessor, which he held for two years. He was elected County Auditor in 1890, by a plurality of 4,871 votes. He is a member of University Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F.; Secretary of Oakland Lodge, No. 171, B. P. O. Elks; and is First Vice-President of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W.

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GEORGE CHASE, deputy Treasurer of Alameda county, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, April 17, 1841, a son of Moses and Emily (Stickney) Chase. The Chase family was founded in New England by Aguila, William and Thomas Chase, who were among the early immigrants. Great-grandfather Chase, a resident of Maine, made a visit to Newburyport at the age of ninety-eight, to visit his descendants settled there, and lived a few years longer, dying at his home in Maine. Grandfather Moses Chase, for many years a resident of Newburyport, Massachusetts, lived to the age of seventy-four. His son, Moses, the father of George Chase, born July 31, 1806, in Newburyport, was bred to a seafaring life, and being taken with the gold fever in 1849 set out for California by the ship Capitol from Boston, January 24, 1849, around the Horn, arriving in San Francisco on the 19th day of July. He went to mining for a while, but was driven out of that pursuit by the mountain fever. Returning to San Francisco he came across the bay and put up a tent at West Oakland Point, supporting himself chiefly by hunting. Later he moved his tent to what is now the foot of Broadway, and finally to what has since been known as Clinton, where he put up the first frame house, 14 x 24 feet, still in existence as the extension of his son George's house at the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street, East Oakland. He and three brothers Patten leased from Peralta a body of land extending over and beyond what became Clinton. After a few years the land was sold by Peralta subject to their lease, and they obtained "Clinton" in settlement of their claim, which they subdivided into building lots and which was known as Clinton. They also built the first hotel in what is now known as East Oakland, and the largest on this side of the bay. It was called the Clinton House. This was burned during Mr. Chase's absence in the East in 1853, and proved a total loss, there being no insurance in those days. He returned in 1853 by the Isthmus route, and his son George followed in 1854, in company with his aunt Mary and her husband, James Allen. The mother, Emily (Stickney) Chase, died in Newburyport, May 11, 1841, when George was but three weeks old. Grandfather Enoch Stickney lived to the age of ninety-one. Moses Chase died February 17, 1891, at the age of eighty-four years, six months and sixteen days.

George Chase went to school in Newburyport in his boyhood, and for a few terms, whenever school was held, after he came to Clinton. In 1856 he worked as assistant to the toll-collector on the Twelfth-street bridge, an institution of those days. He attended the Durant College and went through the preparatory department. He then helped his father on the sloop he owned and used in freighting to and from San Francisco until 1860. At the age of eighteen Mr. Chase began to learn the trade of carriage-painter with A. H. Cochran, receiving $300 the first year, and for the second year one-third interest, he paying for half the stock. The third year Mr. Cochran went out of the carriage-painting business and kept a store in which Mr. Chase was a helper for about one year. He then went to work for Bangle Brothers, carriage-painters, and in 1865 went to house-painting for them, the pay being better in that line. In 1867 he went to work on his own account and hired his former employer, Cochran, for one day, when they formed the firm of Cochran & Chase, continuing to August 27, 1868. Mr. Chase then went East, by the Panama route, chiefly for rest and recreation, visiting his three maiden aunts Stickney in Newburyport, going also to Portland and Hallowell, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts. After an absence of five months he returned, and having squared up accounts with his partner he occupied himself in hunting "divers," for which he was paid $1.25 each by the manufacturers of ladies' collars and muffs. In May, 1869, he formed a partnership with Bransom Bangle, a former employer, under the style of Bangle & Chase, house-painters and contractors, their field of labor covering San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda. The firm continued until 1878, dissolving mainly on account of an injury to Mr. Chase's ankle. He then obtained the position of copyist under P. R. Borein, County Recorder, which he held three and a half years, when he was appointed deputy Treasurer by James A. Webster, remaining with him from October, 1881, to December 31, 1886. He was appointed to the same position by Socrates Huff, taking office "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January," 1887, and is still filling the position of deputy to Mr. Huff. Mr. Chase is a member of Orion Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F., of East Oakland. He was married in Clinton, now of Oakland, December 25, 1869, to Miss Mandana E. Boynton, born in Hallowell, Maine, about 1843, of an old New England family. Both parents lived to an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of three living children: Mary Emily, born December 20, 1870, a graduate of the Oakland high school in December, 1889; George Moses, born June 15, 1873, now six feet two and one-half inches in height (his twin sister, Gertie, died at the age of eleven months); Albert Boynton, born August 29, 1879.

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NOAH GEORGE STURTEVANT, a Deputy County Clerk of Alameda county, was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 17, 1847, a son of Noah and Catherine (Cassidy) Sturtevant. The Sturtevants are of the Knickerbocker stock, the first of the name in America settling in New Amsterdam, now New York, in 1621, the subject of this sketch being one of the descendants in the ninth generation. Grandfather George Sturtevant, a native of New York, lived to the age of seventy-eight, and his wife, also a native of that State, was fifty-eight at her death. The Cassidy ancestry is of Scotch-Irish immigration, which settled in New York State in 1758. Grandfather Cassidy reached the age of seventy-six, and his wife, whose ancestry was also of the Scotch-Irish immigration referred to, lived to the age of sixty.

Noah Sturtevant, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Allegany county, New York, settled in Chicago in 1835, two years before its incorporation as a city, and there engaged in the manufacture and sale of lime, being the heaviest dealer in the commodity in those early days. He was elected to the office of Supervisor and Water Commissioner, and was quite prominent in the business and official circles of the young city. He died of some acute disease at the age of forty-two. The mother survived him many years, reaching the age of sixty-five.

Noah G. Sturtevant was educated in the public schools of his native city, and there grew to manhood, with the instinct of a pioneer, a sort of inborn impulse to penetrate into the farther West. Soon after reaching his majority he went through Texas and New Mexico, engaged chiefly in cattle-driving and freighting, and often coming in contact with Indians and other more objectionable denizens of the wild West. He afterward extended his explorations and broadened his experience by travels in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, residing several years in the latter while it was yet a Territory. In 1877 he left El Paso county, Colorado, for California, and settled in San Leandro, where he engaged in mercantile business, and was Postmaster from 1878 to 1883. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Alameda county, January 1, 1885, serving two and a half years, and in October, 1887, became Deputy County Clerk, which position he still holds.

Mr. Sturtevant was married in Chicago, in 1870, to Miss Caroline M. Reed, born in Massachusetts, a daughter of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Rowland) Reed, still living in Chicago. Mr. Reed was born in England about 1822, and Mrs. Reed in Vermont, about 1825.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant are the parents of six children, of whom the first four were born in Colorado, the others being natives of this county: Noah Thomas, born March 10, 1871, educated in the public schools, is now engaged in the building of harvesters, having learned the business in the San Leandro Agricultural Works; Lucy E., born May 5, 1872; Nellie M., July 15, 1874; Hugh Francis, February 28, 1876; Catherine, September 30, 1884; Eugene Reed, January 30, 1886. Mr N. G. Sturtevant is a member of the A. O. U. W.

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HENRY C. McPIKE, an attorney at law, came of a good family. His father came to this State in 1850, and for many years his home has been at St. Helena. Prior to coming to California he had lived in Missouri. The maternal grandfather of Mr. McPike, Dr. Crane, also resides at St. Helena. Dr. Crane graduated in the College of Medicine at the University of New York, under the famous Dr. Valentine Mott, and afterward attained eminence in his profession. His original home was at Croton Lake farm, in New York State. After graduating he practiced in several of the Eastern States,—New York, Alabama and Missouri,—before coming to California. The maternal grandfather of Mr. McPike's mother, Daniel Young, of Ohio, was an eminent Methodist minister.

He was born in San Jose, June 25, 1857. Shortly afterward his parents moved to Napa county, where he grew up, alternating between study and work on his father's farm. November 10, 1879, he was admitted to the bar. Notwithstanding this, he studied closely afterward for some two years, at the Hastings Law School, graduating there in its first class, in 1881. Soon afterward he commenced practice in San Francisco.

In 1886 he ran for Congressman from the Third District, against Joseph McKenna. The canvass he made was satisfactory to his party, as he reduced his opponent's former majority of 4,400 down to less than half Since then he has taken some part in politics, He was a member of the State convention at Stockton, and of the Democratic convention at Los Angeles in 1888. In 1886 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney, which position he resigned in 1888. He filled that office with honor to himself and benefit to the people. His attack upon the opium ring was a notable series of cases. He acted in the Hackett, Grant and McKee cases, convicted of smuggling, and the Ciprico-Boyd cases. During this period Mr. McPike was also connected with several cases in the State courts, among them being the Dixon-Allen libel suit in San Jose, the prosecution of Wright Leroy for the murder of Nicholas Skerrett, and the defense of W. P. Bullard.

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JOHN H. DURST, City and County Attorney of San Francisco, was born in Sacramento, graduated at the State University and Hastings Law School. About 1883 he began the practice of his profession in this city, and has ever since been building up a substantial and remunerative practice, being a man of great industry and shrewd judgment. He is a consistent Republican. His father is the well-known Dr. D. P. Durst, of Yuba county, a pioneer. The latter came of a good Lutheran family, born in Pennsylvania, and was highly esteemed in Colusa county, this State, where he resided prior to the war.

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GEORGE WILLIAM FISHER, manager of the Oakland branch of the Puget Sound Lumber Company, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, March 28, 1841, a son of Captain Nehemiah Coy and Susan C. (Folger) Fisher. The father, a sea captain for thirty-five years, chiefly in the line of whaling, died at the age of fifty-four, about 1866. The mother survived to 1888, dying in Oakland, aged seventy-four. Grandfather Fisher, a farmer at Martha's Vineyard, lived to the age of ninety-two. The first American Fisher is thought to have settled in Providence Plantations, Rhode Island, where there is still a place known as Fisher's Plantation. George W. was a cabin boy on board his father's ship Coper at the age of ten, the father being part owner as well as Captain. They went on a whaling voyage to the Arctic ocean in 1851, going and returning by way of Cape Horn, the round trip with the accessary fishing expeditions taking three and a half years. After the return home George W. was sent to school at Foxcraft, Maine, where he studied four years, and was graduated at the Foxcraft Academy, at the age of eighteen. He received a certificate as a qualified teacher, but did not follow that career, having a preference for mercantile life. He entered the service of Sackett, Davis & Co., manufacturing jewelers in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1859, and their Boston house in 1861, retaining his connection with the firm about four years, chiefly as salesman. In 1863 he went into business at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, being interested in general merchandise with his father, and having charge of the store, under the style of N. C. Fisher & Son. In 1864 he sold out in Bridgewater, and after about a year spent with the army before Richmond, just before the close of the civil war, he returned to his home in Massachusetts, and was variously engaged for a couple of years. In 1868 he came to California by way of Panama, February 28, and engaged in real-estate transactions for some years. About 1872 he became interested in mines and mining property in Virginia City, Candelaria and at other points in that section, and followed that vocation with considerable success for about ten years. He was then appointed to a position in the United States Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, under N. W. Spaulding of this city, remaining so engaged about eighteen months, being at that time also a School Director of Oakland. In 1885, when the Puget Sound Lumber Company established a branch in this city, buying out the Merritt lumber yard, Mr. Fisher being so well and favorably known as an active and shrewd business man, was appointed as manager, with full charge of the Oakland interests, this being the receiving point for the vast business of the company, which is among the most extensive on the Pacific coast. The wharf is situated at the foot of Washington street, is 650 feet long, with a width and frontage of 700 feet, carrying a stock of 6,000,000 feet of lumber, which is kept constantly supplied from their mills on Puget Sound and from Humboldt county and Eureka. He usually employs from forty to eighty hands in the Oakland branch. Mr. Fisher is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., and of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast.

He was married in Foxcraft, Maine, January 5, 1862, to Miss Abbie B. Holmes, a daughter of Captain Salmon Holmes, a prominent citizen of Foxcraft. They have had two sons: one son, Frank Holmes Fisher, now living, was born July 6, 1868. After graduating from the Oakland Academy, F. H. Fisher studied the science and practice of dentistry in the College of Dentistry of the University of California, receiving his diploma June 10, 1890, and is now following that profession, having an office in San Francisco.

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JOHN T. HUMPHREYS, an attorney practicing in San Francisco county, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1830. His parents were also natives of Virginia. He received his education in his native State, at the Charlestown Academy and from private tutors, and commenced reading law before reaching his majority. When the gold discoveries in California began to attract the attention of the civilized world, he reached here, in 1849. The following year he returned to his native State and completed his law studies, and received license to practice law in May, 1851. He went to Arkansas in that year, engaged in the practice of law at Van Buren, afterward at Fort Smith, and was prominently identified with the bar of that State for a quarter of a century, and no man in the southwest country was better known than Colonel Humphreys. He took an active part in the military service during the war, served as an officer of artillery under General McCullough in western Missouri, and under Generals Van Dorn, Bragg and E. Kirby Smith. He came to California in 1875, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in San Francisco. In 1886 he was appointed Assistant City and County Attorney, and until the present year held this office; and during this time has conducted some of the most important litigations in the municipal history of the city. He has performed the arduous duties of this responsible position with marked ability and for the best interests of the city. Colonel Humphreys is in his political faith a Democrat, and active in the councils of the party.

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H. L. GEAR, attorney, is a native of Marietta, Ohio, born December 1, 1842. His parents were natives of New England and were among the early settlers of Ohio. His father, Rev. Hiram Gear, was a prominent minister in the Baptist church, who died in 1843. The mother, whose family name was Sage, resided in Granville, Ohio, for a number of years preceding her death, which occurred in the spring of 1891. Our subject attended school during boyhood, entered Marietta College and graduated in 1862. He began reading law while a tutor in the college, and entered the law office of Judge Ewart, of Marietta. Upon reaching his majority he came to the Pacific coast and pursued his legal studies with Judge Van Clief, of Downieville, and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, December 1, 1863. He engaged in the practice of law in Sierra, Plumas and Lassen counties until 1870, when he returned to his native State and remained until 1883. Coming then again to California, he located in San Francisco, and since then has successfully practiced his profession here. While engaged in general practice he has given much attention to mining law and mining litigation. Mr. Gear was elected District Attorney of Plumas county in 1868, and held that office two years. For the past two years he has been Assistant Reporter of Supreme Court decisions, and has prepared an Index Digest of the California Supreme Court Reports for sixty-seven volumes, also Supplemental Digest to Volumes 56 to 64 inclusive, California Reports: and also wrote a treatise on the "Law of Landlord and Tenant." Mr. Gear is a consistent Republican, with prohibition proclivities, but not an office-seeker.

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R. T. HARDING, attorney at law, is a native son, born in San Francisco, in 1860. His parents were among the early settlers, coming here in 1853. His father, August Harding, was for many years a prominent chemist, and is now living in Oakland. R. T. Harding received his education in this State, entered the State University and graduated in the class of 1882. He studied law in this city, graduating at the Hastings College of Law in 1885, and engaged in general civil practice, giving much attention to the law of land titles.

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JOHN JAMES SCOTCHLER, a retired merchant of San Francisco, and landowner of Oakland, was born in Moultonboro, Carroll county, New Hampshire, April 20, 1826, the eldest child of James and Harriet (Huntress) Scotchler. The father, born in Boston, about 1805, the only child of James Scotchler and his wife (by birth, Hathaway) learned the trade of painter, which he followed until he came here in 1858, with his wife, a native of New Hampshire, to spend their declining years with their sons. They had resided several years in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and survived their arrival here many years, the mother dying in 1876 and the father in 1878. The Huntress family is an old one in New Hampshire, and two uncles, Joseph and John Huntress, lived to an advanced age. James Scotchler, Sr., appears to have arrived in Boston, a boy of fourteen years, on a German vessel. He there grew to manhood, learned the trade of ship-rigging, and was married to a Miss Hathaway. He died at about the age of forty, leaving only one child, James, who was then but two years old. His name has been found in the records of the Masonic order in that city, and but little else is known of him. It is even doubtful whether he was of German parentage, there being no recurrence of the German type in his descendants. It has been conjectured that he may have been of Scotch descent, and that the name Scotchler was based on that fact. No other instance of the name as given has ever been met with on either side the ocean. His wife was of New England descent for several generations. Two sons and three daughters of James Scotchler, Jr., came to California and settled on the bay of San Francisco. All are now deceased except the subject of this sketch.

John J. Scotchler, after receiving the usual education of the common schools in Boston, Massachusetts, learned the trade of his father, who removed in 1843 to New Bedford, with whom he worked chiefly at painting furniture, until the age of twenty-three. He returned to Boston in 1849, and became a clerk with Granville Mears, an oil merchant of that city, remaining about three years. He was married in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 10, 1854, to Eliza H. Manchester, born in that city November 20, 1828, a daughter of Humphrey and Anna (Bartlett) Manchester. The father was of the firm of Watson & Manchester, ship-bread bakers of that city. He came here late in life and died in Oakland in his eighty-fifth year. His wife died this year, aged eighty seven. Mr. John J. Scotchler came out in 1855, being invited by his brother J. B., who had preceded him in 1852. (See sketch of his son. J. L. Scotchler.) On arriving here he went to work as clerk for John L. Taggard, a wholesale grocer of San Francisco, with whom he remained seven years as clerk and bookkeeper. In 1862 he entered a wholesale provision house of that city as bookkeeper, remaining another seven years. In 1870 he went into business on his own account, in partnership with Charles E. Gibbs, under the style of Scotchler & Gibbs, commission merchants. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Scotchler went East to form business connections with Eastern houses, and secured many valuable consignments from various houses, and laid a basis for a rapidly enlarging business. In 1873 Scotchler & Gibbs added the salmon-canning business, becoming agents in the San Francisco market for several of the most extensive canning establishments on the Columbia river in Oregon, and on the Sacramento river, California, which eventually became the leading department of their trade. In 1885 Mr. Scotchler's health failing, he sold out to his partner, Mr. Gibbs, who still continues the business without change of style. In settling with his partner, Mr. Scotchler took over $50,000 worth of land in Oakland township, having handled more or less of real estate here for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Scotchler have one living child, John Manchester, born October 10, 1860, having lost two daughters, aged six and three years, in 1868. J. M. Scotchler was educated in the schools of this city, including the high school, and became a clerk at the age of seventeen for Scotchler & Gibbs, with which house he is still a confidential clerk, though his father retired from it in 1885. J. M. is a member of several clubs, athletic and social, the Reliance, Acme and Athenian being of the number.

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W. H. MAHONY, lawyer, is a native of the city of New York. He attended school there and came to California during boyhood and completed his education here. He studied law in this city, taking his course at the Hastings College of Law, at which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1884; since then he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He was once elected Justice of the Peace in Alameda county, but resigned. He has no taste for office, and devotes his whole time and attention to the interests of his profession, and although a young man he has acquired a lucrative practice, giving much attention to commercial law.

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TOM CARPENTER, V. S., of Oakland was born in Dartmouth, England, June 19, 1862, a son of William Henry and Harriet (Edwards) Carpenter, now of San Francisco, where they first settled in 1869. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Lincoln primary and grammar schools of that city, afterwards receiving instruction in Latin and French from a private tutor. When the family went to Europe in 1879 he gave up his studies until the return of the family to San Francisco in 1881. In 1883 he visited Puget Sound and the Fraser river country, and located a pre-emption claim in

Whatcom county, Washington Territory. In 1883 he took charge of his father's veterinary infirmary as superintendent, and became a student of veterinary science.

In 1885 he went to Toronto, Canada, and entered the Ontario Veterinary College, which institution was established in that city in 1862 under the direction of the Council of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, who insure a high standard of technical education by appointing the examiners. These are selected outside of the college faculty from among the most eminent of the profession in the United States and Canada, and chiefly from the ranks of those actively engaged in practice. By this means, as well as by the employment, as professors, of men of recognized ability in their respective lines of study, which comprise anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, materia medica, microscopy and chemistry, with a vast amount of clinical instruction, the Ontario Veterinary College has attained a high standing, its diploma being accepted in this country and in Europe as evidence of a thorough education in veterinary art and science. During his vacations while at college Mr. Carpenter practiced under the direct supervision of a practical veterinarian at Dayton, Ohio. In connection with his regular studies at college he took a special course in veterinary dentistry. On March 30, 1888, he received his diploma from the Ontario Veterinary College. The Ontario Veterinary Medical Society, in acknowledgment of valuable contributions in the line of essays on disease, conferred on Dr. Carpenter their certificate of Honorary Fellowship.

Returning to this coast, he settled in Oakland and conducted a veterinary infirmary for two years, but his practice grew so rapidly and reached such large and wide-spread dimensions that he could no longer properly superintend such an institution. Besides his very fine patronage on this bay, his services are in frequent requisition through the interior from Shasta to San Diego. For so short a time his success has been phenomenal. Outside of his professional labors he is interested in Masonry, Odd Fellowship and the Sons of St. George, being a member of these respective orders. His chief interest has been in the work of the Alameda County Humane Society, which he helped to reorganize in 1890.

Mr. Carpenter was married in St. Paul's church, New York city, May 21, 1889, to Miss Annie Elizabeth Hix, of Devonshire, England.

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SAMUEL HOUSTON MELVIN, M. D., President of the California College of Pharmacy—the Department of Pharmacy of the University of California—and President of California State Board of Pharmacy, was born in Florence, Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1829, a son of James and Matilda (McMillan) Melvin. The father was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1804, a son of William and Margaret (McCaig) Melvin, both natives of Ireland, who had settled first in Maryland, and about 1812 in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Both lived to an advanced age, he being eighty and she over seventy at death. James Melvin received a good education and followed the course of teacher for many years. His wife, born in Ireland, a daughter of William and Caroline McMillan, was a niece of General Robert Patterson of Philadelphia, and came to America under his auspices. Her parents died in Ireland at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. James Melvin moved in 1834 to Steubenville, Ohio, where Mr. Melvin filled the office of County Auditor for two terms and was a Justice of the Peace twelve years. Mrs. Melvin died at the age of forty-four, her only surviving child in 1891 being the subject of this sketch. His father passed his seventy-eighth birthday, dying in this city in 1882.

S. H. Melvin was educated in Steubenville, Ohio, and took up the study of medicine under Dr. James Sinclair of that city. He was graduated at the age of twenty-three at a local institution known as the Medical Hall Institute of Steubenville. He then engaged in the practice of medicine with his preceptor, but after fifteen months' experience he abandoned it and embarked in the wholesale drug business in Steubenville, with Dr. T. S. Hening, under the firm name of Hening & Melvin. In 1858 Dr. Melvin withdrew from the firm and removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he followed the same business, building up the largest trade in that line in Central Illinois. There it was his fortune to become the near neighbor and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who honored him with kindly appreciation and the offer of official position after his election to the Presidency. His business engagements made it advisable to decline personal preferment, but in the capital of Illinois he found ample scope for the exercise of self-sacrifice and patriotism during the ensuing Rebellion. In that trying period the General Assembly of Illinois organized a Home for the Friendless in Springfield, and Dr. Melvin was chosen its President, holding the position from 1862 to 1874. During his term of office not less than 1,400 persons were sheltered by the institution. In the war period he rendered valuable service to the Sanitary and Hospital Associations and all organized efforts toward sustaining the Government and aiding the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army. Upon the assassination of President Lincoln, he was one of the eleven delegates sent forward to escort the remains to Springfield, and upon the organization of the National Lincoln Monument Association he was chosen one of the directors.

Dr. Melvin was one of the incorporators and directors of the First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois. In 1867 the Springfield Savings Bank was incorporated, and Dr. Melvin was elected its president, holding the position until 1874. Its business increased rapidly, the number of depositors and volume of deposits were the largest in the city. In the panic of 1873 it was kept running largely through the personal exertions of its president, and all demands met in full. In 1869 the Springfield Board of Trade was organized, and of that also he was elected the first president and held the office four years. In 1869 he was chosen president of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company. That corporation met with so much opposition and so many reverses at the outset that most of its directors despaired of the success of the enterprise, but the president took hold with such determination and tact that he enlisted the resources of the Pennsylvania Railroad in its completion and with such effect that its 110 miles of road were graded, equipped and in running order in less than a year. In 1870 he was elected president of the Springfield & St. Louis Railroad, and soon afterward of the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad, both of which enterprises were interfered with by the stringency of the money market after the panic of 1873.

Early in 1875 Dr. Melvin first came to this coast, and after a few months' investigation went back to Springfield and returned with his family, settling in Napa valley on a stock ranch, of which he was half owner with General G. B. Rutherford. His partner dying in 1876, that enterprise was wound up, and Dr. Melvin went into the fruit-canning and general commission business in San Francisco, in which business he continued until 1885. In 1879 he established the Clinton Pharmacy of East Oakland for two of his sons, who are practical pharmacists. Successively a physician, merchant, banker, board of trade and railroad president, and president of benevolent and patriotic societies, he is now and has been President of the Department of Pharmacy, University of California, since 1889, and is also President of California State Board of Pharmacy. In 1888 he was candidate of the Republican party for Mayor of Oakland, and was defeated by seventy-three votes, failing to hold the party strength by reason of his opposition to the rum traffic, and his pronounced antagonism to certain corporate interests.

Dr. S. H. Melvin was married in August, 1853, to Miss Sarah Amanda Slemmons, born in Cadiz, Ohio, March 30, 1834, a daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Osborn) Slemmons. The father, for many years a merchant in Cadiz, and an elder in the Presbyterian church, died of cholera in Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1868, at the age of sixty-seven. The mother died also of acute disease, at about the age of fifty. Grandfather Samuel Osborn, a pioneer farmer and Presbyterian elder of Harrison county, Ohio, died in 1885, aged about ninety.

Dr. and Mrs. Melvin are the parents of six children: Samuel Slemmons Melvin, born in Steubenville in 1854, educated in the military school of Chester, Pennsylvania, became a locomotive engineer, was married and died without issue in Springfield, Illinois, in 1884; James Breed Melvin, a graduate of the high school at Springfield, Illinois, married to Miss Genevra Gates, a native of Solano county, California, has four living children: James Gates, Maud Harvey, Robert Garland and Annie Jane, and is at present engaged as bookkeeper with Allison, Gray & Co. of San Francisco; Charles Stuart Melvin, a graduate of Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1884, married to Miss Georgiana Hauxhorst, a native of San Francisco, California, is now bookkeeper for the San Francisco Savings Union; William Patterson Melvin, educated in the public schools of Springfield, Illinois, and business college of Oakland, is now secretary of the Oakland Electric Light and Motor Company, married to Miss Ella May Mason, born in Oakland, a daughter of W. E. and Bianca Mason of this city, has one child, Raymond Stuart; Mary Lincoln Melvin, the wife of A. A. Dewing, teller in the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, has one child, Ralph Melvin Dewing; Henry Alexander Melvin, a graduate of the University of California of the class of 1889, is an attorney at law and Justice of the Peace of Brooklyn township, which includes the eastern part of this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Melvin became members of the Presbyterian church in early life, but on coming to this coast they joined the Congregational church. Dr. Melvin was an Elder in the Presbyterian church for several years, and is now a Deacon of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Oakland.

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ALEXANDER HEYNEMANN, attorney, San Francisco, is a native of Australia, born in 1859. His parents, who are living, came to California in 1861, where the father engaged in mercantile business and for many years was prominently identified with the commercial interests of the city and coast. Alexander received both a European and American education. He studied law with Tully R. Wise and at Hastings' College of Law, was admitted to the bar in 1879, with one exception the youngest ever admitted here, and one of the youngest members admitted to practice in United States Supreme Courts,—being admitted on motion of the eminent Hon. George Ticknor Curtis. Mr. Heynemann has a successful commercial clientage.

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MILTON ANDROS, an attorney of San Francisco, arrived here in December, 1865, from Massachusetts, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama and reaching this city on the steamer Colorado, Commodore Watkins. The trip was made in search of health.

Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of Connecticut in early colonial days, was doubtless an ancestor of our subject. The name is English, but the father of Milton Andros was thoroughly American. He was a boy when the Revolutionary army was organized, but he joined the patriots at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and shared every hardship encountered by the Revolutionary heroes until the surrender of Cornwallis assured the independence of the States. Later his father became a minister of the gospel, and had one charge under his ministerial care for nearly fifty years.

Milton Andros was born in Massachusetts. The foundation of his learning was laid by his careful father, who doubtless hoped, after the manner of men of his calling, that his son might follow him as a minister of the gospel. When, however, young Andros expressed an inclination for the profession of law his father raised no objection, but assisted him as far as he was able to become thoroughly conversant with the great general principles of the law. He was placed in the law office of Judge Oliver Prescott, of New Bedford, and was admitted to practice in September, 1847. As an evidence of the thoroughness with which he had prosecuted his studies, and the standing he occupied with members of the bar, it may be mentioned that he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term of 1855. Under the administration of President Buchanan he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, which position he filled with signal ability, becoming specially familiar with maritime law, which since his arrival here he has made a specialty. He is also thoroughly conversant with other departments of the law, and is successful in prosecuting suits therein. He is painstaking and thorough in his preparation, skillful in the conduct of a case, and forcible as a pleader. His language is clear and convincing, and, when occasion permits, eloquent.

He is a member of the Masonic Order,—of Golden Gate Commandery, K. T., and also of the California Academy of Science. He married since coming to California, and has one child, a daughter.

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JOHN JOSEPH ALLEN, Justice of the Peace of Oakland, was born in San Francisco, June 24, 1863, a son of William M. and Margaret Allen. His father, a contractor and builder, came to California about 1856. Mr. Allen, from an early age, made his own way in the world, following the business of ranching, and afterward engaging in mechanical pursuits.

With a special aptitude for mathematics and a love of literature he devoted his spare moments to his own education. He read law at home, and in February, 1886, was admitted by the Supreme Court to practice law in all the courts of the State. In 1889

W. C. Posey

he entered the law office of Mesick, Maxwell & Phelan of San Francisco as a stenographer, and this position afforded him an opportunity for a practical knowledge of the profession. By the aid and counsel of this firm he extended his law studies and fitted himself for active practice.

The Republican party in 1890 honored him with the nomination of City Justice of of Oakland, to which office he was elected, and which he now occupies.

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A. C. POSEY, M. D., whose office is at 106 Stockton street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for fifteen years, during all of which time he has practiced medicine in Oakland and San Francisco. He was born on his father's plantation near Henderson, Kentucky, May 29, 1849. His father was William Thornton Posey, the fourth son of Captain John Posey and his wife, Lucy Thornton. Captain John Posey was the first son of General Thomas Posey, who figured very conspicuously in the Revolutionary war; afterward he was the second Governor of the State of Indiana, State Senator of Kentucky, and United States Senator from Louisiana.

A. C. Posey, the subject of this sketch, was the eighth son and thirteenth child of William Thornton Posey and his wife, Eliza Dixon, daughter of Captain Hal Dixon, who was State Senator of Kentucky for several terms of its Legislature, first cousin of Archibald Dixon, who was United States Senator from Kentucky. Dr. Posey's early education was received in the schools in and around Henderson, and his collegiate course was completed at B. B. Sayres' school at Frankfort, Kentucky, and the Kentucky Military Institute in Franklin county, Kentucky. He afterward engaged in farming in Henderson county. Early evincing a taste for the healing art, he would doctor anything that was taken sick on his father's plantation, from a sick chicken to a sick horse. In 1870 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. William Hanna, of Henderson, Kentucky, with whom he studied two years. In 1873 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended two courses of lectures. He then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, of Louisville, where he graduated, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1875. He at once entered practice at St. Louis, Missouri, remaining there one year.

On arriving in California, he located in Oakland, where he did a general practice, in both medicine and surgery, from 1876 to 1880, deciding in the meantime to devote himself to the special diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose as soon as his finances would permit. In the spring of 1880 he went to Europe and devoted two and a half years to the study of those specialties in the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna and Halle (Prussia), receiving instructions from such men as Sir Morrell Mackenzie, of the Throat Hospital, Golden Square, London; Nettleship, Tweedy, Gunn and Lawson, surgeons to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital at Moorfields, London, E. C.; Fauvel and Landolt, at Paris; Billroth, Politzer, Gruber, Schroetter, Urbanschitch and Alt, at Vienna; Schwartze and Alfred Graffe, at Halle.

On returning to California he located permanently in San Francisco, where he has since devoted himself to practice in those special diseases—eye, ear, throat, nose and gullet.

Dr. Posey is a member of the State Medical Society of California and the County Medical Society of San Francisco.

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ANTONIO FONTE, a merchant of Oakland, was born in the Azores, February 25, 1826, his parents being also natives of those islands, and of Portuguese descent. His mother's folks were chiefly of the seafaring class, while his father's were of the agricultural community. Both the parents lived to a good old age, the mother reaching the age of about sixty-two, and the father being still older, over seventy. The grandparents were also long-lived, especially his grandmother on his mother's side, who was over ninety.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, with no formal schooling, but he has nobly repaid that misfortune by a self-education which leaves no suspicion that his early opportunities in that line were not equal to the best. In 1845 Mr. Fonte changed to a seafaring life, and soon afterward spent some two years sailing from English ports, and still later was engaged in the East India trade for some three years. He came to California in March, 1851, from Manilla, and has been a resident here ever since. He first obtained work in a warehouse at Clark's Point, San Francisco, where he remained till October, when he engaged in conveying milk by whale-boat from San Antonio (now East Oakland) to San Francisco. Before the close of 1851 he became assistant to James B. Larue, of San Antonio, in his hotel and store business, remaining with him two and a half years. In 1854 he went into business there on his own account, first opening a boarding-house, which he carried on until 1861, with a brief interruption of four months in 1855.

He was married in San Francisco, January 20, 1856, to Miss Rosanna Lyons, who was born in Ireland, in 1838, a daughter of James Lyons. Her mother died young, but the father reached the age of sixty two, dying in Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1861 Mr. Fonte built his present store, on the site of his boarding-house, No. 800 and 802 East Twelfth street, where he has now been a general merchant for thirty years. The growth of Oakland's trade has been more marked in its central sections, but Mr. Fonte has always been in the front rank in commercial standing and the confidence of the community. To have obtained larger results as a merchant he should have changed his location some years ago, but no wider field or greater prominence in trade could have added to his standing as a man and citizen. His growth has been steady, and he has accumulated a competency which under more favorable circumstances would have been largely increased by a man of his integrity, thrift and character. He has been frequently invited to accept nomination to official position, and was once induced to join a forlorn hope by accepting the Democratic nomination for Treasurer of Alameda county. With no reasonable prospect and no expectation of success in a county so overwhelmingly Republican, his personal popularity was demonstrated by his receiving 500 votes more than his predecessor on the same ticket. He is not a strong partisan in politics, having voted successively for Douglas and Lincoln, for Grant and Greeley, and twice for Cleveland.

He has taken an active interest in certain local institutions for the benefit of his fellows. He was the second President of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of the Pacific coast, and for two years its Grand Treasurer. He has been, since the organization of the Grand Council in 1886, the Grand President of the Society of the Portuguese Union of the State of California, being identified with the movement from the first, and aiding in the formation of the first subordinate council in San Leandro in 1880. It had ten such councils and a membership of 1,000 before the close of 1890. It is somewhat similar to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has some excellent features. Each council may, if thought desirable, establish stated sick benefits, while the general principle of the organization is that no disabled brother shall suffer actual want. Upon the death of a member there is an assessment of $1 on each surviving member for the benefit of the heirs of the deceased; and on the death of a member's wife an assessment of fifty cents each. The society is moving forward at a slow but safe rate. It held its fourth annual general convention in October, 1890. The worthy president, who is thoroughly Americanized and progressive, is doing a good work in this direction for the more backward members of his race.

He has had five children, all born in Oakland and have received a good education, chiefly in the private schools and academies of the Catholic Church. They are: Henry, who died in 1883, in his twenty-seventh year; Maria, still a resident with her parents; Joseph T., born in 1862, educated in St. Mary's College, in business from 1880 to 1883, as junior member of the dry-goods firm of J. P. O'Toole & Co. of this city. At the death of his brother Henry he sold out his interest and became assistant in his father's general store in East Oakland. Since 1887 he has been connected with the Oakland *Times* as a reporter. He is Past President of the Y. M. I., No. 31, of East Oakland, being a charter member and active in its institution. He was the Democratic candidate in 1890 for Justice of the Peace of Brooklyn township, and was defeated by only 200 votes in a district having a normal Republican majority of 700 or more. In 1891 he began the publication of the East Oakland *Independent*, quite a good specimen of the local weeklies. James, the fourth of the children of Mr. Fonte, died in 1884, at the age of nineteen; and Annie, his youngest surviving child, is now the wife of W. J. McHugh, of the Whitney, Oakland & Standard Express Company. Mrs. Fonte died in September, 1887, leaving only three surviving children,—Maria, Joseph T. and Annie.

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CALIFORNIA WIRE WORKS.—This extensive manufacturing industry—the largest of its kind west of the Mississippi river—dates its origin back to 1852, when Mr. Dennis started a little shop for the manufacture and sale of wire goods in San Francisco. In 1859 Messrs. J. M. Eckfeldt and H.T. Graves purchased the business from him and continued it first under the style of Eckfeldt & Graves, and subsequently as the California Wire Works. In 1875 Mr. Eckfeldt died, and the following year the works passed into new hands.

In 1858 Mr. Andrew S. Hallidie commenced to manufacture wire rope at North Beach, in this city, and in 1876 purchased the California Wire Works, carrying on the business for a time at the old stand, No. 412 Clay street. A year after the property passed into Mr. Hallidie's hands the California Wire Works Company was organized, consisting of Messrs. A. S. Hallidie, of San Francisco; Howard & Morse, of New York, and the DeWitt Wire Cloth Company, of New Jersey. In 1880 Mr. Hallidie joined Mr. A. J. Robinson in the manufacture of barb wire, under the firm style of Robinson

& Hallidie. In 1882 the present California Wire Works was organized and the various firms mentioned were consolidated under that name. This corporation started with a capital stock of $500,000 paid up. The directors were John F. Merrill, John E. Spring, Charles Mayne, Colonel George H. Mendell and A. S. Hallidie, all prominent San Francisco men. Mr. Hallidie has been president of the company from its organization, and Mr. Henry L. Davis is secretary. The works occupy a full block of land at North Beach, convenient to the heart of the city, with which they are connected by three lines of street cars. The land is entirely covered with buildings. A large fire-proof brick warehouse 255 x 40 feet, two stories high, occupies the west side; and a substantial two-story brick building 412 x 40 feet occupies the north side of the block. The various factory buildings cover the remainder of the ground.

The principal articles made by the company are wire, barb wire, wire nails, wire cloth and wire ropes and cables. The wire mill, consisting of drawing benches, annealing furnace, pickling rooms, drying rooms, etc., covers a space of 140 x 200 feet, the machinery being propelled by a splendid 350-horse-power Corliss engine. The capacity of the wire mill is 10,000 tons of wire per annum. The barb-wire works occupy a building 60 x 275 feet, containing thirty-five machines employed in making "Pacific" barbed wire, and using 4,000 tons of wire from the wire mill annually. Wire nails have become a very important part of the product of the works. For this purpose a building 305 x 40 feet contains twenty-four of the latest improved machines, which turn out 135 kegs a day of twelve hours, or 270 kegs in twenty-four hours, of all sizes, from the smallest brad to spikes twelve inches long. Wire cloth is made here of all meshes, from iron wire one-fourth of an inch thick, one hole to the square inch, to delicate wire cloth with 6,400 holes to the square inch. Wire netting, principally inch and a half and two-inch mesh, is made in great quantities, and the works have been taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the growing demand for this line of goods. A very heavy netting, too heavy for machinery, is made by hand for fisheries. The galvanizing works, for galvanizing wire, wire cloth and wire netting, made at this factory, are very complete, some of the baths holding 35,000 pounds of melted zinc. A large feature of the business is the manufacture of wire ropes and cables, and with one exception these are the oldest wire-rope works in the United States. For many years the California Wire Works was the only concern in this country that made flat-wire ropes for mining purposes and wire cables for street railways. The reputation of these works for this class of manufacture is the best on the continent, as the records of the cable railways in San Francisco show that their cables last from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. longer than any other make. The method of manufacturing them is patented by Mr. Hallidie, and is especially adapted to the equipment of cable railways. Cables of thirty-eight tons have been made in one piece in this factory. The machinery in the various departments is propelled by five steam engines of 350, 100, 50, 25 and 12-horse power respectively. The manufactory is lighted by electricity, and gives employment to 225 men.

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GEORGE E. LAWRENCE, a San Francisco lawyer, was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where his people had settled in Territorial days; his grandfather removed from Massachusetts when a young man. The first settlement of the Lawrences in this country was in New England, in Puritan times. The grandfather was an eminent lawyer, and on the bench of Supreme Judges of that Territory. His father, the late well-known E. A. Lawrence, was born at Monroe, Michigan, and studied in the University of that State, graduating in its first class. Coming to California in 1855, he followed his profession here in San Francisco to the time of his death, June 10, 1866. As a real-estate lawyer he took eminent rank, probably because the drift of his practice was in that direction. His wife was a member of the Parmelee family of New York; her father was a prominent merchant of New York city.

Mr. G. E. Lawrence came to California in 1856, when a child. In 1868-74 he completed his education in Europe, attending the University of Bonn, which has an average attendance of some 1,500 students. Philosophy, the classics, modern languages, etc., were included in the curriculum. On his return to America he remained in New York city to study law at the Columbia Law School, where he graduated in 1876, and admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of New York. He remained there, in the practice of his chosen calling, until January, 1883. Part of this time he was counsel for the great grocery house of H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Co. Coming then to California, he was associated with his father in practice until the death of the latter.

In his practice here he has had charge of many important cases, or been retained in them as assistant counsel. He was appointed administrator of the estate of Gabriel Vicente Castro, one of the heirs of the San Pablo ranch. In the recent case before the Supreme Court he is counsel for several of the interested parties. He was of counsel in the case of Tingley *vs.* Crocker, Frink *vs.* Roe, Hodgdon *vs.* Reis and other important cases, in the trial of which many of the leading members of the bar were retained.

Mr. Lawrence's home is in Alameda county, where he engages to some extent as an amateur farmer on a fair piece of property which he owns. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never sought office, preferring the activity of his profession and its substantial rewards to the turmoil of politics. In his practice he is busily engaged, indeed, frequently called to different parts of the State. He is a member of the Law Library Association. His recreation is rather in literature and kindred studies.

* * *

HENRY EVERS, Coroner of Alameda county, was born in Bremen, Germany, March 3, 1844, a son of John Henry and Anna (Bergmann) Evers, both natives of what was then the kingdom of Hanover, reaching to an age over sixty. Grandfather Henry Evers lived to tne age of seventy-five; the grandfather, John Bergmann, was over eighty, and his wife was seventy-four—all being of the agricultural class in Hanover.

Henry Evers was educated in the regular schools of his native land to the age of fourteen years and a half, when he was regularly apprenticed to a wholesale mercantile house, serving four years. He then served in another similar house for wages, until he set out for California, by way of New York, in 1864, arriving in San Francisco September 29. He served as clerk until January 1, 1865, in a retail grocery store in the Potrero. He took the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Lamarche & Co., of Oakland, April 6, 1865, and has since been a resident here except two years, 1874–'76, spent in San Francisco. Serving as bookkeeper in Oakland to August 1, 1866, he was next clerk for a few months in a wholesale house in San Francisco; and on January 1, 1867, became partner in the Oakland house of Lamarche & Co., where he had been bookkeeper. He remained a member of the firm until they wound up the business, February 1, 1874. He then embarked in mercantile business on his individual account in San Francisco, as Henry Evers, so continuing until 1885, when he made an entire change in his career, embarking in the business of undertaker, in which he proved to be the right man in the right place. He moved his business to Oakland, August 1, 1886. In 1888 he was elected Coroner on the Republican ticket, and he filled the office with such general acceptance that he was renominated without opposition in September, 1890, and elected in November following by a plurality of 5,544. He conducts the delicate duties of his office with tender sympathy to the bereaved, but without losing one jot of the necessary keenness of scrutiny wherever the circumstances of death are in the slightest degree open to suspicion. His official career has been alike free from over-zealous obtrusiveness and neglectful laxity in critical cases.

Mr. Evers was married in Oakland, August 9, 1868, to Miss Mary C. Suckert, born in New Orleans, Louisiana, of German parents, and has five sons: Henry, Julius, Albert, Leon and Carl.

* * *

A. MORGENTHAL, attorney at law, San Francisco.—The position which this gentleman holds at the bar is due entirely to his own industry and talent. He is self-made, and the credit of his position is actually heightened by this fact. He came here a stranger, and solely by pluck and energy has he risen, and many there are who in his profession are well aided in their efforts and yet far from enjoying his success. Of course he possessed the central ground-work of ability, for without it all other efforts toward a law practice would have been without result.

Born in Germany, the better prospects in this land of opportunity led to his coming to the United States. He spent some time in St. Louis, Missouri, attending a commercial college, learning telegraphy among other studies, and for a time he was operator at Omaha, for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In 1876 he arrived in San Francisco. He succeeded rapidly in acquiring a correct knowledge and pronunciation of the English language. In 1877 he began his law studies at Hastings College, and advanced rapidly. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, and since then has been actively engaged. He now has an excellent general practice, which is due entirely to his energy and ability. He is tireless in behalf of the interests of his clients, painstaking and thorough. He possesses indeed a worthy ambition to make a bright mark as a lawyer, and he esteems no work too difficult or laborious to attain this end. He therefore does not divide his energies with other interests, but he is genial and companionable.

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COLONEL HENRY I. KOWALSKY, another member of the San Francisco bar, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1859. When quite young, his parents removed to the Pacific Coast, where he was reared and educated. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in successfully practicing his profession before the State and Federal Courts.

Although devoting himself to a general law business, he has given much time and attention to probate matters, and has been connected with many of the larger and more important contests in the State of California; among which may be mentioned the well-known and celebrated Sharon-Hill contest; the Jessup, Blythe, and Dama estate litigations. To the trial of some of these he devoted many months, and opposed the most eminent counsel of the Bar of the State of California.

Besides these he has handled many others involving large amounts, and has been successful almost without exception.

Colonel Kowalsky is in politics a Republican, but not an office-seeker, preferring to devote his time and attention to the demands of his profession. He has been prominently identified with the military interests of the State, and was appointed and served as Judge Advocate General with the rank of Colonel, on the Staff of the late Governor R. W. Waterman.

* * *

C. W. McGRAW, of San Francisco, is a native of the State of Michigan, born in 1837. His father, a large boot and shoe manufacturer, was a native of Orange county, New York, and his mother of Rhode Island; her parents were Quakers. Mr. and Mrs. McGraw emigrated to Michigan, where they were among the early pioneers. Our subject entered the State University of Michigan in 1855, and was graduated in the class of 1859. He subsequently commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1860, and the same year came to the Pacific coast, locating in Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was elected City Attorney of Portland and also held the office of United States District Attorney. In the fall of 1864 he went to the Sandwich Islands, but the following year returned, and afterward went to Idaho, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was also interested in mining, until the summer of 1867. He then went East, and after making an extended visit among old friends returned to this State, arriving January 1, 1868, and since then, for the past twenty-two years, has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He has given much attention to land law, insurance law and admiralty, and is a recognized authority in this branch of the profession. In his political preference Mr. McGraw is a Republican. He is interested in good government, but is not an office-seeker.

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THOMAS D. RIORDAN, an attorney of San Francisco, was born in this city, in 1855, and has therefore grown up with the place. His early studies, his later pupilage, and the culmination of his student researches, which were fostered under the benign guidance of the faculty of St. Ignatius College, were all completed within the limits of his native city. His diligence and talent enabled him to graduate with high honors. In 1873 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1874 that of Master of Arts. He read law in the office of B. S. Brooks, now deceased, then a prominent member of the bar, and in 1879 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of this State; his practice soon afterward became highly remunerative. He was appointed attorney for the Chinese Consul, which posihe still retains. In 1884 he visited Washington and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He argued before that court the validity of the Restriction act of 1884, involving the rights of courts to issue writs of habeas corpus. He was also attorney to test the validity of the Scott Exclusion act. A very important case in which he was engaged was that of San Francisco vs. property holders, known as the Hamilton Square case. It was finally decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the owners, early in 1890. The certificate and fraud case was one in which he gained the acquittal of his clients. He has attained a high reputation for his legal abilities, and is esteemed by his compeers as a worthy member of the bar.

* * *

EDWARD DANA HARMON, a landowner of Lorin, Oakland township, was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 9, 1831, a son of John Brown and Sarah (Dana) Harmon. His mother was born in Connecticut, a daughter of Daniel Dana, of Norwich, a Probate Judge there for many years, and was seventy-nine years of age at his death, about 1841. A monument is now being erected to his memory. His brother, Rev. Sylvester Dana, a Presbyterian minister, died a few years later, aged over eighty. The Danas are of French Huguenot extraction, whose ancestry were domiciled for a time in England and thence emigrated to New England. Mr. Harmon's mother died November 6, 1868, having been born September 24, 1796. Jane Dana, her sister, died April 2, 1888, aged seventy-six and unmarried; both died in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. His father was born October 19, 1780, in Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, and his father was Reuben Harmon of Sutherland, Massachusetts,—the old homestead and probably original seat of John Harmon of Springfield, Massachusetts, 1644–61, from whose fourth and seventh sons, Joseph and Nathaniel, are descended two branches of the New England Harmons. The father of Edward Dana moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, in October, 1799, with his parents, Reuben and wife, and settled in Salt Springs, Trumbull county, where the father owned 500 acres and tried to manufacture salt, but found the material too weak for profitable working. Reuben, formerly a member of the Vermont Legislature, died at Salt Springs, five miles from Warren, Ohio, about 1810, at the age of fifty-six years, of fever. The father of Edward Dana Harmon returned to Vermont about 1800 and studied medicine with the husband of his sister, Dr. Blackmer of Rupert, Vermont, who was quite a surgeon. He studied and practiced under his supervision till 1804, when he returned to Warren, where he practiced until his death, February 8, 1858. He owned a farm of 200 acres near town. In his family there were four sons and one daughter who grew up; the youngest child died at the age of one year. The others are: John B. of Berkeley; Julian, now a physician at Warren, Ohio; Charles Reuben, a merchant of Warren, who enlisted in 1861 and was killed at Stone river December 31, 1862, after having been promoted to a captaincy; Ed. D., whose name heads this sketch; and Sarah Dana, a school-teacher, who died July 6, 1880, of cancer.

Mr. Harmon, our subject, finished his schooling at the high school at Warren, and during his youth occasionally aided his father on his farm. At the age of majority he clerked a year in a hardware store. In 1853 he came by way of the Isthmus to California, leaving his home in Ohio, March 14, New

York on the 22d, and arriving at San Francisco April 15, by the steamer Golden Gate from Panama. He was accompanied by his brother, John B., now of San Francisco and Berkeley. They bought a tract of 120 acres, squatter title, with a house upon it, near what is now Piedmont on the north side of lake Merritt; he followed farming there till about 1857. Then selling out, he purchased a squatter's title to 172 acres lying on the western shore of lake Merritt. In December, 1857, he obtained a Spanish title, and sold out to Edson Adams in September, 1860; at the present time it is known as "Adams Point." After remaining on that place until November, 1861, he moved to his present location, which he purchased December 31 following. It then comprised about 135½ acres. He bought this place in partnership with H. A. Opdyke, a cousin, whom he bought out in July, 1864; since then he has held it alone. In 1866 he sold twenty-eight acres; in 1868, thirty-six acres; and in 1876 he subdivided the remaining seventy-one acres, when the railroad came through. As a builder he is now finishing his fifty-seventh house; he built forty-four between April, 1885, and June, 1891. He builds mostly to order, and all he has sold, on installments. He was School Trustee in this section from 1872 until July, 1891, when he resigned. Having gone East to visit his mother in 1868, Mr. Harmon was married in Newark, Ohio, September 24, that year, to Miss Marie Metcalf, who was born in Newark, Ohio, September 21, 1840, a daughter of Eliel and Temperance (Colman) Metcalf, her father a native of Massachusetts, of French Huguenot descent but came to New England from Old England, calling themselves English. Eliel Metcalf was brought up in the State of New York and settled in Newark, Ohio, in 1838, after his marriage, and died in the spring of 1878, in his seventieth year. He was a farmer two miles from Newark, but died in Worthington, Ohio, whither he had moved in the fall of 1868. Her mother died July 28, 1891, in Madisonville, Ohio; she was born March 4, 1814. Her grandmother Metcalf, *nee* Barber, lived to be quite old, being active and vigorous at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Ed. D. Harmon died June 5, 1882, at Lorin, leaving three children, namely: Louis Colman, born July 28, 1869, graduated at the Berkeley high school and has been one year at the State University; was two years clerk in a hardware store in San Francisco, and is now night watchman in the Overmann mine at Gold Hill, Nevada; he moved to that State mainly for his health; Charles Reuben, born April 8, 1873, is still engaged mainly in obtaining his education; and Julian Metcalf, born October 21, 1880.

In September, 1879, Mr. Harmon made his second trip to the East, with wife and oldest child, returning in December. He has lost two children by death: Edward Dana and Grace Dana,—in infancy. He was married again December 13, 1883, in Lorin, to Helen Metcalf, a sister of his first wife, who was born September 19, 1848.

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VINCENT P. BUCKLEY, M. D., whose office is at No. 629 Kearny street, was born in San Francisco in 1859. His early education was received in the public schools, and later in St. Mary's College, at which he graduated in 1878, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of California in 1879, and graduated at that institution in 1884, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He then went to New

York, where he took a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Hospital College. Returning to San Francisco, Dr. Buckley was appointed Assistant Police Surgeon, which position he held about two years. He was then appointed City Physician, which he held for one year, and then entered into private practice, which he has since continued

Dr. Buckley's father was a pioneer of 1849, and a well-known business man of San Francisco, and in earlier years was prominent in political questions of that day. He was one of the directors of the first savings bank established in San Francisco, the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society, and was also a man honored with public trusts by his fellow-citizens, holding the position of State Senator at the time of his death, in 1864. His death occurred in consequence of accidental injuries received on the occasion of the launch of the United States Monitor Comanche, of which he was one of the spectators. He was one of the founders of the Industrial School of San Francisco, and was at one time its superintendent. He also owned at that time the Cliff House and the Cliff House ranch, which the family have since sold to Adolphe Sutro. He had the road to the Cliff House built and was one of the company who built it.

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PAOLO DE VECCHI, M. D., whose office is at No. 700 Broadway street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past ten years, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine for the past twenty-one years. He was born in Turin, Italy, in 1847, the son of Dr. Joseph De Vecchi, who has for many years been a prominent physician of Turin, where he recently died at the age of eighty-two. The family are one of the old and well-known families of Piedmont, who have been for many generations prominently represented in the medical, legal and military professions. His brother is an attorney of prominence of Turin, and attorney of the National Bank of that city, and one of his cousins is General of Division and another General of Brigade in the Italian army.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of his native city, going through the various grades of the elementary, gymnasium, lyceum and finally the University of Turin. He commenced the study of medicine in the University of Turin in 1865, after having received his diploma and passed his final examinations in the Lyceum. He remained there until 1871, during which time he attended the usual lectures, as well as hospital clinics, passing his examinations and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1871. Meanwhile Dr. De Vecchi served with distinction in the war of 1867, and was wounded at the battle of Mentana, between the Italian and French troops. Again in 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war, he was attached to an ambulance corps sent from Italy, and assisted in caring for the wounded at the battle of Sedan and in various minor engagements of that war. On this return to Turin Dr. De Vecchi engaged in the practice of his profession, at first as assistant to the medical clinic of the University of Turin, and later as surgeon of the St. John Hospital. He was also engaged in private practice during that time. The municipality of Turin being about to construct two additional hospitals, several of the medical corps were sent abroad to study the improvements in hospital construction and management, and among them was Dr. De Vecchi. He spent one year in Germany in this work, and then made a visit to the United

States for the same purpose. During that trip he came to California to visit a friend, and was so impressed with the advantages of this State that he, after an extension of his leave of absence, finally resigned his position, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since that time. He is engaged in general private practice, paying perhaps more special attention to surgery.

Dr. De Vecchi has been for four years one of the visiting surgeons of the California Women's Hospital. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Turin, and has contributed to that society several publications on medical subjects, for which contributions to medical literature the Italian Government has three times honored him specially and conferred on him the following decorations: that of "Knight of the Crown of Italy," also officer of the same order, and "Knight of St. Maurice and Lazarus." He is a member of the Academy of Science, the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco; also a member of the Historical Society of California, and of the Pacific Union and Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

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W. H. METSON, the junior partner in the well-known law firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, was a close and painstaking law student, and since his admission to the bar has applied himself with equal diligence to his practice, meeting with satisfactory results to his clients and a corresponding increase of practice. His exclusive devotion to his chosen profession is indeed so thorough that he has taken no pains whatever to engage in other enterprises or join clubs, or otherwise done anything to advertise himself and make his name familiar to the public. Still he has a large circle of warm friends, and he is well and favorably known to the legal profession and others who have had business interests in charge of that firm. Each passing year has witnessed an increase of practice since his admission to the bar, and his future is therefore assured. He is recognized as a painstaking lawyer and one whose best efforts can be depended on in the interests of his clients.

His father came here in 1849, by way of the Isthmus, from Philadelphia, and for a short time engaged in mining at Wood's creek, in Tuolumne county. In the early fifties he returned to this city, and afterward went to Mono county, where he resumed business as contractor. It was he who built the important quartz-mills in that county. The re-survey of the east boundary line of this State threw a portion of what was considered Mono county into Esmeralda county, Nevada, and thus the Metsons became residents of the latter State without changing their locality. Mr. Metson, our subject, moved from Aurora to Gold Hill, and in the latter place and in Virginia City he was brought up. He graduated at the Gold Hill high school, which was at that time considered one of the best intermediate colleges in the State.

In 1880 he began his law studies under the guidance of Mr. Reddy at Bodie, and moved with him to this city, and graduated at the Hastings College of Law in 1886. The fact that he was elected president of his class shows the respect entertained for him by his fellow students. After his admission to the bar he still continued with Mr. Reddy and finally became his partner in practice, when the present firm was established. To the law Mr. Metson has devoted all his talent and all his time, being inspired with a worthy ambition and possessing a high ability conceded by his fellow practitioners.

He is Past President of El Dorado Parlor, No. 52, N. S. G. W., and since 1887 has been a member of the Grand Parlor. He was General Vice Chairman of the Admission Day celebration in San Francisco in 1890, and was one of the executive committee of five into whose hands all matters connected with the celebration on September 9, 1890, in San Francisco, finally passed.

In politics he is a staunch Democrat. About 1888 he was chosen president of the California Democratic Club, and in that office his rulings gave great satisfaction. In manner he shows earnestness of purpose, affability in conversation and an obliging disposition. He has already achieved a good position.

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HERMANN MEESE was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, November 10, 1826. His father, a contractor and builder, died in 1836, when Hermann was about ten years of age, and from his foreman, who continued the business, Hermann learned his father's trade, and in order to perfect his knowledge of the same traveled some, reaching New Orleans in 1848, from which place he went to St. Louis, working at his trade there for about two years. In March, 1850, he started with about 130 men overland for California, and after a hazardous trip of seven months reached San Francisco, where he resumed his trade as contractor and house builder and continued the same until 1865; a few years previous he associated with several friends establishing a company for the purpose of refining sugar, and as he was still engaged in the building trade he commenced work on the refinery which was completed and commenced operation in 1864; in 1865 the company was incorporated under the name of the Bay Sugar Refinery, elected Hermann Meese as its president and also requested him to assume the duty of manager, which office he accepted and discontinued the business of contractor and builder; he retained the office of president of the Bay Sugar Refinery until 1879, when the company sold the refinery and discontinued business.

In 1858, while still at his trade, Hermann Meese became the owner of a vineyard in Los Angeles county, and about three years later joined four other owners of vineyards at Anaheim, Los Angeles county, in establishing a wholesale wine business, with headquarters in San Francisco, under the name of United Anaheim Wine Growers' Association, carrying on the business of selling and exporting California wines in furtherance of which a branch was established in Chicago, and a large trade gained through this branch until 1870 it joined the other business houses of Chicago in the memorable fire; this branch was discontinued and the shares of the other members of the business in San Francisco were bought by Hermann Meese and John Bach, and the business continued under the firm name of Bach, Meese & Co., until 1888, when Mr. Meese sold out his interest, and, the refinery having also discontinued, Mr. Meese retired from business.

In 1864 Hermann Meese was elected President of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paulus Congregation, which office he retained until 1879, when he moved to Oakland, where he was instrumental with the help of others in organizing the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation, of which he was chosen President, and this position he still (1891) occupies.

Hermann Meese was married in 1853, in San Francisco, to Catharina Margarethe Waldman, also a native of Hanover, Germany, who died in 1880, leaving six sons and one daughter, all of whom are living:

Constant (now married), who after completing his education learned the machinist's trade, was assistant manager of the Bay Sugar Refinery and then with John Clot established the Reliance Machine Works, which business they now carry on as Clot, Meese & Co.

Edwin (now married), after a three years' course in an Eastern college, was for several years bookkeeper in the Bay Sugar Refinery and is now in the insurance business in Oakland.

Walter (now married), who after his school education completed a course at Heald's Business College, became engaged in the Bay Sugar Refinery, in the interest of which company he made a trip to San Salvador, Central America, remaining there one year, and upon his return was engaged as bookkeeper for Bach, Meese & Co., remaining with them seven years, when he established a wholesale wooden and willow ware business in Oakland, which he still retains, extending his business throughout Alameda county.

Hermann (now married), a graduate of the high school, after a course at the State University is now in the newspaper business in Kansas City.

Emma (now Mrs. Heinrich Stut), whose husband is a civil engineer with headquarters in San Francisco.

Gustav (now married), a graduate of the high school and of the business college, was for several years head bookkeeper of a wholesale grocery business in San Francisco, and is now cashier and head bookkeeper of a wholesale wooden and willow ware business in Portland, Oregon.

Adolph, who after a school education learned the printer's trade and is now engaged as compositor with a permanent firm in San Francisco.

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BEN MORGAN, attorney and counselor at law, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1844. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia. He attended school in Virginia and in Baltimore, studied law in La Grange, Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. The following year he came to the Pacific coast, and since then for the past twenty-four years, he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, with the exception of four years spent in Arizona. While there he was elected City Attorney of Tucson. Upon his return he resumed his legal practice. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District. Colonel Morgan was formerly a Democrat, but, imbued with the spirit of 1776 and the idea that "Americans should govern America," he became one of the foremost leaders in the formation of the "American" party, giving liberally of his time and means to its interest. In 1890 he received the nomination from the party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Colonel Morgan inherits a fine constitution, devoting his whole attention to the interests of his profession, and has a large and successful practice.

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GEORGE GORDON BAKER, of the firm of Clough & Baker, real estate agents of Oakland, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 24, 1860, son of George Henry and Julia (Altmeyer) Baker, natives of Germany, brought up in the United States, married in Wisconsin, and are still living, now in Oakland. The father has generally been a farmer and lumberman. The family left Wisconsin October 19, 1880, and arrived in California on election day, November 4, settling in Los Angeles, and were there until 1885, on a farm. In 1886 they went to Oregon, and were there until 1888, engaged in mining at Jacksonville, and then they located in Oakland, retired from active pursuits.

Mr. Baker, whose name heads this sketch, assisted in his father's business until he came to this coast with the family, settling in Los Angeles. After a residence there of one and a half years, he went to Washington Territory, and afterward to British Columbia, as a drummer for a Chicago publishing house, 1882–'87. Next he became secretary of the Japanese Tree Importing Company, of Yokohoma, at San Francisco, and served a year, that is, until January 1, 1888. Then he opened out in the real-estate business in Oakland, as a member of the firm of Wood, Bolls & Baker. Afterward he formed a partnership with Alton H. Clough, which still continues.

Mr. Baker is a member of the Sons of Veterans, now holding the office of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Division of California, and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, in which latter order he has filled the position of Master of Forms and Ceremonies, being a member of the third degree. In politics he is a Republican, with strong "American" proclivities. He has one brother. Henry E. Baker, of Medford, Oregon, and two sisters, living with their parents, namely: Carrie Baker, M. D., a graduate of Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, and now practicing in East Oakland; and Mary, a graduate of Bonnelle Conservatory of Music, in San Francisco, and now a music teacher. Mr. Baker's grandfather, Charles Baker, died January 15, 1890, aged over ninety years; and his grandmother is still living, aged also over ninety. His grandfather, Altmeyer, died at the age of seventy-six years, of an accident from a runaway team.

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JOHN P. O'BRIEN, lawyer, is a native of San Francisco, born in 1863. His father came to the Pacific coast in 1853, and his mother in 1858, and they are both living, honored residents of this city. John P. attended the public schools and entered the high school, and while in the senior class he was obliged to leave on account of illness of his father, to attend to the interests of his business. When a boy of only eleven years he carried newspapers, beginning with the *Chronicle*, and continuing four years; he obtained his start in this way. Then he became clerk in a store. In 1883 he went to Seattle, engaged in the dry-goods business, and remained there two years; then he returned and entered the law office of Hon. W. H. Jordan, completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1887, and since then he has been engaged in general practice, being associated with E. L. Campbell—legal firm of Campbell & O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien is Past President of the Young Men's Institute, and connected with the order of the N. S. G. W.

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CHARLES H. BENSON, County Auditor and Recorder, San Rafael, is a native of California, dating his birth in Contra Costa county, January 14, 1862. He was reared to farm life, and received his early education in his native county, completing his schooling in Oakland, Alameda county, in 1879. He is the eldest of three children born to Henry A. and Lucy E. (Strong) Benson, the former a native of New York and a California pioneer of '49, and the latter a native of the Buckeye State.

Our subject was early thrown upon his own resources. After completing his schooling he first started out as a grocery clerk, then operator and agent on various railroads for many years, mostly in the employ of the Central Pacific system. Later he became the employe of the North Pacific Railroad Company, as an agent, and following this he traveled for a time through the Northwest, finally bringing up at Cañon City, Oregon. There he was joined in marriage, July 30, 1883, with Miss Minnie Gass, also a native of California. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have one child, Henry A.

Politically Mr. Benson is a staunch Republican, and was elected to the important position he now occupies in 1890. He is a man of ability and many sterling qualities, and has the confidence of the community in which he resides, and also the respect of a wide circle of friends. In gaining his present position he has had to confront the fact that he was almost unknown throughout the county; but he received the unanimous vote of the nominating convention, and single-handed he defeated a man who held the office for three successive terms, and was very pop ular.

Socially he affiliates with the N. S. G. W., and also is allied with the Sons and Daughters' Society of Pioneers.

Henry A. Benson is a member of the Pioneer Society of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, having arrived in California July 14, 1850, was born 1818, is a Republican. His father, Alanson Benson, an old-time Whig, served in the war of 1812. His father, Stephen Benson, served with Washington in the Revolutionary war, was in some of their forced marches in dead of winter, without shoes, his feet were badly frozen, his comrades carrid him for days on their shoulders, so great was their attachment for him, until relief could be secured.

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CHARLES JOSEPH CARLSON was born in Gottenburg, Sweden, October 20, 1860. His father, Lars Carlson, came to California in 1851, and in 1858 went back to his native land, Sweden. He remained there till 1869, when he returned to California with his wife and four children, and resided in San Francisco until his death, which occurred in 1886.

When Charles was very young he showed an ambition to become an artist, and on February 9, 1874, when in his fourteenth year, he was admitted as a pupil of the California School of Design, San Francisco, which was under the directorship of the late Virgil Williams.

In December, 1876, he won the silver medal for charcoal drawing of Apollo Belvidere, and in December of the following year he won the gold medal for a crayon drawing of Discobolus (now the property of the San Francisco Art Association) and prize palette for good composition—the first and only one ever offered. In January, 1877, he was appointed by the committee on the School of Design to assist Mr. Virgil Williams in teaching, and when opportunity offered worked at his own studies. Christmas of 1882 he was awarded the gold medal for painting, the picture being a scene from Shakespeare, of Hamlet and Ophelia, and the size of the canvas 6 x 4½ feet. For this same work he also received premiums from the Sacramento State and Mechanics' Fairs. In the fall of 1885 he was elected as one of the instructors at the Sacramento School of Design, which place he held one year, resigning in order to devote more time to his special vocation, that of portraiture, at his studio, No. 523 Pine street. In 1886, at the State Fair, he received the highest reward in portraiture — a silver medal—and premium for the best portrait in oil, and in 1890, at the Mechanics' Fair, he received the only premium for the best specimen in portraiture, at which exhibition were works of artists who had studied abroad. He has painted portraits of some of the most prominent people in the State, and is devoting most of his time in that way, besides drawing illustrations.

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THOMAS S. BONNEAU, County Clerk of Marin county, State of California, is a native of Brewster, Massachusetts, born on October 15, 1848. His education was received in the States of New York and New Jersey, and was completed in San Francisco. He came to California in the year 1862, via Panama, on the steamer Ariel on the Atlantic side, and the Golden Age on the Pacific. He went to Portland, Oregon, in April, 1865, and returned to San Francisco in the fall of 1866. Mr. Bonneau comes from the old Huguenot stock. He is the third of six children born to Thomas C. and Ann Bonneau, the former a native of South Carolina. The mother died in 1857, in San Francisco, and was interred in Lone Mountain cemetery.

Mr. Bonneau was joined in marriage, March 7, 1872, with Miss C. S. Meeker, a native of New Jersey, and to them were born five children, all of whom are deceased.

He was elected County Clerk of Marin county in 1884, again in 1886, again in 1888, and again in 1890, making four times he has been called to fill this important office. He is a staunch Republican and has been of much service to his party.

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JOSEPH E. O'DONNELL, a San Francisco attorney, is a native son, born in San Francisco June 3, 1863. His father, who came to the Pacific coast during the early days, is still living in this city. Mr. O'Donnell, after taking a collegiate course, read law in the office of Judge Hoge, and attended Hastings College of Law. He passed an examination before the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar January 10, 1888, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in this city. He is a member of the firm of Jones & O'Donnell, which is counted one of the most prominent law firms of young attorneys in San Francisco. He is also the special counsel for the city and county of San Francisco.

Mr. O'Donnell was married in 1888 to Katie J. Mohrmann, a native of San Francisco. Her father, who died some years ago, was a prominent and well-known merchant, who came to this State in the early '50s, and through his success in business life left a large inheritance to his children.

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PHILIP G. GALPIN, a lawyer of San Francisco, is a native of the Empire State, born in the city of Buffalo in 1830. His paternal ancestors settled in Vermont before the war of the Revolution, and the father of our subject during his boyhood was within hearing of the guns during battle in the war of 1812. Mr. Galpin's mother's family name was Fitch, of the noted historical Fitch family, of New England. Of her ancestors, Thomas Fitch was the last governor of Connecticut appointed by the king of England before the Revolutionary war. His sympathies, however, were with his countrymen, and he presided at the first meeting held in Norwalk to raise troops when news came from Boston of the first battle of the Revolution. Philip Galpin attended school in New Haven during boyhood, received his preparatory education at Russell's Military Academy, entered Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1849. He entered the law office of Governor Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, where he pursued his legal studies, and attended the New Haven Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Removing to Ohio, he settled at Findlay, where he practiced law two years, and in 1854 went to New York, where he was offered a partnership by Robert G. Pike, which he accepted. He remained in this partnership until 1859. In 1857 he came to the Pacific coast to attend to important litigation, and remained two years; and again in 1865 he was called here in the interests of other clients, requiring his attention for two or three years. He remained in active practice in New York, with the exception of two years in Europe, until 1875, when he came to the coast and located permanently in San Francisco. Soon afterward he formed a law partnership with John T. Doyle. Henry D. Scripture and William Barber. These three associates have since withdrawn, and Wilbur G. Ziegler having been admitted, the firm is now Galpin & Ziegler.

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WILLIAM RIX, a practicing lawyer of San Francisco, is a native son, born in San Francisco in 1863. His parents were among the early settlers here. His father, Alfred Rix, was for many years a prominent member of the San Francisco bar, but has now retired from active practice. William Rix studied law with his father, afterward taking the course at Hastings College of Law, and graduating in July, 1887, and since has been engaged in the practice of his profession. While engaged in general civil practice, he gives attention to patent and admiralty law.

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J. BROWELL, one of the oldest mechanics in San Francisco, has been a resident of this State since the early fifties.

He was born in England, April 1, 1827, and grew up and attended school in his native land. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of shipbuilding. In 1852 he emigrated to America and two years later came overland to California. This overland journey was a long and tedious one and occupied two seasons. When they reached Omaha all their provisions were washed away, and a fresh supply had to be obtained from St Louis. After his arrival in this State he worked for a time at his trade of ship carpenter and afterward turned his attention to contracting, capping, piling, building wharfs, etc. He also engaged in manufacturing cement pipes, and was among the first to originate and manufacture sewer pipes. He invented patent terra-cotta chimney pipe, which is acknowledged to be the best and most practical in use, and also makes chimney tops, stove linings, etc. He has had an extensive experience in this work here, having been in the employ of Michael Reese over thirty years; also A. B. McCreery, Abel Guy, G. Touchard, B. Davidson and many other old settlers.

On several occasions Mr. Browell has visited Europe, and at one time remained nearly two years, working for the best French and English houses and studying the most approved methods and applying the same in manufacturing here.

Mr. Browell was married in 1849, to Miss Wallace, daughter of a ship captain. They have four sons and five daughters, and reside at their attractive home, 217 Lombard street, this city.

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HON. M. C. DUFFICY, Justice of the Peace at San Rafael, was elected to office in November, 1890, and succeeded himself, inasmuch as he had held the office by appointment prior to election, after Judge Davis had resigned.

Mr. Dufficy was born near the town of Strokestown, county Roscommon, west of Ireland, December 29, 1839. His parents, Francis and Alicia (Lane) Dufficy, emigrated to America in 1846, locating at New Orleans, Louisiana, where the father died in 1848. Our subject attended school six years or until 1852, when the mother and family came to California via Panama, taking passage on the Atlantic side in the steamer Falcon, November 7, 1852, and the steamer Northerner on the Pacific, arriving in San Francisco in December, 1852. Mr. Dufficy, the fourth of a family of seven children, remained in the city of San Francisco until 1854, when he located in Marysville and remained there until 1876, engaged in mercantile pursuits,—merchandising and dealing in real estate, etc. For a period of eight years he conducted the Western Hotel and St. Nicholas Hotel of that place. He was also the proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel of San Francisco for two years. In 1883 he took charge of and conducted the Central Hotel at San Rafael until 1886, when he returned to his farm property in Yuba county, where he engaged in farming until 1888. Returning to San Rafael to make this his home, he purchased residence property and has since been engaged with his present official duties.

Judge Dufficy was joined in marriage, at Marysville, February 2, 1863, with Miss Edwinia O'Brien, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, and daughter of Dr. James O'Brien, formerly County Physician of Butte county, California, who crossed the plains to California in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Dufficy have nine children, namely: Mary, Edwinia, George, Josephine, Veronica, Charles M., Alicia, Elizabeth and Rafael. During the years between 1857 and 1863, while at Marysville, Judge Dufficy made the study of law a specialty, in the office of Judges L. J. Ashford and F. L. Hatch. Although not a practitioner, his knowledge of law has been of much value to him since. He was a Notary Public of Marysville, as he is also of this city.

He is a staunch Democrat in politics, still active in political matters, and may always be found allied with the better and more progressive element of his party. He is a gentleman of culture and has the respect and good will of a large circle of friends.

* * *

LUCY M. F. WANZER, M. D., whose office is at No. 205 Taylor street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1858, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1876. She was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1841, and received her early education in Milwaukee and Madison, Wisconsin, and later was sent to Hartford, Connecticut, where she attended the high school nearly three years. Being called home to Wisconsin on account of her mother's illness, she underwent a course of training in nursing and medical experience for months by the bedside of her sick mother, which determined her to make the practice of medicine her profession. Her mother's physician stating that nothing but a removal to the genial climate of California would restore her to health, the family went to New York and from there by way of Panama to California. Here the mother's health was completely restored, and she is to-day, at the age of sixty-eight years, in Santa Cruz, in perfect health. Dr. Wanzer's parents are S. W. and Lucy A. (Jones) Field; the former, now living, was for many years a prominent merchant of Santa Cruz, and has held many positions of public trust in the town. Dr. Wanzer engaged in teaching soon after coming to this State, and also continued her medical studies, and after saving sufficient means she went to New York and there attended a course of lectures and clinics at a medical college, receiving the diploma of that college. Returning to California she again engaged in teaching, and in 1874 entered the medical department of the University of California, graduating at that institution in 1876, and receiving her degree as Doctor of Medicine, being the first lady graduate in medicine west of the Rocky Mountains. She immediately engaged in the practice of her profession, in which she has since continued, engaged in general practice, but paying special attention to the treatment of diseases of women and children.

Dr. Wanzer is a member of the State Medical Society of California and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco. She has been connected ever since her graduation with the Pacific Free Dispensary, from which has since grown the Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses, which now occupies a very extensive hospital structure of seventy rooms, at 3700 California street. Dr. Wanzer is now one of the attending physicians. About two years ago she was obliged to give up her connection with the dispensary at 1016 Mission street, with which she had been connected since 1876, her work at the hospital with her private practice fully absorbing her time.

The Doctor's family are of English descent, the first of the family in America having come to New England among the early Puritan settlers. Her great-grandfather Woodward was a soldier in the Revolution, and was wounded and drew a pension up to the time of his death.

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JAMES M. TAYLOR, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, is an honored member of the Society of California Pioneers, and a native of Vermont, born in Manchester, Bennington county, December 29, 1821. His parents were early settlers of New England. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, and the subject of this sketch bears the name of his heroic grandfather. He received his education in Vermont and New York, and studied his profession in the latter State. Upon the discovery of gold in California attracting the attention of the whole world, sailed from New York, March 8, 1849, on the steam-ship Falcon, and from Panama on this side on the whale-ship Sylph, Captain Gardner, and arrived here July 26. He joined the throng and went to the mines, but his mining experience was brief, as he remained there only six weeks, and then returned to San Francisco. He was elected Representative from this city to the State Legislative as a Whig in 1852, and served in the sessions of 1853 and 1854, and again elected the same year, the second time after his resignation, for opposing the extension of the water front 600 feet beyond what it is now. After he resigned he was unanimously re-elected. In 1858 he was again elected Representative, as a Republican, from this city to the State Legislature. He has been actively identified in the progress and development of the city and State.

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JUDGE MAURICE C. BLAKE.—Judge Blake is one of the oldest and most respected members of the San Francisco bar. As the reader follows this brief biographical sketch he will not be slow to conclude that Judge Blake has lived a busy life and acquired more valuable experience than usually falls to the lot of man.

The ancestors of Judge Blake were early settlers in New England. The subject of our sketch was born at Otisfield, in the State of Maine, and spent his boyhood there, receiving such preparatory educational advantages as enabled him to enter Bowdoin College, an educational institution ranking well up (at that time) with Brown, Yale and Cambridge. From this he graduated with high credit in the class of 1838. He selected law as a profession and entered zealously upon its study, being admitted to practice in 1841. He commenced the practice of his profession in Camden, Maine, where he remained about eight years. The interests of his clients were attended to with fidelity and intelligence. He was elected to the Maine Legislature in 1846 as a Whig from a strongly Democratic district, and three years later was appointed by President Taylor to the office of Collector of Customs for the district of Belfast, Maine. He held the position for four years, performing its duties to the satisfaction of the very important commercial and shipping interests.

Soon after retiring from the Collector's office, having been removed by President Pierce, he left for California. He had for a considerable time intended upon the close of his official term to try his fortunes in this new State. He came around Cape Horn in the new ship Whistler, and, after a reasonably fair voyage, landed in San Francisco on Thanksgiving Day, 1853. Until the following May Judge Blake was undecided as to the business in which he would engage, but he then opened an office here, and soon had a paying practice. In 1856 he was elected to the California Legislature. That he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens will be seen by the number of times he was elevated to the bench.

He was first elected County Judge and held that position for six years. As County Judge he was ex-officio Probate Judge and presiding Judge of the Court of Sessions. He was next elected Probate Judge, the office of Probate Judge, having by an amendment of the Constitution been separated from that of County Judge, and accepted that position for four years. Subsequently he was twice elected Judge of the Municipal Criminal Court, and here he remained for eight years, or eighteen years of almost continuous service of the bench, retiring with the general commendation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

In 1854 there was strong impression that the Sandwich Islands would be annexed to the United States, and a great many persons concluded that in that event American residents of the islands would necessarily reap fame and fortune. Among others Judge Blake paid them a visit, but remained no longer than necessary to turn about and come back. Annexation or no annexation, there was nothing in the way of prospective honor or fortune which promised him compensation for remaining so far from his old home, as the islands seemed to be at that time, owing to the uncertain and irregular communication with the rest of the world. California offered a more congenial field for his abilities and ambitions, and both have been well recompensed.

Judge Blake had Caleb Burbank for his first partner in the practice of law. Later he was associated for a short time with W. W. Crane, and at this time the firm is composed of Blake, Williams & Harrison. This firm is very popular with litigants on the Pacific slope, and receives its full share of legal business.

In 1881 Judge Blake was elected Mayor of San Francisco, serving one year, the full term as defined by the courts for those elected at that election. He proved a most capable and energetic magistrate, and was also a most courteous, approachable man to even the humblest of his constituents. His popularity, it is needless to say to those familiar with the facts, has never lessened since. In 1884 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Time has dealt gently with the Judge. Although well advanced in years he is sound and vigorous, both mentally and physically, and has the promise of many added years of usefulness before him.

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GEORGE ADAM, M. D., whose office is at room 30, Philadelphia building, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1872, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1882. He was born in Elgin, Scotland, in 1846. His early education was received in the public schools of his native place, graduating at the grammar schools. He first studied law in Scotland for five years, and for several years later he was engaged in various mercantile pursuits. In 1876 he commenced the study of medicine at the Pacific Medical College, now the Cooper Medical College, which he attended for two years. He then received the appointment of interne at the United States Marine Hospital, where he remained one year. He then went to Philadelphia and entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in 1882, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Adam practiced near Carthage, Missouri, four years, and then went to Scotland, attending lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, and also attended the hospital clinics of that city. After this he returned to San Francisco, where he has been engaged in private practice since that time. He is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco.

Dr. Adam's family have been residents of Morayshire for many generations, and the family trace their ancestors back for over 200 years; in fact during all these years the family have occupied the same homestead on which our subject was born.

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GUSTAV LUDWIG SCHMIDT, D. D. S., late of Oakland, was born in Prussia, January 14, 1851, a son of George L. and Margaret (Blumenthal) Schmidt. The mother died at the age of thirty-five, leaving four children, all living—a daughter in Germany, a son in Michigan, another son in Rochester, New York, and the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1889, at the age of eighty-two. Grandfather Gottlieb Schmidt, a farmer at Soldin, near Berlin, lived to the age of seventy, and his wife to eighty-five. Of their four children, one came to America as a missionary of the Lutheran Church and settled in Albany, New York.

G. L. Schmidt, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of his native country to the age of fourteen, and then began to learn his profession, attending night school at the same time for the completion of his general education. Receiving a certificate of skill in his art in 1869, he came to America the same year and settled in Chicago. After six years spent in the successful practice of his profession, he came to this coast in 1875. He first opened an office in San Francisco, where he was married in July, 1883, to Miss Alma Holling, a native of that city, born of German parents, who are still living there, being now in middle life. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt had one child, Carl Walter, born June 7, 1884, in this city, where Dr. Schmidt had been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry from 1883 to the time of his death in May, 1891. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

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CHARLES H. STEELE, M. D., whose office is at 2322 Mission street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1874, and engaged in the practice of medicine during those years. He was born in Ballston, New York State, in 1851. His early education was received in the grammar school of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and later, in 1872, graduated from Rutger's College, of that city. He had already commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Henry Baldwin, of that city, in 1870. In 1872 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and graduated at that institution in 1874, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He came at once to California, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, which he has since continued. He first served with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the ships between San Francisco, Panama and China. He was then appointed as acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, in which he continued one and a half years, serving in California and Nevada. He then engaged in private practice—a general family practice, in which he devotes special attention to the diseases of children. Dr. Steele was visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital from 1876 to 1879, has been connected with the faculty of Cooper Medical College since 1880, has held the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics since 1883, is also a member of the State Medical Society of California. He has devoted considerable attention to medical literature, and is now associate editor of the *Pacific Medical Journal.*

Dr. Steele's family are of Scotch descent, his ancestors having removed to America about the middle of the last century. His great-grandfather was in the army of the United States in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Steele's father and grandfather were ministers of the gospel, his grandfather being of the Reformed Church and his father of the Presbyterian Church. He was engaged in the ministry in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and now resides in Detroit, of the same State.

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MRS. MARRINER CAMPBELL.—This estimable and talented lady, whose voice is appreciated by every lover of music and song, is a native of New England and a member of a musical family. Her grandparents were musical and her mother, a noted and beautiful singer, possessed a voice of unusual sweetness and power.

The sisters of Mrs. Campbell all inherit their mother's talent for music.

Mrs. Campbell, *nee* Louise Lyford, spent her early childhood at home in the family conservatory of music and received instruction from the best of teachers. After coming to California she went to New York, pursued her studies there for a time and subsequently went to Europe, where she studied under the best masters in London and Paris. He studied oratorio with Madame Anna Bishop and Italian singing with Erani and Albtes; spent about two years in Paris studying with Viardot, Garcia, Della Sedia and Wartel. For the past twenty years she has taken an active part in church, oratorio and concert music, and has sung in many leading churches, receiving the highest salary paid any soprano voice; is now singing in Grace Cathedral.

Music is the passion of Mrs. Campbell's life, and it is this rare fidelity to the highest interests of the profession that characterizes her every effort in song.

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JAMES H. WIDBER, a highly respected business man and one of the oldest druggists in the city of San Francisco, was born in Portland, Maine, February 1, 1828. His father, Jacob S. Widber, was also born in Portland, and was of German extraction, while his mother, *nee* Sarah Hill, was a native of Biddeford and was of English ancestry.

James H. graduated at the high school in his native city, and spent four years at the drug business there. The California gold excitement of 1849 brought him to the Pacific coast. Leaving home on March 15, he came overland, via Fort Smith, Arkansas, and arrived at "Hangtown" on September 18, 1849. He mined till the fall of 1850, at times with success. His last mining operation, the working of a bar on the Yuba river, however, proved a failure. With his partners he worked a claim at Nevada city that paid from $15 to $100 per day. In a single day they took out fourteen ounces. After a year or two of prospecting, Mr. Widber came to San Francisco, arriving here in February, 1852. He then engaged in the furniture and bedding business, and continued in it successfully till 1854. At this time he made a six months' visit to his Eastern home, and after his return to San Francisco he purchased the Veranda drug-store of Henry Julian & Co. This business was established in 1851 by Dr. Gautier, and was located on the corner of Washington and Kearny streets. Mr. Widber conducted it there till 1860, when he removed to Kearny street, near Market. Three or four years later a new building was erected where the *Chronicle* building now stands, and Mr. Wibner moved into it. In February, 1868, he took possession of his present quarters, No. 701 Market street. During his long business career in this city he has met with signal success, his establishment keeping pace with the rapid development all around him. He has been identified with the growth and prosperity of this great metropolis for thirty-nine years, and has passed through all its time of excitement; was a member of the Vigilance Committee, and did his share in restoring the reign of law and order.

Mr. Widber has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and has taken an active part in political affairs. He was three times elected a member of the Board of Education, in 1859, 1861 and in 1863, during the last term being chairman of the committee on classification, and also chairman of the committee on school-houses and sites. During that term many school-houses were built, notably among them the Lincoln school-house, which, excepting in Boston, had not its equal in the United States. In the furthering of these great improvements he worked assiduously. In 1871 he was elected Superintendent of City Schools, receiving a large majority of the votes cast. He served most acceptably in this capacity for three years and made numerous improvements in the various departments of school work. In 1881 he was elected City Treasurer, receiving a majority of about 3,500 votes, which was considerably ahead of his ticket. Owing to a change in the codes, his term only lasted one year. In 1890 he was again elected to that important trust, the custody of the city's funds.

Mr. Widber was married in 1859 to Miss Phebe M. Thompson, a native of New York. They have two sons, Frank H. and Augustus C., both born in San Francisco. The latter is now a deputy in his father's office. Frank H. has been with the firm of Newstader Bros. for fourteen years.

For many years Mr. Widber has been a member of the Society of California Pioneers, having served four terms as one of its directors. He is a man thoroughly informed on all general topics, and in a business, political and social way, occupies a prominent and honored position in this city.

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MADAME B. ZISKA, founder of the Ziska Institute, has been prominently indentified with educational interests for more than a quarter of a century. She is a native of Paris, France; received a thorough education in the best institutions in France and Germany, and took the degree of A. M. at the Baltimore Female College after coming to this country. She came to California in 1863, and began her school, than which none is now better known on the Pacific coast, with only two pupils, the children of J. C. Pelton, Superintendent of Public Schools. Thus the Ziska Institute was founded on Bryan street, from there removed to South Park, then the fashionable part of the city, and finally situated at No. 922 Post street. There is perhaps no educational institution in the city or on the coast which has achieved a higher standard and more thorough course of study. In 1887 Madame Ziska transferred the school to Miss Lake and went to Europe, taking a well-earned rest, spending a year or two in France, Germany, England and other countries of the old world, never missing an opportunity of studying progressive methods of education. Since her return, at the solicitation of her friends and patrons, she has been induced to receive limited classes for a finishing course, and in 1892 she proposes to reënter the professional career by opening again a French, German and English day and boarding school for young ladies and children.

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GEORGE C. PARDEE, M. D.—The record which follows, short though it be, possesses an interest not inferior to most sketches of a biographical nature, as showing that to age alone are not relegated all the success of life. It is something on which California may with justice pride herself, putting her young men forward, and is adding the fire and vigor of their most active years to the experience and wisdom of her older citizens. Dr. George C. Pardee, the well-known specialist of the eye, ear, throat and nose, in which he succeeds his father, Dr. E. H. Pardee—who is regarded as one of the foremost men in those branches that America possesses—was born in San Francisco, on the slopes of the Clay street hill, July 25, 1857. He received his academical education in the schools of Oakland, California, and at the University of California, graduated thence with distinction in the class of 1879. He at once began the study of medicine, taking first a course at the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, of two years, and later going to Germany, where, in 1885, after a four years' course, he graduated with honor at the University of Leipsic. Immediately on his return to California, Dr. Pardee became his father's assistant and successor; the mantle of skill, talent and success, which his father has, seems to have fallen upon his shoulders. He is already regarded as an authority in his departments of practice.

The Doctor is a member of the State, San Francisco and Alameda County Medical Societies, and is active in all matters that tend to the public welfare, having been one of the foremost and efficient members of the Oakland City Board of Health, and is now a member of the City Council. Dr. Pardee is also Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon on Brigadier-General Dickinson's staff, Second Regiment, National Guard of California.

He is a married man, the father of three children, his comfortable home being situated in East Oakland, in one of the most beautiful sections of the "City of Homes."

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WARREN AUGUSTUS ROUSE, senior partner in the firm of W. A. Rouse & Co., commission produce merchants of Oakland, was born in Gun Plains township, Allegan county, Michigan, August 27, 1846, a son of Jonas and Sarah (Downing) Rouse. His father was a native of Vermont, of the Rouse Point family from whom that place was named, and he moved to Michigan in 1836, settling in Allegan county. He had been a machinist by trade, and that and farming were his chief pursuits in life. He was president of the waterworks department in Plainwell, Michigan, one of the enterprising men of that section, and a pioneer of that county. He lived to the age of sixty-nine years, dying at his home in Plainwell, in 1876. Mr. Rouse's mother was a native of the State of New York, and lived to the age of eighty years, dying in 1887, leaving five children, who are now living: three in Allegan county, two daughters and one son; the other two sons are W. A. and William Henry; the latter was at one time a merchant in San Francisco, and is now retired and a resident of Oakland; he was born in 1834.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. W. A. Rouse, was brought up to farming. He was married at the age of twenty-one years, in Plainwell, to Miss Lora M. Conrad, a native of New York State, born in 1849, a daughter of Jacob and Betsey Conrad, who died respectively at the ages of fifty-five and fifty, and were also natives of New York State. The grandfather, Amos Rouse, of Bennington, Vermont, lived to be ninety-four years of age; his wife lived to be about seventy years old. The grandfather, Gerardus Downing, was also a native of the State of New York, a carpenter by trade and lived to the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Rouse continued farming on his father's place until 1871, when he came to California and engaged in teaming in San Francisco for about five years. In the winter of 1876–7 he opened the produce business as a wholesale merchant at first, and has continued since 1886 in retail trade as well as wholesale. His wholesale transactions extend even to Arizona and Oregon. In the retail department the house of W. A. Rouse & Co. is among the leaders in their line in Oakland, employing five wagons and a dozen men. Their store at Nos. 476 and 478 Eleventh street, is 33 x 100 feet, with an outside storehouse.

Mr. Rouse is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

He has five children living, as follows: Pearl Grace, now Mrs. Albert Tucker, of Oakland, is the only surviving child of her deceased mother. Mr. Rouse was again married, in Sacramento, in 1878, to Carrie E. Grabner, who was born in Iowa in 1857, a daughter of George F. Grabner, who was born about 1830. His wife, whose maiden name was Knopp, was born in 1835, and died comparatively young, about 1865. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rouse are: Mary Ethel, William Henry, Jennie Louise, Warena and Alice.

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HENRY CLAY WYSHAM, of San Francisco, was born in the city of Baltimore, and comes from an old Maryland family. His father was an old Baltimorean, and his mother was of Spanish descent, and of musical celebrity. Prof. Wysham's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated at St. Mary's College in his native city, and after taking a preparatory course he entered Harvard Law School, and graduated in the class of 1851. He early developed talent for music, and began its study in his native city, pursuing his studies at the Baltimore Conservatory of Music, under Prof. A. Hamerik, who has just received a decoration of the highest honor from the king of Sweden. Mr. Wysham subsequently went to Europe and entered the Royal College of Music, where he completed his musical education, and after his return he went to Boston and accepted the position of musical editor of the old *Boston Journal*, which he conducted for some time. On account of ill-health he came to California in 1885, and since that time he has been successfully engaged in teaching classes and private pupils. He is proficient in playing on the organ, piano and Boehm flute, and on the latter is one of the finest players in this country. His silver alto flute, presented to him by Moses Hopkins, one of San Francisco's prominent citizens, is an instrument of rare beauty and richness of tone. Prof. Wysham is also a teacher of harmony and devotes much time to musical composition, and has attracted a great deal of attention in Eastern cities. He has also contributed much to musical literature, being correspondent of the *London Musical Opinion*, which reflects the standard musical thought of London, and also correspondent of the *Boston Leader*, which occupies the same position in this country.

Mr. Wysham has an extended acquaintance with musical celebrities in this country and Europe, and was a personal friend of Jenny Lind, having been entertained by her at her home in London. He has thousands of dollars worth of music which cannot be duplicated, and has one of the finest musical libraries on the Pacific coast.

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JAMES LORING BARKER, importer of iron pipe and plumbers' supplies at 407 Eighth street, Oakland, California, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 12, 1841, a son of George and Lydia (Pollard) Barker. The subject of this sketch is a descendant in the seventh generation from the first American progenitor, Robert Barker being a grandson of Loring, who was a son of Ebenezer, a son of Josiah, a son of Ebenezer, a son of Francis, a son of Robert of Duxbury, which was set apart from Plymouth in 1637. The first mention of Robert Barker in the records of Plymouth colony is under date of January 20, 1632, and tradition claims for him and a brother a date only four years earlier. The mention in 1632 seems to imply that he was serving an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter which was to expire April 1, 1637. He is next mentioned as having bought, on January 12, 1641, in company with others, "for threescore pounds, 100 acres lying at the North river." In 1645 he was constable and surveyor of highways At Mansfield, June 6, 1654, he was admitted a freeman, and was surveyor of highways in Duxbury. His will, dated February 18, 1689–'90, disposed of much land, and shows that he was then a widower, while the inventory of his personal estate, taken March 15, 1691–'92, indicates that he was then recently deceased. The "Barker mansion," built by him in that part of Duxbury now known as Pembroke, is still in possession of one of his descendants.

Francis, the second son of Robert of Duxbury, date of birth unknown, was married January 5, 1674–'75, to Mary Lincoln, who was born in Hingham, April 10, 1648. He was a selectman of Duxbury in 1685, and representative in the general court in 1686; was a Lieutenant and later a Captain of the Duxbury Military Company. In February, 1713–'14, he divided his property among his living children, and styles himself "of Pembroke," which had been set off from Duxbury in 1711. Ebenezer, one of the younger of his ten children, was married at Scituate, November 1, 1710, to Deborah Randall, born August 23, 1693, a daughter of Isaac and Deborah (Buck) Randall, of that town. His will, signed March 18, 1756, "Ebenezer Barker, of Pembroke, housewright," was proved May 3, following. Josiah, son of Ebenezer, married Sarah Macomber, who was born in Marshfield, October 27, 1713, a daughter of Thomas and Joanna (Tinkham) Macomber. The youngest of their seven children was born February 6, 1754; and Josiah's will, dated April 10, 1774, was proved July 4, 1774.

Ebenezer, son of Josiah, born August 3, 1739, was married April 2, 1761, to Priscilla Loring, born in Plympton August 17, 1737, a daughter of Captain John and Ruth (Sturtevant) Loring, of that place. Ebenezer Barker was a Lieutenant of the company raised to garrison the fort erected at the Gurnett in 1776. He served in 1776–'77–'78, and perhaps until his death, of chills and fever, July 10, 1781.

Loring, son of Ebenezer, born in Marshfield early in August, 1765, married a Miss Ross about 1790. He was employed many years in the Charlestown navy yard, where his brother, Josiah (see Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography), was naval constructor from 1810 to 1843. Loring Barker died April 9, 1848. Of his children Mrs. Edes and Mrs. Goodrich of Charlestown, and Mrs. Rice of Concord, died in 1890, aged respectively ninety-eight, eighty-seven and ninety-five.

George, a son of Loring, born about 1805, was married about 1830 to Lydia P. Pollard, a native of Charlestown, was later a well-known sea captain, and was a part owner of the ship Sea King, on which he was lost on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool with a cargo of wheat, on September 12, 1862. Mrs. Barker, a few years older than he, survived him four years. Their children now living are: George Frederic, born July 14, 1835, an author of international reputation, Professor of Physics in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia since 1873 and also associated with the renowned Thomas A. Edison as expert electrician (see Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography); James Loring, now of Oakland; Margaret Frances, born in 1844, now the wife of Robert D. Kelley, journalist of Fremont, Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. J. L. Barker, was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at about eighteen entered on a mercantile career, by serving an apprenticeship to the hardware business in Boston. Coming to San Francisco in 1862, he continued in the same line as salesman for two firms in that city,—in all ten years. In 1872 he commenced business on his own account as manufacturer's agent and importer of iron pipe and plumbers' supplies in San Francisco, continuing successfully eight years, when he sold out. He had meanwhile acquired large landed interests in Berkeley, Alameda county, and in 1880 engaged in the real-estate business, chiefly in the line of development of his own property. Since that date he has built nearly a hundred neat, modern and well-appointed cottages of one and two stories, which he has sold to a desirable class of residents. His tract at North Berkeley, known as the Golden Gate Homestead, is delightfully located at an elevation of 225 feet above the bay. While still continuing his building operations in Berkeley, he resumed business in his own line at 407 Eighth street, Oakland, December 1, 1890, being the direct representative of certain large Eastern manufacturers of plumbing and gas-fitting materials, which enables him successfully to compete with San Francisco dealers in supplying the trade on this side.

Mr. Barker was the prime mover in inducing the Central Pacific Railroad Company to Berkeley, and it was largely due to his persistent efforts that the right of way and the necessary subscriptions for that improvement were secured, investing three months' time and a considerable amount of money in bringing the enterprise to a successful issue. He has felt great confidence in the future of Oakland and its suburbs, believing that this city is destined to be a great commercial center, supplying the cities and towns of the interior through regularly established jobbing houses.

Mr. Barker was married in San Francisco, April 21, 1868, to Miss Mary C. Rasché, born in Germantown, near Philadelphia, May 3, 1843, a daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Rasché, natives of Hanover, Germany, but residents of the United States since about 1835, and married in New York. The father died in San Francisco in 1863, past middle life, the mother surviving until 1884, being seventy-four years old at her death. The children of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Barker are: Lydia Gertrude, born January 12, 1869; Georgiana Loring, November 7, 1870, still prosecuting her studies in the University of California; Frederic Pollard, August 28, 1873, a clerk with his father since June 1, 1890; and Loring James, born March 2, 1880.

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GUILLERMO D. VAN BRUNT was born in Acapulco, Mexico, August 22, 1864. His father was for many years agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at that place. Coming with his mother to San Francisco in 1873, he attended school at San Jose during his early boyhood, and subseqently entered St. Mary's College, where he began the study of music and acquired the rudiments of his profession. He afterward took lessons on the piano under such distinguished teachers as Espinosa and Arillaga, and studied harmony under Professor A. Zech.

He has a large class of young men and young ladies under his instruction, and has achieved marked success as a musical director. He is repeatedly called upon to assist at concerts, where his musical technic has been remarked by appreciative audiences. His musicales have also received noted and gratifying success.

Mr. Van Brunt has been for some time assistant organist in the Spanish church, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, where under his supervision there is a choir of pleasing and finely trained children's voices.

* * *

SERRILL WINSOR, proprietor of the California Pottery and Terra-Cotta Works at Oakland, was born in Johnston, Rhode Island, March 28, 1830, a son of Serrill and Sarah (Andrews) Winsor. The mother was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, a daughter of Major Richard Andrews. He lived to an advanced age, but his wife died comparatively young, leaving two daughters. His title of Major was derived from some military service rendered either in war or in connection with the State militia. His chief occupation was that of a farmer. Serrill Winsor, Sr., was also a farmer, as was his father, Benjamin, before him, and lived to the age of seventy-three. His wife, the mother of our subject, also lived to an old age. The Winsor and Andrews families are of New England descent for several generations, their first American ancestors being probably of the early English immigration.

Mr. Serrill Winsor, the subject of this memoir, received the usual district school education of his native section in his youth, and helped on the farm until his eighteenth year, when he went to learn the trade of jeweler in Scituate. At the age of twenty he went to work for the large manufacturing house of Sackett, Davis & Company, Providence, Rhode Island, remaining with them some six years. Afterward he worked for some other parties in the same line, in Providence, and was a grocer for a short time in that city, as member of the firm of Winchester & Winsor. Selling out his interest in 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, in 1862. He then resumed work in the line of his trade in Providence, and about 1867 embarked in the hardware business there, under the style of Smith & Winsor, continuing until 1873. Selling out his interest, he came to California, in 1873, partly for his health, but soon engaged in his present business, under the style of Miller & Winsor. In 1885 he purchased Mr. Miller's interest, and has since been the sole proprietor.

Mr. Winsor was married in Providence, March 28, 1854, to Miss Mary B. Smith, who was born in Rhode Island, in 1831, a daughter of Alpheus and Rebecca Smith, They have had four children, three of whom died in infancy, their only surving child being Serrill Willis Winsor, born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 12, 1866. Arriving on this coast with his parents, September 29, 1873, at the age of seven years, he was educated in the schools of Oakland, including a course in one of its business colleges. He then served as clerk in his father's office some three years, 1884-87, when he spent two years on a cattle ranch in Nevada, in the cattle business. While thus engaged he was married, at Halleck, Elko county, that State, November 1, 1888, to Miss Kate Finnerty, who was born there, August 21, 1869, a daughter of James and Netta Finnerty. Her father is of Irish and her mother of Scotch descent. They have one child, Harold Willis Winsor, born September 29, 1889.

In 1890 Mr. S. W. Winsor became a member of the firm of Bruguiere & Winsor, wholesale dealers in cigars and tobacco, at 1174 Broadway, Oakland.

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GEORGE K. FRINK, M. D., whose office is at No. 37 Post street, corner of Kearny street, and his residence 2307 Scott street, near Jackson street, is a native Californian, and has practiced medicine in San Francisco for the past four years. He was born in San Francisco in 1860, the son of George W. Frink, who is a prominent resident and business man, vice-president of Easton, Eldridge & Co., of this city, since 1852. Dr. Frink received his primary education in the public schools of this city, and later entered the California Military Academy in Oakland, where he remained for two years, reaching the rank of Lieutenant and Adjutant. He then went into active life in various directions: most of the time was spent, however, in a grocery and in the real-estate business. In 1885 the Doctor commenced the study of medicine, under the instructions of a preceptor, and at the same time entering the Cooper Medical College, where he completed a full three-years course, taking both regular and intermediate courses, and graduating November 17, 1887, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. During the last two years of his college course he received special instruction from the house physicians and surgeons of the city and county hospitals; and had similar advantages for clinical experience as those afforded by the position of house physician and surgeon. At the same time he made it a part of his study to assist at autopsies at the city morgue. After his graduation he went to New York, where he received special instruction at the New York Hospital and New York Dispensary. While there he received the appointment as assistant at the Charity Hospital on Chambers street, and there took every opportunity to assist in the treatment of cases committed to that institution.

Then he returned to San Francisco and established himself in practice, in the beginning of February, 1888. He is the attending physician and surgeon to the Magdalen Asylum; member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco; also late physician to the San Francisco Foundling and Maternity Home, and to the Rescue Home; also member of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, the Mechanics' Institute and the Olympic and Western Addition clubs.

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PROFESSOR JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON.—It is universally conceded that the progress of the century is due first of all to the advancement of education among the people, and the surest test of a nation's rank in civilization is seen in the condition of its public schools. America certainly has no reason to be dissatisfied when the moral and intellectual state of its people is compared with that of other countries, and indeed it is claimed on good grounds that the wonderful prosperity of this continent is due to its great educational opportunities. For these reasons it is always our object to represent as fully as possible the educational and school departments, in a work of this nature, and to accord to the painstaking and efficient teacher a prominent place in our pages, as will be seen by a reference to another part of this work.

Professor Anderson, who was at the head of the school department of San Francisco, as Superintendent of Public Schools from 1887 to 1891, maintained during his term of office the relatively high state of efficiency in his department that reflects not less credit upon himself than upon the material he had to work upon. He is a gentleman of extended experience and tried ability in his work, as will be seen from the following statement, which we are glad to present to our readers, even if in somewhat brief form.

Professor Anderson was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and comes of good family in the Keystone State. After a thorough grounding in the elementary branches, he entered Jefferson College, now Washington and Jefferson, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the end of the usual course, with honors. He later took the further course prescribed for those desiring the fuller degree of Master of Arts, which he received. After leaving college, Professor Anderson taught school for some time in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, but as at that time the gold fever was drawing many to California, it is not surprising that, like many other young men, he decided to visit the coast and see for himself. He left home in February, 1852, and joining a party bound for California he came across the plains, arriving in this State September, 1854. He was but little over his majority at that time. Going, as was natural, to the mines, he tried mining for some three months, but it was neither a congenial nor profitable occupation. He mined in the usual way near Placerville, or Hangtown, as it was then called.

In the spring of 1855 he moved to Solano county, and there accepted a position in the public schools. He taught for but a short period there, when he was chosen as Superintendent of Schools of the county. Solano county was his home for many years after this. In 1861, upon the election to the principalship of the Sacramento Grammar School, he removed there, selling the buildings he had erected at Vacaville to the Methodist Church (South). He was subsequently chosen principal of the high school, Sacramento. This position he afterward resigned to accept the presidency of Hesperian College, Woodland, Yolo county.

Professor Anderson remained in Woodland some two years and then resigned his charge to establish a private school at Healdsburg, which he called the Sotoyome Institute. From 1864 to 1868 he was engaged there. Afterward he removed to Santa Rosa, on his election as Principal of Schools at that place. He filled this position eight months, and then removed to Petaluma, to a similar position, where he resided until 1873. In July, 1873, he accepted a position in connection with the school department of San Francisco, since which time his life has been intimately associated with the progress of our schools. That he has won the confidence of the community to the fullest extent in his ability and energy, is shown by the size and character of the vote by which he was elected superintendent in 1887. Professor Anderson enjoys the warm support and co-operation of all.

Although his has not been an eventful life in the ordinary acceptation of the term, still Professor Anderson has always watched with interest the course of events in this State. He took keen interest in every movement that was likely to have a bearing on our progress.

During the troublous times of 1856 he was in sympathy with the Vigilance movement in its purifying endeavors. Still he never approved of extreme lengths. In war days a stanch Union man, he certainly would have joined the army had there been need of men from this State. Professor Anderson belongs to none of the clubs, for in home life he finds greater pleasure. He is a member of several benevolent societies, however. He was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Masons for two years prior to his being elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in 1890; and for four years was Inspector of San Francisco Masonic District. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. In the fall of 1890 Professor Anderson was nominated and elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which position he now holds. He is a member of the State Teachers' Institute, and also of the Mechanics' Institute. Genial and pleasant in manner, he naturally has many friends. He has the reputation of being an honest, fearless and effective public officer, one who fills his post ably and honorably.

Having now attained the highest place in the gift of his profession, he proposes to discharge his duties in that with the same degree of zeal and fidelity to the cause of public education that has always characterized him.

* * *

CAPTAIN H. S. LUBBOCK, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, San Francisco, and one of the oldest and most experienced engineers on the Pacific coast, is a native of South Carolina, born in the city Charleston. His parents were Henry W. and Susan B. Lubbock. Captain Lubbock attended school in his native State, and went to New York and served an apprenticeship at the machinists' trade in the machine shops of T. F. Secor, which were afterward merged into the Morgan Iron Works. After acquiring his trade he was appointed dock engineer in his native city for the Brooks & Barden line of steamers between Charleston and Savannah.

Upon the breaking out of the gold excitement in California he sailed on the ship Prometheus to Chagres, thence by canoes pulled by natives to Gorgona, and thence by mules to Panama in a party of nine. One of them was taken with small-pox, and Captain Lubbock would not leave him; so he remained behind and took care of him, and came upon the ship Union, Captain Marks, on her first trip, reaching here in February, 1851. Captain Lubbock came out here for the special purpose of putting up the iron steamer American Eagle, which was built by I. P. Morris & Company of Philadelphia, and was brought here in sections by the ship George Brown, Captain Higgins. The American Eagle was put together here and ran on the Stockton route. Captain Lubbock was engineer, and his brother, William M., was captain. After running her two years she was sold to the Stockton Combination Company, and then Captain Lubbock went home to bring out the Bay City, which steamer, on her way here, was disabled and put in at port of Rio Janeiro, and was sold. Captain Lubbock remained here and took charge of the steamer Sophia for the California Steam Navigation Company, on the San Jose route, and continued until 1859, and then he went East and remained until 1868, when he returned and engaged in farming at San Jose until 1871. Then he went in the mountains of Nevada and Utah and took charge of the Flora Springs Water Works of Nevada. In 1876 he went to Utah and remained there until 1884, when he returned

Wm R. Davis

to San Francisco and was appointed by the Harbor Commissioners Superintendent of dock repairs, and while in that position he was urged to accept the appointment to his present position. In July, 1887, he was appointed Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, and since then has filled this important office with signal ability.

He has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity since 1851, when he joined Manhattan Lodge, No. 106, New York city, and is a Knight Templar.

Captain Lubbock married Mrs. Mary J. Haughout, of New York city, and they have had four children, two of whom survive: Oswald and Mrs. George Arnold, both living here.

* * *

HON. WILLIAM. R. DAVIS, attorney at law and ex-Mayor of Oakland, was born in Washington county, Iowa, February 26, 1850, a son of George W. and Ellen R. (Walker) Davis. The father, a native of Ohio, moved to Iowa in young manhood and thence to California in 1854. Here he first engaged in mining at Grizzly Flat, in Amador county, and in 1858 settled in Santa Rosa. He is still a resident of Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, being joint owner with his eldest son, Edward W., of the Yulupa ranch and vineyard, and of other agricultural, fruit and stock ranches in that county. The mother, born in Kentucky, in 1830, died in Santa Rosa, in 1876. Grandfather Walker, a native of a Southern State and for many years a planter in Kentucky, died near Bowling Green, in that State, at an advanced age.

William R. Davis, the subject of the present sketch, was but four years old when the family came to this State, and is therefore a Californian in everything but birth. He was partly educated at Santa Rosa, then in the Brayton school or college in Oakland, from which he entered the University of California. Upon his graduation at that institution, in the class of 1874, he was offered the position of instructor in the university, which he declined. After a brief experience in journalism as correspondent and then as the editor of the Santa Rosa *Times*, he became the principal teacher of the Washington College at Irvington, Alameda county, under its proprietor, S. S. Harmon. Mr. Davis is credited with having been largely instrumental, through his marked ability as a teacher, his high attainments and zeal for learning, in placing that college in the front rank of the educational institutions of the State, its pupilage at that time being the largest in its history. But however well adapted for teaching, that honored and useful profession did not prove to be his final choice. At the suggestion of the late Henry Vrooman, his attention was called to the science of law—the perfection of human reason.

Under the friendly tuition of Mr. Vrooman he took up that study in 1875, and by diligent application was enabled to secure admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of California in 1878, to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in 1880, to the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1883, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1886. While reading it was understood that he was to become a member of a firm with Mr. Vrooman. Meanwhile, in 1877, he became a member of the law firm of Moore, Vrooman & Davis, and assistant District Attorney in 1878. By the withdrawal of Mr. Moore, in 1878, the firm became Vrooman & Davis, and remained so until 1886. A few years later Mr. Davis was for a short time associated with W. L. Hill, under the style of Davis & Hill, but with that exception he has practiced his profession alone since

1883. His practice has been general throughout the State, and to some extent in Oregon and Nevada. He has also had charge of cases in the United States Courts, including the Supreme Court at Washington, District of Columbia. The detailed mention of the more important cases and the principles involved and adjudicated through his individual and associated labors, is beyond the scope and purpose of this sketch. Suffice it to say, they have secured to Mr. Davis an established position in the front rank of his profession on the Pacific coast. While thus attaining eminence in his chosen vocation, he has also achieved a recognized standing in general literature. Among others, an article from his pen entitled "Nature and Human Nature in Oakland," published April 24, 1888, in the *Tribune* of that city, and extensively copied by the public press (including the Government Report as to the part on Nature), attracted wide attention and favorable comment for its marked ability as well as grace and force of expression; and his address in 1889, in commemoration of the character and services of his deceased friend and partner, Senator Henry Vrooman, delivered in court in behalf of the Bar Association, was also universally regarded as marked amongst the commemorative oratorical addresses of California. It was favorably noticed by the press of the State as deserving to be ranked with the higher order of memorial tributes, for grace and eloquence, its style being at once characterized by calm reflection, while chaste, simple, strong and vigorous.

But it is by his administration as chief executive of the municipality of Oakland that Mr. Davis has most signally won the public confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was elected Mayor of that city in March, 1887, on the Republican ticket, by the largest majority polled by his party in fifteen years, and with a third party—the American—in the field. In his semi-annual message to the City Council, October 4, 1887, he made an exhaustive presentation of the subjects requiring their careful consideration as the legislative department of the municipal government. Inviting their cordial co-operation as well as that of their 50,000 constituents—for "in unity is strength"—he outlined all the great measures of municipal improvement that have since occupied, and will continue to occupy until accomplished, the attention of the public. Among these were the improvement of the plazas, not only as open breathing places but also as artistic pleasure grounds, ornamented with flowers and trees as well; the West End park; the the Lake Merritt boulevard; the macadamizing and bituminizing of streets and the perfecting of the city's sidewalks, inculcating the maxim that no plank sidewalks should thereafter be laid; artificial or natural stone, bituminous material or some substantial equivalent under fixed specifications should be henceforth required. In street-making he recommended the formation of three districts within each of which, according to location and amount of travel, corresponding degrees of superiority in material as well as thoroughness in construction should be required before acceptance by the council. The central and business thoroughfares would constitute District No. 1; the adjacent, though much traveled, streets, District No. 2; and the outlying and suburban streets, District No. 3. He felt that this would reduce the proposed bond-issue by several hundred thousand dollars, and that some such plan was the only way, with safety to the people at large, out of the otherwise unavoidable self-seeking of interested parties. As the keeping of the streets, once accepted, in proper order for all future time becomes a public charge, it is only just that first-class and permanent work should be done in the first instance by the property owners, before municipal acceptance.

An ordinance embodying his views was passed, but repealed after his term of office had expired, the council thus reverting to the general law which requires only a majority vote for acceptance, practically without legal protection as to material, specifications, construction or location of street. Some acceptances since made have already shown the wisdom of his plan and the folly of an easy acceptance. Nevertheless, the general plan of bituminous streets is voluntarily carried out in Oakland upon miles of business and adjacent streets, so sound is this plan considered.

The Mayor also recommended the use of salt water for street sprinkling, as being at once cheaper, and slower to evaporate. He had taken pains to ascertain on a scientific basis that salt water was more than twice as effective as fresh water for that purpose; and with a city so favorably situated for a full and cheap supply as Oakland was, to neglect the use of salt water was a plain instance of false economy. Mayor Davis also called attention to the obstruction of sidewalks with merchandise as an encroachment upon public rights. "Merchants should enlarge their stores in other directions than out upon the sidewalks." Traffic across, not occupancy of, sidewalks and public ways, was the only legitimate mercantile use to be made of them. Holders of franchises for the use of streets, for street railroads, they being also a partial obstruction, should pay a proportion of their profits to the city treasury as a compensation to the public for their valuable privileges.

He further recommended that sewers should be multiplied, and no more wooden ones be permitted,—the latter being "not a public improvement, but a public detriment."

The Council was plainly reminded that they were endowed by the constitution with ample power to secure good water. "Nine months of good water," said the Mayor, "is not worth quite as much, honestly, as good water twelve months in the year." Since that time Oakland's water has become good.

He urged the building of the Lake Merritt boulevard, recommending the issue of bonds to the amount of not less than half a million or a million dollars, for that and other public improvements. He had worked for months privately, professionally and officially, "to avoid difficulties that tend to prevent the execution of that desirable work;" he reminded them "that liberality is not extravagance" in such important enterprises. He suggested that steps should be taken to frame a new charter for the city; and in response to a petition of prominent citizens to do so he selected, November 18, 1887, fifty-one persons to devise a plan for that purpose. Fifteen freeholders were chosen; and as an evidence of the confidence of the community in Mr. Davis, it may be interesting to make some quotations from the newspapers of the day in that connection:

"We do not believe there is any person in this city, of any party, who has not implicit confidence in the judgment and integrity of Mayor Davis; he might as well have designated the fifteen as the fifty-one."

Being invited by these freeholders to offer suggestions, Mr. Davis submitted nineteen points which he deemed worthy of incorporation into the new charter, and all of these were accepted by them and embodied in the charter.

When the time arrived for nominating candidates for Mayor in 1889, there was a very general feeling of regret when it was found that Mr. Davis declined a renomination. His health had been temporarily impaired by over-work in the discharge of official duty and professional labors. He could have had a second nomination as he received the first, by acclamation. Said one exponent of public opinion, "He has filled the position (of Mayor) with intelligence, dignity, grace, affability and application. He has acted with a mind single to the best interests of Oakland." Said another, "He has made a good Mayor, and deserves from his party its re-indorsement. Our Democracy is not so thick that we cannot speak the truth of of him." Said a prominent citizen, "He has been remarkably successful, and has done much for the city."

In his valedictory message of April 2, 1889, Mayor Davis said: "A year ago the present administration had a local policy in favor of every legitimate enterprise." He reviewed the progress made within the year; reviewed such of his recommendations of October 4, 1887, as were not yet carried into effect; made new suggestions as to annexation of territory to the city, and the codifying and publishing of the city ordinances. The territory has since been annexed.

In its comments on his parting message, a newspaper of the city thus voiced the general regret: "Every man in Oakland regrets the circumstances that have made that parting necessary. His successful placing of things in easy train for the undertaking and completing of the boulevard around Lake Merritt is a brilliant piece of municipal statesmanship." "His last message is characterized, like all his former communications, by singular good sense and a thorough understanding of municipal affairs. He may be congratulated on completing his official term without a recognizable mistake, without an act or expression that has been called in question by any portion of the community,—an administration universally popular and absolutely without fault."

When the new charter was finally secured, the *Times* of March 2, 1889, under the caption, "Don't Forget the ex-Mayor," took occasion editorially to remind its readers how much was due to Mayor Davis in securing that result.

In the campaign of 1890 Mr. Davis was chosen delegate at large, and chairman of the Alameda County delegation to the State convention at Sacramento, and was afterward invited by the State Central Committee to address the voters throughout the State; but he was forced by the pressure of professional business to confine his services within the limits of Alameda county, where he contributed his full share toward winning the unprecedented Republican majority of that year. The Haywards *Journal* said of one of his political addresses: "Those who heard Hon. W. R. Davis at San Leandro say it was a speech worth traveling twenty miles to hear."

Mr. Davis is a member of Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M.; of Alameda Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; and of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T.

He was married in Oakland, April 3, 1879, to Miss Otteline Towne, born in Illinois in 1855, a daughter of Salem and Charlotte M. (Clarke) Towne. Mrs. Towne is living in Oakland, aged sixty four years. "Grace Greenwood," Mrs. Lippincott, is of the same Clarke family. Mrs. Davis takes an active interest in works of charity and benevolence, and is one of the patrons of Fabiola Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children, viz.: George Clarke, born January 3, 1880; and William R., Jr., born September 17, 1890.

GENERAL H. A. COBB is one of the few remaining real estate men who established their business in San Francisco in the '50s. A review of his life can not fail to be of interest, and is as follows:

General H. A. Cobb was born on the Isle of Guernsey, in 1817, his father being a naturalized American, though of English descent. Educated in Belgium and France, he emigrated to the United States in 1834, and in 1837 went to Texas, arriving at Houston soon after the battle of San Jacinto and while the army was being disbanded. Mr. Cobb then engaged in the dry-goods business, in partnership with Stephen H. Everet, continuing to 1839, when he left the business and enlisted as a volunteer in Captain Ross' cavalry company to defend the republic of Texas against the uprising of the Mexicans and Indians on the frontier. General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at Shiloh, was general in command. Mr. Cobb was elected second Sergeant, and served during the trouble. On his return to Houston, he was appointed Clerk in the office of Major Moody, Controller of the Republic, and also Chief Clerk of the Court of Inquiry, organized to pass upon accounts contracted during the war, for which the proper vouchers had not been rendered. Subsequently Mr. Cobb was appointed Midshipman in the Texas Navy, and while in service was promoted to the position of Sailing Master. Resigning from the navy, he was married in Galveston, in 1840, and then engaged in business there with Mr. E. Martin, of Havana, in exporting large quantities of cotton and importing general merchandise, with shipments afloat all over the globe. He was also Vice Consul of France for a considerable period.

In 1849 Mr. Cobb left his family in Galveston and came to California, arriving late in 1850. In January, 1851, he started a general auction business on Washington street, near Montgomery, and was burned out in the fire of May, 1851, with heavy losses. He immediately rebuilt, but was again burned out in June. His losses incited to greater effort, and, once more establishing himself, he continued with marked success. In the spring of 1851 he brought his family to San Francisco. He continued the auction business till 1855, when he sold his interest to Simon L. Jones, and, for rest and recreation, took a trip to Europe, returning the following year.

In 1856 he entered the real-estate business with Selover, Sinton & Co., on Commercial street, and he, personally, sold the immense estates of Folsom, Beidaman, Broderick, Lick and Thomas Hayes, selling in one day as high as $1,000,000 worth of property. He was an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department and foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; also delegate and treasurer of the Board of Delegates of the Fire Department. He has been twice elected President of the Board of Education of the city and county of San Francisco. He was the First Assistant Adjutant-General on Brigadier-General Haven's staff, and subsequently was appointed Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, National Guard of California, serving about three years. He was then appointed Major-General of the Second Division, and after the war Governor Haight appointed him Major-General of the forces of the State of California, in which capacity he served four years. He is the oldest Sir Knight Templar in the State, being No. 1 of California Commandery; was also Past Chief Patriarch of I. O. O. F., and now real-estate agent and Notary Public.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb had seven children,

three now living: Major H. A. Cobb, Jr., who was aid-de-camp on the General's staff, and who is now engaged in the insurance business; Zoe, wife of J. W. Harrison, a prominent coal and iron commission merchant of San Francisco; Eugenia, wife of E. D. Jones, the extensive importer and commission merchant on California street.

Thus, briefly, is summed up the life of General H. A. Cobb, a figure prominent in the growth and development of San Francisco.

* * *

C H. HEININGER, who has been engaged in handling and manufacturing pipes and canes and publishing view albums, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1857. At the age of twelve years, after securing a limited education, he began work in manufactories similar to that of which he is now proprietor, and at the age of eighteen years he began traveling through the Southern and Western States in the interests of Philadelphia manufacturers. In 1881 he came to San Francisco, and established his present business, first locating at 609 Sacramento street; in 1886 he moved to 411 and 413 California street, where he remained until September 1, 1891, when he located at his present place, 22 Sansome street, near Market. Here he makes canes from imported and native woods, pipes, smoking articles, jewelry from native shells and view albums of Pacific coast scenery and cities. Mr. Heininger makes a specialty of canes and fancy articles from native woods, big tree bark and native shells. His business is entirely wholesale, and is the representative house on the coast.

He was married in Philadelphia, in 1888, to Miss Theresa A. Logan, and they have two children: Kate and Clara L. Mr. Heininger is a member of the Young Men's Institute and Mechanics' Institute.

* * *

EMIL DEPIERRE has been prominently identified with the architectural and building interests of San Francisco for the past fifteen years. He is a native of France, and was born in 1844. He completed his education in his native country and studied his profession there, graduating at the Academy of Design. After completing a thorough course he engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to the United States in 1875, and the same year to the Pacific coast, locating in this city, and immediately identified himself with designing and building, and since then has built up a successful business. He was associated with William Mooser for nine years; the well-known firm of Mooser & Depierre did a large business. Among the many fine buildings and residences designed and erected by him are the large block of six flats at the corner of Octavia and Fulton streets, at a cost of $20,000, the fine residence of M. McDonald on Ashbury street, $15,000, the beautiful residence of Eugene Avy at Menlo Park, costing $20,000, and many others.

* * *

HENRY ACH is the partner of Joseph M. Rothchild, attorney, San Francisco. This firm has doubtless as large a commercial practice as any in San Francisco, and this has been built up in a proportionally short period. It is not to be doubted that their business came to them naturally, owing to the favorable impression created by a knowledge of their ability and industry among the business men of this city, and was not the result of forced growth.

Mr. Ach is one of the youngest of our successful native lawyers, and yet he has been in the practice of his profession now for about fourteen years. He made his first mark in life in Portland, Oregon, and since that time his industry has advanced him more rapidly than is ordinarily the case. His father was a prominent merchant in pioneer times, commencing here as early as 1850, in conducting a successful wholesale house in the boot and shoe trade. He was burned out in the great fire of May, 1851, losing all, as there was no insurance here in those days; nevertheless, he continued in business here a number of years afterward. In 1860, with his family, he removed to Portland, Oregon, and built up a fine trade there.

In Portland Mr. Henry Ach was educated, completing his school course at college, with high honor and making unusually rapid progress with his studies. He studied law in the office of Whalley & Fechheimer, of that city, one of the best-known firms of that State, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State in 1877, and immediately taken in as a partner of the firm mentioned, the name assuming the form of Whalley, Fechheimer & Ach. The head of the firm retiring in 1883, the name became Fechheimer & Ach, and so continued until the death of Mr. Fechheimer in 1885. After that Mr. Ach entered partnership with Hon. George H. Williams, ex-Attorney-General, and C. E. S. Wood, under the firm name of Williams, Ach & Wood. The wider field and greater scope afforded by San Francisco finally induced Mr. Ach to come here, in January, 1886. For a year longer, however, he continued his Portland partnership, as it required that length of time to settle up the business there. In this city Mr. Ach entered into partnership with Mr. Rothchild shortly after arriving here.

In Portland Mr. Ach was engaged in many important actions in the Federal and State Courts. In connection with some of these he has appeared before the Supreme Court at Washington; indeed he has made several trips East in his law business. The practice of the present firm is generally in civil suits. It is more prominently known in commercial law, for the reason that it is retained by many of the capitalists and leading mercantile houses. It is noted for its promptness and carefulness.

In politics Mr. Ach has so far taken but little part, other than to exercise his right of citizenship in voting. He is married and has one son.

* * *

B. M. LELONG, of San Francisco, resided formerly in Los Angeles, where he was born, in June, 1853, a son of Martin Lelong, who came to this coast in early days of California history and was prominently connected with the events of his time until his death. He received his education at the St. Vincent College of Los Angeles, graduating with high honors. His taste and inclination soon led him into the nursery and orchard business in Los Angeles, and for a long time he was in the employ of Hon. J. W. Wolfskill; afterward was for several years superintendent for the late Albert B. Clark, and superintendent of the San Gabriel Fruit-Growers' Association. He was commissioned a member of the State Board of Horticulture for the State at large by Governor George Stoneman, November 15, 1886; was elected Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture April 15, 1887, re-elected April 15, 1889, and re-elected for the third time April 15, 1891, and in addition to his duties as secretary was made *ex-officio* chief horticultural officer of the State, both of which positions he still holds. Following are extracts from the reports of the State Board of Horticulture:

"The President announced that B. M. Lelong, having received the unanimous vote of the commissioners present, declared him re-elected secretary. Commissioner Peck moved that the secretary be and is hereby tendered a vote of thanks as the sentiment of the Board for the services performed by that officer during the past two years. Complimentary remarks were made by the commissioners present."—Report of 1889, page 466.

At a meeting of the Board held in Los Angeles in March, 1890, the Executive Committee reported that "after a careful examination of the offices of our secretary, we find that his duties have been performed in an exceedingly satisfactory manner."

"Commissioner Block made a few complimentary remarks and said he was indeed very glad that such report was made, and moved that the report be received, adopted, and spread in full upon the minutes of the Board, as the sentiments of the Board in regard to the secretary, for the efficient services performed by him since his accession to the office. Motion carried unanimously."—Report of 1890, page 20.

During the year 1890 Mr. Lelong visited the States of Louisina, Florida, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and New Hamshire, in search of information in relation to the fruit industry, and the information obtained proved of incalculable value to the horticulturists of California. Before his return home his duties led him to Washington, where he met the Congressional Committee on Agriculture, and zealously labored for the interests of the fruit-raisers of the Pacific coast. Mr. Lelong is the author of several valuable horticultural works, notably "A Treatise on Citrus Culture in California," which was published in 1888; "The Olive in California," of which 50,000 copies were published in 1889, the State Legislature requiring an edition of 20,000 for distribution; "Fruit Culture," published in 1890; "The Distribution of the Yellows in the United States," published in 1891; and he is also the author of the Annual Reports of the State Board of Horticulture for the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890; each containing about 500 pages. He also wrote fifty-eight bulletins on various subjects pertaining to horticultural pursuits.

Mr. Lelong was married in March, 1888, to Miss Ida F. Emmett, a niece of General Steadman of Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

LEVI STRAUSS.—The firm of Levi Strauss & Co. is one of the best known wholesale dry-goods establishments on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Strauss, who is the senior member and originator of the firm, is a native of Germany. He came to the United States in 1848, and to San Francisco in 1853, when he opened the wholesale firm, at the head of which he has successfully stood for the past thirty-eight years. During this time San Francisco has grown from a small and unimportant town to be the great metropolis of the Pacific coast. He was first located on California street, but after three years found the store too small for their business and removed to Sacramento street and rented the store which they afterward purchased. Still needing more room and better facilities for business, in 1868 they purchased the lot on Battery street and erected their present building, $91\frac{10}{12}$ x $137\frac{1}{2}$ feet, four stories and basement. The business of the firm is quite extensive. Their goods find a market in Honolulu, British Columbia, Alaska and Australia, and all along the Pacific coast and as far east as Chicago. The firm for years manufactured a portion of their gents' furnishing goods, and in 1885 engaged in manufacturing more extensively. In their present factory they furnish employment to 500 girls and men—all white labor—manufacturing large quantities of shirts, overalls, etc. Mr. Strauss was a stockholder in the Pioneer Woolen Mill of the Pacific coast. In 1887 he associated with him in business four of his nephews, Jacob, Sigmund, Louis and Abraham Stern. They are all men fully informed in the details of the business, and possessed of marked ability.

Mr. Strauss had not been long in business until he became convinced of the great future that awaited the city of his choice. From time to time he invested his surplus funds in city property and became one of the potent factors in building the city. Many of the substantial business blocks on Kearny, Market, Post, Powell, Sansome and other streets were built by him. He has bought, built and sold much property, and is still the owner of valuable holdings. He has been one of the directors of the Nevada Bank since the organization of the new corporation, and is a director in the San Fernando Land and Milling Company, director in the San Francisco Gas Company, and director in London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, besides having various other business interests. In fact, his has been a life of great business activity, and his good judgment and common sense have led him along the lines which have usually resulted in success. He has been deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of San Francisco, and has contributed his full share in bringing about the grand results that have been achieved. He has given but little of his time to either politics or fraternal societies; but there is a large and generous side to his character that has led him to connect himself with several of the benevolent and charitable societies of San Francisco. The rules which have governed his business life and affairs have been those of the highest integrity. To this and the business facilities and growth of San Francisco may be attributed his success.

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WALTER H. LEVY, Judge of the Superior Court, San Francisco, is a native of Georgia, born in 1854. He received his preparatory education in his native State and entered the University of South Carolina, graduating in the class of 1870. At the early age of sixteen years he studied law and was admitted to the bar when only eighteen years of age, and engaged in the practice of that profession, at that time the youngest attorney in the State. In 1875 he came to the Pacific coast and located in San Francisco, was admitted to the bar here, opened an office and resumed his profession. After a short time he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. He resigned that office in 1880, accepted the appointment of Assistant District Attorney, and held that office three years, performing the duties of this arduous position with credit to himself and satisfaction of the city and county. He then resumed his profession privately, immediately securing a large and lucrative practice. He was retained in a number of celebrated cases, among them the noted Sharon litigation. In 1885 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court by Governor Stoneman, and in November, 1887 was elected to the same position to fill the unexpired term, and the following year, 1888, was re-elected for the full term of six years. In January thereafter he received the compliment and honor of being selected by the twelve judges to be Presiding Judge of the Superior Court. During his judicial term he had rendered a number of important decisions. He decided the railroad tax case and held that the State law was unconstitutional. This decision was confirmed by the Supreme Courts of the State, also by the court of the highest appeal, the United States Supreme Court. He also decided the noted case of Burling against Newland, asking for the accounting from the Sharon estate by the Ralston estate. As evidence of the correctness of his decisions, during his judicial career he has had only one of his decisions reversed,—a remarkable fact in judicial experience.

Judge Levy married a California lady of rare accomplishments, Miss Greenberg, and they have two children.

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THE CARLSON-CURRIER SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This important industry was started in San Francisco in 1876, first as an agency of Belding Bros. & Co., silk manufacturers. Mr. James P. Currier had been in the employ of the Beldings at Chicago, and came from there to California to help start the business in San Francisco.

In 1877 the partnership of Carlson & Currier was organized, and from the start has had a steady and substantial growth. In 1887 they incorporated, C. H. Carlson, son of the elder Mr. Carlson, being admitted to the business. They began manufacturing in 1880, with one spooling machine and one girl to operate it; and from that small beginning the business has gradually increased until they have a full-fledged mill, employing 125 hands. This is the only silk-thread manufactory west of Belding, Michigan. Its product is far superior to English or German silk thread and competes favorably with any goods made in the world. This company also manufactures mens' and ladies' silk hosiery and underwear. All goods are sold at wholesale, and find a market from British Columbia to Central America, and as far east as Salt Lake City, also in the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, and Australia.

Under the intelligent management of its efficient directors, this business has grown to be one of the important enterprises of the city of San Francisco.

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CHADLEY CARLSON, junior member of the Carlson-Currier Silk Manufacturing Company, San Francisco, is a native of Portland, Oregon. When an infant, he was brought by his parents to this city. Received a college education, and after completing his course entered business. In 1887 he became a member of the company, and now holds the important position of treasurer and financier.

Mr. Carlson comes of Anglo German ancestry. His grandfather on his father's side was a prominent German soldier, residing at Hamburg. His father, also a native of that city, came to the United States, and was an officer in the Union army during the late war. He is now retired from active business and resides in Berkeley, where he has a beautiful home and everything to make the evening of his life enjoyable.

Mr. Carlson married Miss Louise Howard, a native of San Francisco. Mr. Carlson is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Politically he is a Republican.

* * *

J. P. CURRIER, vice-president and secretary of the Carlson-Currier Silk Manufacturing Company, is a native of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. His grandfather, James Currier, was born in Newburyport, Massachussetts, and removed from there to New Hampshire, where Isaac Newton Currier, father of our subject, was born. He married Hannah G. Richardson, also a native New Hampshire and a descendant of an old New England family.

J. P. Currier was educated at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and at Tilton, New Hampshire. After leaving home, he was first employed in the ticket office of the New York & New England Railroad. He went to Chicago just after the great fire there, and has since been engaged in the silk business.

He married Miss Gertrude Laurelliard, a native of St. John, New Brunswick, by whom he has two children. Mr. Currier is a member of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

* * *

S. & G. GUMP, manufacturers of mirrors, wood mantels and fine wood work, and importers of European paintings and art novelties, are situated at Nos. 581 and 583 Market street, San Francisco.

The business of this enterprising establishment was founded in 1861 by D. Hausmann (brother-in-law of the present proprietors) who opened a store on Clay street, near Montgomery, and continued in a very small way until 1863, when Mr. Solomon Gump purchased an interest, and the following year bought out the entire establishment, conducting the same general line of business. In 1866 he removed to Sansome street, and in 1871, owing to the growth of the business, he received his brother, G. Gump, into the firm, under the present name of S. & G. Gump. To keep pace with their increasing trade, in 1874 they moved to their present commodious and well-appointed store on Market street. Here they have four floors and basement, size 35 x 160, which are properly arranged and equipped for the extensive business they conduct. They employ eighteen hands. The basement is used as a general store room for receiving and packing goods. The first floor embraces a variety of art productions, porcelaines, etchings, bronzes, mirrors and fancy articles. Upon the second floor we find mantels, bronzes and paintings. The third floor is used as a framing and polishing department, and on the fourth floor are found the gems of the business—their choicest porcelains, bronzes and statues—and their spacious art gallery, which is one of the finest on the coast, all productions being by European masters.

Mr. Solomon Gump makes an annual trip abroad, traveling through England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, in collecting paintings and art productions from the salons and exhibitions of Europe. Messrs. Gump also have a four-story factory, 25 x 75 feet at No. 251 Jessie street, where they employ twenty-four hands in the manufacture of mantels, sideboards, etc., including all kinds of wood productions for the interior finish of fine residences or office buildings. They also have a branch store at Portland, Oregon, where they have a general stock and a manufacturing department, established in 1884.

Solomon Gump, the manager of this extensive business, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1833, and at the age of seventeen years came to the United States and settled at Appalachicola, Florida. There he was engaged in the dry-goods business up to the breaking out of the rebellion. He was married in New York in 1860, to Miss Louisa Livingston, a native of Connecticut. To them have been born eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Henrietta, wife of William Schwartz; Isabella, wife of William Bronner; Lafayette, in charge of the store at Portland; Alfred and Abraham, clerks in the San Francisco house; Goldina and William.

Gustave Gump, also born in Heidelberg, came to the United States in 1850 and settled with his brother at Appalachicola. In 1864 he came to San Francisco and clerked in a clothing house until 1871. He then joined his brother in their present business. He was married in this city to Miss Fannie Hoffman, a native of Germany.

The Messrs. Gump are members of the F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W., besides other charitable and benevolent organizations.

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DANIEL T. SULLIVAN was born in Taunton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, January 21, 1836; entered the law office of the late Judge Oliver Prescott, of New Bedford, same county, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1859. He engaged in the practice of law and soon afterward was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Hon. N. P. Banks, and held that office several years. He practiced his profession here until January, 1864, when he came to San Francisco and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed by Judge De Los Lake to the position of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California. He resigned this office in 1865 to accept a clerkship under George C. Gorham, Chief Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts of California, and also was United States Commissioner in civil and criminal cases for two years thereafter, until he resigned. Since then he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession in all courts of the State, more especially in the Federal Courts and admiralty. He was for two years prosecuting officer for the city and county of San Francisco. He was Counsel for Captain Sparks, of the ship Gatherer, which created much interest in this country and Europe. There were two trials, the second one lasting three weeks. The Captain was cleared. Watts, the chief officer of the Gatherer was indicted at the same time with Captain Sparks, upon numerous charges of the greatest cruelty to the seamen of the ship. Having eluded arrest and escaped to Ireland, he was, at the request of the United States, extradited by Great Britain, and brought back to San Francisco for trial. His counsel, Judge Sullivan, having succeeded in clearing Watts upon the indictment upon which he had been extradited, raised the point that he could not be tried upon the other indictments upon which he had not been indicted, and he was sustained by Judge Hoffman of the United States District Court. The decision of Judge Hoffman was largely criticised by the reviews, but it has been sanctioned by the United States Supreme Court. Judge Sullivan is said to be a most excellent classical scholar.

When a young man Judge Sullivan went to sea for two years, and became very thoroughly familiar with every detail of seamanship. His experience has proven of great value to him in the management of admiralty cases.

Judge Sullivan married Miss Mary J. Cummings of Fairhaven; her ancestry were of the old Puritan stock who came over in the Mayflower. They have an interesting family of four sons and four daughters.

* * *

HENRY L. DAVIS was born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 17, 1827. His parents, John W. and Sarah A. (Coddington) Davis, were both natives of Newport, the former of English and the latter of German extraction, the ancestors of both having been early settlers of Rhode Island. Henry L. was the third born in their family of eight children, six of whom are still living. His early life was spent in Newport, and at the age of thirteen he started out for himself; became a clerk in South Carolina, and subsequently in Georgia; returned to Newport, where he continued clerking until he was nineteen years of age. At that time he went with the United States army to Mexico, as sutler under Captain Richard Ogden, and was in Vera Cruz on the day of the bombardment of that city. After returning home he remained in his father's store two years.

In 1851 Mr. Davis came to California. After a mining and prospecting experience over various portions of the State, he engaged in the shipping and commission business in San Francisco. A year later he turned his attention to the ship chandler's business, and continued in it till 1858. During this time Mr. E. P. Peckham was his partner. He received the appointment of deputy and Under-Sheriff, under Colonel Doane, which position he held until 1863. John S. Ellis succeeded Colonel Doane in office, and Mr. Davis served under him until his resignation. Mr. Davis was then elected Sheriff to fill the vacancy, and on the expiration of the term was reëlected. After the close of his second term he became one of the organizers of the California Trust Company, subsequently the National Gold Bank and Trust Company. He was elected president of both institutions, occupying that important position while they did business. He was one of the organizers of the California Wire Works, was a stockholder, and has been secretary and treasurer from its organization to the present time. This business has become one of the important industries of the city, employing 250 men. Mr. Davis has also the honor of being one of the organizers of the great cable-car street-railway system of San Francisco.

He was married in 1849, to Miss Susan Spencer, a native of his own town, and to them were born three children, all in San Francisco, namely: J. W., a member of the California Optical Company, and, with his father, one of its founders; Arthur L., a civil and mechanical engineer; and Laura, wife of M. B. Clapp. In 1886 Mrs. Davis died. His present wife, formerly Miss Annie G. Goffe, is also a native of Newport. By her he has one son, Laurens.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has long been identified with the best interests of this city, and is a man highly respected by all who know him.

* * *

HENRY KENITZER, an old and honored citizen, is a native of Germany, being born in Saxony, February 14, 1827. He received his education in his native country, and studied architecture, both theoretical and practical. After reaching manhood he came to the United States, in May, 1849. He remained in New York several years, and then determined to come to the Pacific coast. He sailed from New York, Christmas Eve, 1853, on the ship Polynesia, and arrived here April 11, 1854. He did not join the throng going to the mines, but began the active practice of his profession. He associated himself with the late Reuben Clark, and the firm of Clark & Kenitzer were leading architects, and remained together until 1860. They designed and had the supervision of the State Capitol at Sacramento, and then Mr. Kenitzer admitted a partner, Mr. D. Farquharson, and the firm of Kenitzer & Farquharson carried on a large and leading business for ten years, until 1870, and were succeeded by the firm of Kenitzer & Raum, and they had a large business until 1880, when Mr. Kenitzer retired from active work, after an active experience of over a quarter of a century, and during all this time enjoyed an enviable reputation for honesty, integrity and ability. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and a prominent Knight Templar.

* * *

J. A. FOLGER & Co.—The wholesale coffee, tea and spice business of the above firm at Nos. 104, 106, 108, 110 California street was established by William H. Bovee in May, 1850, under the name of the Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, with very limited facilities, using hand-power machinery for roasting, grinding, etc. It was located in what was then considered a desirable business locality, on Powell street, between Broadway and Pacific streets. With great foresight he placed his coffee on the market, ground, packed in tins and paper packages, under the Bovee and Pioneer Java brands, which became popular; and his trade increased so rapidly that it soon outgrew the capacity of his hand-power mill, orders and contracts being offered which could not be executed unless some other power could be obtained. In this strait an endeavor was made to utilize a windmill which was located on Telegraph Hill. This, however, did not prove a success, and the plant was removed to Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton streets, where steam power, and the then improved machinery, was put in, to enable him to meet the increased demands of the trade. Outside of the local trade, sales were made through the medium of the auction houses, and the Bovee and Pioneer Java brands of ground coffee became very popular, on account of their superior quality. Large quantities of coffee were kept constantly in the auction houses, and in the destructive fires late in 1850 and again in June, 1851, Mr. Bovee lost heavily, although his factory was not destroyed.

He remained in the Broadway store until 1855, when, having taken in Ira Marden as partner, and J. A. Folger as confidential clerk and bookkeeper, they erected a brick building on the corner of Front and Oregon streets, which was carefully fitted up, and afforded them greater facilities for business and a more central location. They then began soliciting the trade in the interior, which so alarmed the jobbers that they combined to prevent this, attempted a boycott, and withdrew their patronage. The demand, however, for the Bovee and Pioneer Java coffees was so great that the jobbers were compelled to surrender, and Mr. Bovee controlled the market of the coast.

In 1859 Mr. Bovee sold his interest and retired from the business, and the firm of Marden & Folger was organized, continuing in the same location until 1865, when they moved to No. 220 Front street. Marden withdrew in 1866, and Mr. O. Schoemann purchased an interest, and the now well-known firm of J. A. Folger & Co. was organized. Under this partnership the business steadily increased, and in January, 1874, the location was again changed, the firm moving to their present location, occupying Nos. 104 and 106 California street. In 1877 Mr. Schoemann retired, and his interest was purchased by W. H. Lamb and A. Schilling, both of whom had been in the employ of the firm for some years. The firm name then adopted was Folger, Schilling & Co. and so continued until September, 1881, when A. Schilling withdrew, and the firm name of J. A. Folger & Co. was again used. In 1885 J. A. Folger purchased the interest of W. H. Lamb, thus becoming the sole proprietor of the Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills. In 1886 the volume of business had increased to such an extent that more room was required, and the second and third floors of Nos. 108 and 110 California street were added to the former premises for manufacturing purposes, and the ground floor of this building was handsomely fitted up as a business office.

Mr. Folger had now, by untiring efforts and the exercise of a business judgment seldom equaled, built up an importing and manufacturing business which was unsurpassed by anything on the Pacific coast, in the management of which he was ably assisted by an efficient staff of capable employes whom he had selected to conduct the details of his large business.

On June 26, 1889, Mr. Folger died very suddenly from heart failure, brought on, doubtless, by years of assiduous attention to business. He left a reputation for upright and honest dealing which was never questioned and which was one of the principal elements of his successful business career. In February, 1890, the business was incorporated under the same name, with Mr. Folger's son, Mr. J. A. Folger, as President, C. J. Paddock Vice-President, and Mr. J. H. Titcomb Secretary and Treasurer, under whose able management it still continues. This corporation is to-day one of the largest importers of teas, coffees and spices, and is undoubtedly the largest manufacturer and dealer in these articles west of Chicago.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of a business the growth of which is contemporaneous with that of San Francisco, and which is an enduring monument to the integrity and ability of the man whose name it bears.

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ALFRED CLARKE.—The subject of this sketch was born at Tramoan, in the county of Waterford, Ireland. Tramoan is situated on the open sea, and for a great many years has been a noted bathing place, and the special resort of the nobility because of its pleasant situation, and the peculiarity that notwithstanding there is a sufficiency of surf, there is no undertow, and the place is perfectly safe. It was here that the English ship Sea Horse, loaded with troops, was wrecked, and all were lost, and the accident came noted as showing an example of discipline in drilled troops unprecedented. Knowing that death was close at hand the men remained in line, and fired a *feu de joie* as the cruel waters closed over ship and men.

Young Clarke became a sailor at an early age, taking employment on one of the trans-Atlantic vessels belonging to Swallow & Co. In one of his voyages ship fever broke out in a virulent form, and young Clarke was forced ashore by the quarantine at New Brunswick. When able to return to sea, he selected an American vessel, and set about becoming an expert seaman, devoting all his leisure time to the study of navigation. To crystallize in his mind the knowledge he obtained, he kept a log, and recorded the route sailed by the ship.

In 1850 Mr. Clarke sailed around the Horn in the ship Commonwealth, arriving here the last day of November of that year. He at once proceeded to the mines in Nevada county, and remained there for some time, finally returning to San Francisco. Here he engaged in various enterprises, and as master stevedore, invented the plan of using horse-power for hoisting freight from vessels, and handling heavy articles in other places.

During Vigilante days Mr. Clarke was enrolled on the police force of the city, and retained a connection with the force until 1887, when he resigned. During his thirty years of service he was much employed about headquarters, and took up the study of the law, thoroughly mastering it, and being admitted to the bar. He contested the usage of making policemen perform duty as guards of deserting soldiers, and received the thanks of General J. C. Kilton, Assistant Adjutant General of the army, who says "The military may now feel that hereafter the authority of their courts in such cases will everywhere be respected. For this commanding officers everywhere will thank you." In 1883 Mr. Clarke prepared the papers upon which the extradition of John S. Gray for forgery and embezzlement was demanded from Mexico. Hon. E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General for this State, wrote to thank Mr. Clarke for his services: "I deem it proper to give you this expression of my thanks. The papers were prepared with care and skill worthy the high reputation which you deservedly hold among those who know your legal attainments and standing at the bar." This opinion was heartily concurred in by Hon. J. D. Sullivan, District Attorney for San Francisco.

Notwithstanding the time expended in becoming so proficient in the law as these incidents indicate, Mr. Clarke was a most exemplary and efficient member of the police force during this time. He was a zealous promoter of the "Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the Police Department," and chairman of the committee which gave the association its present valuable constitution and by-laws. As often as he would serve he was honored with the presidency. The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent him a letter signed by all the officers, thanking him for his "prompt and efficient aid in the peculiar work we have to do in rescuing young Chinese girls from a life of slavery and vice, and training them in good morals and virtue. Without your assistance we should be powerless to rescue the girls from their cruel masters." Later the Sisters of Mercy sent him hearty thanks for his assistance in some special cases, and closed: "All we can do in return for so much kindness is to pray continually that our Divine Lord may bestow on you His choicest blessings, and spare you for many years to come." When Mr. Clarke retired from the police force, besides resolutions of commendation by the Board of Supervisors, the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association, and various other bodies, to which Mr. Clarke belonged, the Board of Police gave him a magnificently engrossed reminder of the high estimation in which he was held by them.

Since settling down to the practice of law exclusively, Mr. Clarke has managed successfully some very difficult cases. The most noted was where he appeared before Judge Sawyer, United States Circuit Judge, in an appeal for the discharge of a client who was held in custody in consequence of an adverse decision arrived at by the highest courts in California, after a year of hotly contested litigation. This eminent jurist sustained

Mr. Clarke in every position taken by him, and discharged his client. This endorsement is as marked an approval of Mr. Clarke's knowledge of constitutional law, as was the Attorney-General's in the extradition case of his intimate knowledge of international law.

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JAMES FRANKLIN HOUGHTON, President of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of California for the past sixteen years, is a native of Massachusetts, born at Cambridge, December 1, 1827. His father, Charles Houghton, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, a town which was founded by his ancestors in 1651. When they came to this country they purchased from the Indians a tract of land, two by ten miles in area, and on this Lancaster was built, and they named it after their old English town. The title to their lands was afterward confirmed by the State of Massachusetts, and there several generations of the family resided.

The subject of this brief sketch was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, New York, and graduated as Civil Engineer at that institution in 1848. He was employed soon after by the Boston Water Works Company, as an inspector of masonry, and had charge of three miles of their works

In 1849 he took passage on the ship Richmond, bound for California, came around the Horn, and arrived in San Francisco on April 6, 1850, and entered the commission house of B. T. Baxter & Co., receivers of consignments from the Otis Rich line of Boston and California packets. After remaining with them a year, he purchased the Benicia business, which turned out chiefly to be a lumber business, as their cargoes consisted largely of lumber. In 1853 he sold the business to his brother, C. B. Houghton, who continues it to the present time. He then returned to San Francisco and engaged in the lumber business there.

In 1854 Mr. Houghton went East and was married, in Newton, Massachusetts, to Miss Caroline Sarphawk, a native of that State and a niece of Captain John Butram, of Salem. Their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, all except one born in California. Their older son, Charles S., is married, and resides in Sacramento. Harry B. is in Oakland, and Fanny B. is the wife of Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-Mayor of Hartford, and now Governor of the State of Connecticut. The younger daughter, Minnie B., resides with her parents at their home in San Francisco.

Mr. Houghton was twice elected Surveyor-General of the State, serving six years during the administrations of Governors Stanford and Low, and during that time made the surveys which established the eastern boundary of the State. He has been for three years one of the Board of Regents of the State University, for five years president of the South San Francisco Dock Company, president of the Central Land Company of Oakland, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the State Geographical Society. He is also a member of the Pacific Union Club, and of the Territorial Pioneers. His political affiliations are with the Republican party He was one of the organizers of the party, and has consistently adhered to it during its long and brilliant career.

Since 1874 Mr. Houghton has been president of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, and has made the interests of this company the paramount business of his life. The company was organized in 1864, and is one of the oldest in the State. Colonel George S. Mann, now ninety-two years of age, and still residing in San Francisco, was its first president. John H. Redington succeeded him, and then came the election of General Houghton. Charles R. Story, a State pioneer, has been its efficient secretary for over twenty years, and R. H. Magill, an underwriter since 1852, has for many years been its general agent. The Home Mutual is a most successful and conservative fire insurance company, occupying only such territory as will return it a fair profit on the capital invested. At first it included marine insurance, but soon after General Houghton's election this branch of the business was discontinued, and since then the business of the company has proved eminently successful. Another feature of this company, and one peculiar to itself, is the establishment and maintenance of branches, somewhat of the character of local companies. These are located in Oakland, San Jose, Los Angeles, and Portland, Oregon. During the year 1890, the company paid for losses and expenses $142,338.90, and added $46,095.12 to its cash assets, increased its reserve fund, held for the exclusive protection of its outstanding policies, $14,860.91; paid $36,000 in dividends to its stockholders, and increased its net surplus $34,016.69; showing an increase over losses and expenses amounting to $84,877.60. It has paid losses since its organization, $3,175,759.21; its assets January 1, 1891, were $867,512.19; surplus for policy holders, $844,944.69; reserve, $266,043.59; capital paid up in gold, 300,000.00; and its net surplus over everything, $278,901.10. The company has paid $1 per month per share dividends, the last one, in 1890, being No. 183; and during the last fourteen years has accumulated $297,050.19 additional assets. Its Board of Directors are L. L. Baker, H. L. Dodge, John Currey, J. F. Houghton, C. Waterhouse, S. Huff, A. K. P. Harmon, C. T. Ryland, Chauncy Taylor, J. L. N. Shepard and I. L. Requa. The motto of the company is "Liberty and Justice."

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C. B. JEROME, although comparatively a young man, is one of the oldest officials connected with the Federal service in this city and State.

He was born in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, in 1844, and his father became a pioneer of California in 1849. His father, Theodere F. Jerome, traced his ancestry back to the French Huguenots who came to this country in 1666. His mother, formerly a Miss Baker, is of English descent and a sister of the lamented General E. B. Baker, the hero of Ball's Bluff.

Young Jerome was reared and educated in Illinois. He entered Berean College, Jacksonville, where he intended to pursue a course in civil engineering; but, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he tendered his services to the Union, enlisting as a drummer boy in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers. When his distinguished uncle, Colonel Baker, raised his regiment in New York, he sent for his nephew and commissioned him Lieutenant of Company E in the regiment. He afterward served on the staff of his uncle as Captain and Aid-de-camp until the battle of Ball's Bluff, where the latter was killed, his remains being brought from the field by the subject of our sketch, who resigned his commission the following December to accept a position in the regular army, tendered by President Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate. At this time his father, having returned to Illinois in 1857, had gone again to the Idaho mines, and his mother, fearing he had been killed by the Indians, wanted her son to go to Idaho and learn the facts concerning him

Upon consulting President Lincoln, the latter advised him to decline the commission tendered him and follow his mother's request, which he did and learned of his father's safety. He urged his mother to come to California and they are now honored residents of this State.

Mr. Jerome came here in 1863, bringing with him a personal letter from President Lincoln to Governor Stanford. He secured a situation in the postoffice and remained in that position several years. In 1867 he entered the office of Collector of the Port, under General John F. Miller, and for the past twenty-five years has served in substantially the same position, under the administration of nine successive collectors, his position being that of Chief Deputy Collector; and during all these years he has been in the same building, the old postoffice, corner of Washington and Battery streets, San Francisco.

Mr. Jerome is a member and director of the Veteran Home Association, and is a charter member of the first Grand Army of the Republic post organized, the old Starr King Post. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Association.

* * *

CHARLES S. TILTON, engineer and surveyor, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 1, 1846. His parents, Stephen S. and Mary P. Tilton, are natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Tilton, his father, came to the coast in 1850, and two years later went East and brought his family, and they are well-known citizens. Our subject graduated at the high school in this city in 1863. The following year he entered the office of the County Surveyor, and was connected with the office for twenty-three years, during the administration of the Democratic, Republican, People's and Workingmen's parties, discharging the arduous duties of the position with ability, fidelity and credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1884 he was elected County Surveyor, and held that office two years. Afterward he opened an office and has devoted himself to his profession, giving special attention to city work. His long experience and ability has brought him a successful business. Mr. Tilton is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar; also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Honor. He is now County Surveyor and City Engineer for San Francisco county, having been elected in 1890 for a term of two years.

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GEORGE LOUIS NUSBAUMER, County Surveyor of Alameda county, was born in San Francisco, January 5, 1852, the oldest surviving child of Louis and Elizabeth (Roth) Nusbaumer. (For parentage, ancestry, and his father's career, see sketch of his brother Emil, in this volume.)

George L. first attended school in Dublin, Alameda county, about two years, then a private school in San Francisco some four years, and then at Pleasanton, Alameda county, one year. At sixteen he went to work as chain-man for a surveying party in the employ of what was then known as the Western Pacific Railway Company, now a part of the Central Pacific, and leased by the Southern Pacific Company as a part of their system. After six months' service he was placed in charge of a surveyor's "level" and worked for the railroad company about two years. He was engaged some two years surveying land and mines in Amador county, and four in Yolo and Colusa counties, on levee work He assisted in the survey of a channel at the foothills to receive the surplus water, and in other jobs for the Irrigation and Reclamation Company. He continued some two years longer, surveying at different points in the north, in Tehama, Shasta and Lassen counties, laying out, among other jobs, the route for a forty-mile flume for the Sierra Lumber Company at Red Bluff.

In 1879 he came down to his home at Alameda county and was elected its Surveyor, taking office in March, 1880; and by five re-elections has been kept in that office to this time, his present term closing in January, 1893. At the last election his plurality was 3,938.

Mr. Nusbaumer is a member of University Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F., of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W., and a charter member of the California Association of Civil Engineers.

He was married in Woodland, Yolo county, in 1881, to Miss Florence Peek, born in Ohio, a daughter of J. W. and Permilla (Beers) Peek, both which parents are still living, at Suñol, where Mr. Peek owns a fine orchard, being also the proprietor of water works at Woodland.

* * *

WILLIAM WATROUS CRANE, deceased July 31, 1883, in Oakland, while an attorney practicing in San Francisco, was born in New York city, September 14, 1830, a son of W. W. and Nancy (McAlpine) Crane. The mother, born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1809, of a distinguished Scotch family, died in New York city, in 1874. She was a lady of high literary attainments and elevated character. Of her seven sons and three daughters two are yet living,—Alfred in this State, and Harold L., a business man of New York city, the youngest of the family. The Crane family originally settled in New Jersey, where they have held their residence for several generations. W. W. Crane, Sr., a native also of New York city, born in 1807, was for many years a merchant in Maiden Lane. He was a great student, notwithstanding his mercantile disposition and career, especially of botany and general literature, a thorough scholar and a great linguist, a master of German and French, largely self-educated from the age of sixteen years. He died in August, 1883, a few days after his son W. W., Jr. The grandfather, David Crane, born in New Jersey, was also a merchant in New York city, and died there at an advanced age. His wife, *nee* Hannah Cleveland, lived to an old age. They left a large family. All are now dead.

W. W. Crane, Jr., our present subject, was educated in New York city, spent some time at the University of New York, was admitted to the bar in New York in 1853, practiced a short time, came to California by the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco in August, 1854, and began to practice law, commencing in the office of Doyle, Boyd & Barber, then alone for a time and afterward as a member of the firm of Crane & Boyd for many years.

He was married in 1856, in San Francisco, to Miss Hannah Austin, who was born in Boston, a daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth (Burton) Austin, both families having been of New England descent for several generations. She had come to California in 1854. When married, Mr. Crane was practicing alone. In 1862 he settled in Oakland, when he was a member of the firm of Crane & Boyd, practicing in San Francisco. He was prominent as a Republican, and was elected State Senator from Alameda county. In 1867 he was elected Mayor of Oakland, but did not quite finish his term on account of the failure of his health. In 1868–'70, his health continuing poor, he made a trip to Europe, accompanied by the elder Mr. and Mrs. Crane; and in 1880 he repeated the trip. At his death he left one child, Mary N., now the wife of Horace Hussey, a merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, a native of that city, of a Quaker family of Delaware. Their daughter, Evelyn Hussey, was born in 1885, in Paris, France, and is the only descendant of Mr. and Mrs. Crane.

Mr. Crane was the author of a college textbook on Politics, being engaged upon it at the time of his death. It was published by Putnam's Sons, New York.

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J. M. ROMA, of the firm of Cambrera, Roma & Co., commission merchants at No. 123 California street, San Francisco. This firm occupies a leading position among the great commission houses of the metropolis, and enjoys an extensive and increasing trade, its operations constituting an important feature of the aggregate business transactions of the city. The specialties of the firm are the importation of Central America coffee. They have also a large and growing trade with Mexico, having agencies in the principal cities, and altogether the house does a business of importance. It is well known for its enterprise and honorable dealing. The business was established under the present firm in 1876, and is a combination of business capacity and reliability.

J. M. Roma, our subject, was born in Guatemala in 1839. He came to California in 1876, and began an active business life the same year, and has been very successful in his enterprises. He is a prominent member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

HARVEY D. TALCOTT, a prominent and influential lawyer of San Francisco, has, during the years of his residence in this city, thoroughly identified himself with its best interests and has surrounded himself with a limitless circle of friends. His marked business abilities at once brought him to the front ranks in his profession, and his rare social qualities have made for him many warm friendships. He is a man who has the happy faculty of always looking on the bright side of life, and his conversation bespeaks careful reading and accurate information as well as a cheerful mind. He is unassuming in his manner and always perfectly at ease in any assemblage. Mr. Talcott has an ancestry of which any one might be justly proud, his forefathers having figured prominently as eminent statesmen and lawyers all through the history of this country. A review of his life is herewith given and will be found of interest to many.

Harvey D. Talcott is a descendant of John Talcott, who came to Boston with Rev. Mr. Hooker's company of pilgrims in the ship Lion, sailing from England in 1732. He was prominent in Massachusetts and afterward in Connecticut, his house being the first one built in Hartford. He was one of the chief magistrates of the Connecticut Colony up to the time of his death. His son John, Lieutenant-Colonel of militia, was also prominent in furthering the advance of the colony. Joseph succeeded, and was appointed Governor by the Crown. During the Revolutionary period we find the Talcotts staunch in their Americanism. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was a prominent lawyer in the first quarter of this century, and occupied the high position of Attorney-General of the State of New York. Hon. Enoch B., his son, the father of Harvey D. Talcott, was also an eminent lawyer. He was a Senator in New York, and afterward Judge of the Court of Errors. A brother of this gentleman, Colonel Andrew Talcott, a noted officer of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, built Fortress Monroe. His maternal ancestors were equally distinguished. His uncle, Hon. Charles H. Doolittle, was a prominent man in New York State, and Judge of its Supreme Court; and he is also related to the Livingstons, the Pendleton family of Ohio, the Key family and the Bartons—Colonel Barton, of Revolutionary record. And here we may state Mr. Talcott's father-in-law, Hon. Alexander H. Johnson, was at one time Chief Justice of the State of New York.

Still, from the past Mr. Talcott draws no merit to himself. He has always been independent in his views, and the better satisfied to stand on a record of his own making. He was born at Herkimer, New York, March 25, 1844, and received an excellent education. After the usual preliminary instruction at the academical schools, he entered Union College, Schenectady, in 1860. Two years later, in 1862, before he had completed his studies, he joined the Union army as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers. With this command he saw active service and participated in many hotly contested engagements. He served through the Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana campaigns, and endured all the toil and peril of the soldier's life. In 1864 he found his health endangered, and resigned, at this time being Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of his brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Afterward he re-entered Union College, and graduated there in the class of 1866. Then he took a trip to Europe, and upon his return began the practice of law in Utica. In 1870 he was elected Corporation Counsel of Utica. In politics he has always been a consistent Democrat, and in 1880 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, after which he came to this State.

Mr. Talcott has since practiced his profession here, and has certainly attained a good position as a lawyer; and in 1886 was the candidate of his party for Judge of the Superior Court of California. He has a large practice in corporate, real-estate and probate law. He is recognized as a sound, well-read lawyer, uses every legitimate means for the success of his clients and prepares his cases thoroughly, and, in court, speaks logically and to the point. He possesses a very fine library of classical literature, and in such reading takes great pleasure. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the G. A. R. Was Judge Advocate here in 1887–8.

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KARL FORMES, the lamented genius of music, was born in Mühlheim, opposite Cologne, Germany, August 7, 1815. He developed a talent for music at an early age, and received his education in his native city and country. After singing in concerts and operas several years, he was honored in being elected to the position of prima basso assoluto in the Imperial Opera House in Vienna. Among thirty-two bassos he was chosen for this honored position, to take the place of Staudigl. Mr. Formes was recalled twenty-one times in one evening, in the role of "Bertram," in the opera of "Robert the Devil." At its close, upon leaving the stage after his great triumph, a gentleman came to Mr. Formes and said in a mixture of German and Italian: "You are a great genius and a remarkable actor; your phrasing is wonderful, but you do not know how to sing." Our subject, very much surprised, turned to the librarian of the theater and asked who the gentleman was, and on being informed that it was Prof. Bassadonna, the most eminent interpreter of the Italian method of vocalism, he thanked him for the criticism and begged him to explain. The great instructor told him that his tones were uneven, and that he did not sing in good method, and ended with inviting Karl to visit him at his home. The invitation was accepted, and he studied with him two years, at the same time filling his position at the grand opera. Prof. Bassadonna further complimented him by occasionally asking him to teach his pupils for him. Mr. Formes began the compilation of his well-known work, "The Old Italian Method of Singing," which was published here in 1885. After coming to America he sang in opera and concert all over the United States and Canada, and came to California for his health in 1875, where he remained teaching until 1882, when he returned East and sang there in the seasons of 1882-3. While there he was united in marriage, in the city of Philadelphia, on December 16, 1882, to his third wife. He met this gifted lady in San Francisco, her home, where she received her musical education. She had studied under him for many years. They were absorbed in their musical work until Mr. Formes' death, which occurred in San Francisco on December 15, 1889. He was mourned by a large number of personal friends, and among the musical celebrities throughout the world.

Mrs. Formes is an accomplished musician, as well as a fine vocalist. She studied for the opera, and is also correspondent on vocal subjects for a number of musical papers both East and West. She has had her husband's autobiography printed, and donated the work for the benefit of St. Joseph's Home, a charitable hospital of the Franciscan Sisters in San Francisco. This book is a volume of great interest to the musical profession in this country, and also throughout England, France and Germany. She has erected a fine vault in the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Cemetery, where she and her husband will rest side by side when her life work here is ended. Mrs. Formes has a large class of advanced pupils, not only from California, but also from Western and Eastern States, to pursue the old Italian method of vocal studies with her. Miss Josephine Simon, who was recently married in London, was a pupil of Karl Formes and of his wife. He always asserted that Mrs. Formes was his equal as a vocal teacher.

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HON. J. R. SHARPSTEIN, Justice of the Supreme Court, and a resident of San Francisco, was born in the town of Richmond, Ontario county, New York, May 3, 1823. His ancestors were farmers. He was sent to a public school from the age of five years to sixteen. After that he necessarily attended a private school of Prof. A. S. Welch, the Norwalk Seminary, of which the late Bishop Edward Thomson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was principal, and an academy at Romeo, Michigan. When he was twelve years old his father moved to Michigan, purchasing a farm near Romeo. At the age of twenty-one he commenced reading law, at twenty-four was admitted to the bar, and within three months thereafter he opened an office at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1848 he was appointed Dis-
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trict Attorney of that county. In the early part of 1849 he moved to Kenosha, that State, and in 1850 was elected District Attorney of that county. In 1851 he was elected to represent that county in the State Senate. In 1853 he was appointed United States District Atttorney of Wisconsin. Soon afterward he moved to Milwaukee, where he remained until the spring of 1854, when he came to California. He held that office until the spring of 1857, when he resigned. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. At the close of the session he resumed the practice of law, in partnership with Hon. R. L. Palmer.

In the spring of 1864, when recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism, he decided to move to California, and reached San Francisco about the first of July following, and has since resided here. Near the close of 1873 he was appointed Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, took his seat on January 1, 1874, serving two years, and until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed. He was first elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, at the general election of 1879, and took his seat on January 1, 1880. In drawing for terms he drew one of the shortest, viz.: three years. At the next general election he was elected for a full term of twelve years.

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PROF. A. HERBST, Principal of the Cosmopolitan Grammar School, is a native of Germany, and had all the advantages of as thorough educational training as could be given in the various schools of that country up to and including a full course in the university. His study of the various sciences was extended, and in the study of languages other than his own his proficiency was marked.

After graduating with the highest honors, Prof. Herbst was offered the position of tutor in a private family, and contracted an engagement to leave his native city (Frankfort-on-the-Main) and go to Australia. This was in full accord with his ambition, as it would enable him to revise his university course while enjoying a sojourn amid new and interesting scenes, and becoming habituated to the practical use of one of the languages, to the acquirement of which he had devoted much time and attention. Besides his duties as tutor, Prof. Herbst filled various educational positions in Australia for some years. In 1868 he came to this city, and for twenty-two years has been closely identified with educational advancement in San Francisco, and receiving promotion, step by step, until he is now principal of the Cosmopolitan Grammar School, with twenty teachers and 1,126 pupils under him. This is probably the largest and most important school in the city, and is one of the only two schools in San Francisco in which the German and French languages are taught.

It is needless to say that Prof. Herbst is deeply interested in all that concerns his chosen profession. With an ardent desire for learning, for learning's own sake, he pursues the attainment of knowledge with avidity. but, possessing excellent health, the arduous duties of his vocation do not wear upon him. Too often promising educators lack the constitutional ability to withstand the mental strain, and have to secure vacations for recuperation. Prof. Herbst is more fortunate than these, and the educational interests of San Francisco are doubly fortunate that he is so. Notwithstanding his long and varied experiences, he is still a young man, and may confidently anticipate many years of professional success.

Prof. Herbst is a notably accomplished musician, and is a great favorite in the various musical societies with which he is prominently connected. He is also an honored member of several fraternal orders, and is very popular in all to which he belongs.

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GLOBE BRASS AND BELL FOUNDRY.—Of the numerous manufactories on the Pacific coast there is perhaps none which has an humbler beginning, or which has been built up to a high standard of prominence and prosperity among the institutions of its class so purely upon the industry, energy and genius of its founders, as the Globe Brass and Bell Foundry, established and owned by Messrs. Louis De Rome and Neil C. Whyte, one a San Franciscan from four years of age, the other a native son. They both grew to manhood and learned their trade in the Pacific metropolis, Mr. De Rome being the pioneer brass founder in business who learned the trade on this coast. Mr. Whyte is a practical machinist. In 1880 they entered into partnership, and without capital other than brains, energy and mechanical skill, started the nucleus of the above foundry, in the lower store of John Center's windmill house, on Sixteenth street, their entire premises being about twenty-five feet square. Their industry, energy and skill soon placed them on the road to prosperity; and at the end of the first year they decided to move down town, renting a small shop about 30 x 40 feet, at 292 Howard street. The rapid growth of business necessitated several enlargements during the next two years, and at the end of that time the firm leased an L to the same building. which fronted on Beale street, at No. 137, Here they continued with a steady increase of business, until 1888, when the great fire which swept down Beale street, and through to the bay, opened up an opportunity for them to lease the site upon which the Globe Brass and Bell Foundry is now situated. Securing a long lease of the ground at 126 and 128 Main street, the proprietors erected a substantial brick building with three stories and basement, $45\frac{10}{12}$ x $137\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The front is devoted to office and machine shop, the rear to the brass and bell foundry.

Possessing a thorough knowledge of the requirements of their business, they built and equipped the foundry in the best manner, and have the finest and most complete brass foundry on this coast. They are importers of phosphor bronze and ingot metals, and they manufacture all kinds of castings, copper, bronze, brass, zinc, white metal, aluminum bronze, magnesia bronze, phosphor bronze, gun-metal, church and steamboat bells and gongs, brass work for cars and ships, and do a general jobbing, making a specialty of manufacturing propellers and other heavy castings. The heaviest and most difficult bronze and brass work ever produced west of the Rocky mountains have been turned out by the Globe foundry. Among the most important of these may be mentioned twin propellers for the Fulton Iron Works, weighing 7,000 pounds each; a bronze propeller for the Union Iron Works, of 9,000 pounds, made in sections; twenty pumps of gun-metal for the coast-defense vessel Monterey and cruisers aggregating 60.000 pounds; condenser castings for Cruiser No. 6, the composition being made after the Government formula of naval brass. For this work the shop was especially equipped, as these are the largest condensers ever made on the Pacific coast; twenty-seven large bronze lamp-posts for the new City Hall, San Francisco, weighing 800 pounds each. The firm cast the bell on San Miguel Mission, in San Luis Obispo county, which weighs 2,000 pounds, and is pronounced one of the finest-toned bells in the State. This bell was cast in mold swept up, without a pattern, by Mr. De Rome, in August, 1888, and took the place of two smaller bells, one of them made in 1768, and the other in 1818, the latter having been molded in California. They have just completed a bell for the San Jose fire department, weighing 3,000 pounds. For the San Francisco Tool Company they made 600 set of castings of the first water-meters used on the Pacific coast. In car-metal work and trimmings they are pioneer manufacturers. They are about casting a bronze bust of James Lick, for the Academy of Science building, on Market street. The bust was designed by F. M. Wells, sculptor.

This firm has made some of the brass and bronze work for every Government steel cruiser that has been built at San Francisco by the Union Iron Works, a fact which they refer to with patriotic pride. They have also had a hand in making the great cable railway system of San Francisco a success. When steel grip frames for the Market street line had been tried and proved a failure, Mr. De Rome came to the rescue, and from a bronze composition of his own origin manufactured grip frames which stood the test, and were put into general use. The steamer Humboldt had experienced much difficulty with the breaking of her propeller blades, being unable to get one to stand. On being applied to they made a propeller of their bronze composition which proved successful in every respect, and is now in use, having stood the strain of a knot or two higher speed than the vessel had hitherto run.

Louis De Rome was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1854; came with his parents to California in 1858; was reared, educated and learned his trade as a brass molder in San Francisco. Possessing a mechanical and inventive mind, he soon attained great proficiency in his art, and filled the position of head brass molder in the Garratt Brass Works for eight years before establishing the Globe Brass and Bell Foundry, of which he is the practical business manager. He is recognized by manufacturers as standing at the head as a brass founder.

He was married in San Francisco, April 8, 1886, to Birdella Harris, a native of Warren county, New Jersey, a stepdaughter of Mr. M. De Witt, of the well-known San Francisco grocery firm of Cluff & De Witt. Mr. and Mrs. De Rome have had two children, a daughter and son, the former deceased, the latter a boy of great promise. Mr. De Rome resides at 600 Oak street, San Francisco, with homestead at Golden Gate, Alameda county.

Neil C. Whyte was born in San Francisco in 1852, his parents being among the early pioneers and having married in the city. After attending the city schools he learned the trade of machinist with the Pacific Iron Works, where he remained thirteen years, becoming foreman of the shaping department. With the organization of the firm of Whyte & De Rome, he became the financial manager of the firm, besides looking after the machine department, positions for which he is admirably adapted. He was married in San Francisco, June 12, 1878, to Elizabeth Koegel, a native daughter of the Golden State. They have one child, a son of twelve years, who is now in pursuit of his education in the public schools, standing high in his classes, and is recognized as a boy of great brightness.

Mr. Whyte resides at Golden Gate, Alameda county.

As a firm Messrs. Whyte & De Rome stand high in the manufacturing circles of the Pacific coast, being of great industry and perseverance, and well versed in their several duties; which, together with integrity and honesty of purpose, have been the fundamental principles of their well-merited success.

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HON. ADOLPHUS G. RUSS.—The city of San Francisco has not had a very long history, and yet in the years since she has been a city of stirring, interesting and valuable incidents and events, a larger share of material and intellectual prosperity has fallen to her share than to any other city on the continent. In the midst of all this, and making and taking a leading part in it all, the Russ family, of which the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the head, is the oldest and best known representative of the rugged and sturdy pioneers who have helped to build up the city and make it what it is.

He was born January 19, 1826, in Germany, and is the eldest son of Christian Russ, an old pioneer, who died in San Francisco in 1857. In 1835 when his son was eight years old, Christian Russ came to America with his family, settling in New York, where Adolphus was brought up and educated. He was a jeweler by trade and opened a shop in the city, but owing to a serious loss of robbery and other causes he decided to seek a new location and a new clime. Being acquainted with Col. J. D. Stevenson he enlisted, in company with his sons Adolphus, Charles and Augustus, in the regiment gotten up by the Colonel to come to California. The full account of this regiment, etc., will be found in another place. Suffice it to say here that they left New York September 26, 1846, and arrived in San Francisco March 26, 1847, A. G. being in the famous old ship Loo Choo. They arrived just before sundown, and as the vessel rounded Clark's Point the wonderful natural advantages of the spot were apparent to Mr. Russ, and looking over the magnificent harbor he predicted then the future greatness of the city that was to grow upon the shores. As soon as the ship was anchored Mr. Christian Russ and his son begged permission to land, but this was refused them; and as the company was ordered to Sonoma they had to take their own leave and stay long enough to buy three lots, but being afterward permitted to remain in the commissary department under Captain Folsom. On reaching the shore they met Carlos Glein, a German blacksmith, and were permitted by him to sleep in his shop; there being at the time no other place where they could do so. In the morning they went to the Alcalde's office and bought and paid for three lots of fifty varas each in the sand hills, paying a price of between $16 and $17. At that time there were not over twenty-five or thirty houses in the town, none of them south of Pine street. Upon this site now stands the famous Russ House (a hotel), in the center of the best of the city, thus rewarding Mr. Russ' good judgment by a fortune.

Being unable to get a house to live in, Mr. Russ bought the old bunks from the ship, and with the help of sailors put up a shanty on the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets, having at that time to climb a sand hill fifty feet high to get to that point. In 1848 he bought lumber and put up a decent house, which was lined with adobes, doing most of the work himself. In the fall of that year Mr. Russ went to the mines at Hangtown, and for two weeks prospected in that vicinity. He then went to the middle fork of the American river, but, although doing well, ran short of food and had to return to San Francisco. In the spring of 1849 the father and three of the sons, A. G among them, went again to the mines, taking with them a whale-boat loaded with food. Going up the Yuba river as far as Nye's ranch, six weeks being consumed on the voyage, they unloaded her and sank her out of sight, and going up the river some twenty-five miles went to work prospecting, using rockers and making about one ounce a day. This did not satisfy them, and before very long they all came back again, sleeping one night at Nye's ranch under a kettle, and paying $75 for breakfast for two at one of Sutter's ranches, the breakfast consisting of cold buck and potatoes and two bottles of champagne and of English ale. After that the family lived in San Francisco, where Christian Russ, the father, had opened a jewelry store, and had been the first to work California gold into jewelry.

In 1868 Mr. Russ was elected to the State Legislature, under Governor Haight, and served one term. For ten years he was a director of the German Benevolent Society, being President of the society twice. The Board of Directors presented him with a fine portrait, which hangs on his wall, of Nicholas Rausch, the founder of the society, in recognition of the earnest and philanthropic efforts for it and other generous measures. It is but just to say that to Mr. Russ we are indebted for many interesting and valuable facts in reference to early days. Mr. Russ is a Democrat in politics, and a public-spirited man and generous-hearted citizen, one who stands high in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was married in 1851 to Miss Frances Simon, and they have had ten children, of whom five are deceased. Mr. Russ is an honored member of the Pioneer Society. Mr. Russ was one of the first organizers of the San Francisco fire department in 1850, and belonged to the Empire Company, of which David C. Broderick was foreman. In 1864–'65 he was Captain of the State Militia.

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CHARLES M. LEAVY, Chief Appraiser of the port of San Francisco since July, 1889, was born in Germany in 1839. He was quite a boy, living at Americus, Georgia, when the war broke out, but hastened North in order to tender his services in behalf of the Union, and enlisted in the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers. This regiment cercainly participated in more engagements than the average during the war. It was taken from Annapolis, Maryland, on the steamers George Peabody and Annie E. Thompson to Roanoke, North Carolina, being three weeks on the voyage, owing to bad weather, it finally arriving in time to take part in the engagement and capture of Roanoke. This occurred in what was known as "Burnside's expedition." Mr. Leavy was also in action at Newbern, the taking of Fort Macon, Kingston, Goldsborough, Little Washington and other engagements. Following the above, the regiment was brigaded (General Jesse L. Reno in command), and was in several spirited actions, being connected with the army of the Potomac. In 1863 it was attached to the Army of the James, and took part in many prominent contests in Virginia, being at Fredericksburg, in the battles of the Wilderness, etc. After the engagement last mentioned, Mr. Leavy was taken sick from exposure and over exertion, and he was taken to the hospital at Newbern, where his recovery was slow.

Upon leaving there he determined to go to California. Sailing from New York city on the Golden Rule to Nicaragua, he went thence by the Moses Taylor (Captain Blethen), and arrived October 2, 1864. He soon went into the cigar business in the old "Blue

Whig," at No. 526 Montgomery street, in partnership with his brother, since deceased, under the title of Leavy & Bro. In 1868 he moved to No. 508 Montgomery, and remained there in the Parrott building until 1879, having accumulated a snug little fortune. That year he engaged in mining speculations and lost a large amount of money.

Mr. Leavy has always been a decided Republican. In 1880 he took an active part in the Garfield campaign, and his first political office was that of Assistant Appraiser here, holding that position during the Arthur administration. Being removed for strong partisanship by President Cleveland, he engaged in the insurance business. In the last campaign he was also active, being chairman of the Fifth Congressional District Committee and conducting Mr. Phelps' canvass. Mr. Leavy has been prominent in other directions. He was Senior Vice-Commander of the Starr King Post, G. A. R., and the second Quartermaster of the post before it was merged into Lincoln Post. He assisted materially in organizing the Veteran Corps, and was the first delegate elected here to attend the annual encampment at Philadelphia, which elected General Logan Grand Commander. He is a member of the Eureka Benevolent Society, which dispenses large sums of money continually for purely charitable purposes.

Mr. Leavy married Miss Frances Simon, a lady of splendid education and great culture. They have seven children, all born here. The eldest daughter is now a graduate of the State University, and two of the sons are in college.

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HENRY M. BOSWORTH, the well-known and popular organist of Grace Episcopal Church, San Francisco, was born in Marietta, Ohio. His parents were pioneers of that State, his father having settled there in 1816. Mr. Bosworth was reared and educated in his native State, and is a graduate of Marietta College. He came from a prominent family, in affluent circumstances, and in early boyhood was given the advantages of the best musical instruction available in his vicinity. At the age of thirteen he became organist in the principal church of the town, and subsequently was selected to fill a like position in the elegant new church erected by Mr. Nahum Ward, one of the oldest and wealthiest pioneers of Ohio, which contained a large and fine instrument. Mr. Ward doubled the salary, considering his young organist quite a musical prodigy.

After completing his course at Marietta College, at the earnest request of his parents he entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. While there he was sought for as a private tutor of music and languages and engaged as organist in Christ Church (the old church which General Washington used to attend) until the war broke out. He entered the service as a musician in the Thirteenth, subsequently becoming band-master of the Thirty-sixth, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment General Crook was then the Colonel.

In 1864 Mr. Bosworth came to San Francisco and the following year engaged in the music business at No. 3 Montgomery street, under the firm name of Bosworth & Frisbie. This establishment formed the nucleus of what is now the firm of Sherman, Clay & Co. Selling out his interest in the business, he engaged in teaching music and for the past twenty-five years has been a prominent musical instructor in this city. He held the position of organist of the First Baptist Church four years, of Calvary Church eleven years, and of Trinity Church several years, resigning the latter position to accept a similar one in Grace Church, where he has faithfully presided at the organ for the past eight years.

Mr. Bosworth is the author of a number of musical compositions and is regarded as high authority in musical circles. He has been for many years a member of the Bohemian Club. He is a correspondent of the *American Musician* and is also a contributor to other musical journals and magazines. He is at present engaged in writing a text-book on Harmony and the Theory of Music, which he hopes will exhibit these somewhat obscure topics in the light of hard American common sense.

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C. S. TALBOT, inspector of hulls, San Francisco, was born in Freeport, Cumberland county, Maine, June 12, 1834, a son of Enoch and Susan (Soule) Talbot. At the age of eighteen he went to sea, his parents and grandparents being ship builders and sailors for several generations. He came first to the Pacific coast in 1853. He followed a seafaring life for many years. After the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the Government service; had command of a Government transport, carrying the first mail from General Grant's headquarters at City Point to Washington; was in command of the headquarters boat for months, and during that time took Secretary Stanton and Generals Meiggs, Eaton and Barnes down to City Point. They were ten days on the trip, and that was the only time Secretary Stanton was away from Washington during the war. Captain Talbot assisted in the transfer of the wounded in the battles of the Wilderness, over 33,000 in number. The army built a bridge 400 feet long and eighty feet high in forty hours, over which to convey wounded soldiers, of which he has an excellent photograph containing General Grant's signature.

After the close of the war Captain Talbot again went to sea, until 1875, when he settled in Lassen county, and remained there eight years. While there he was elected County Judge, and held that office two years. He came here in 1883 and engaged in steamboating until 1886, when he was appointed inspector of hulls to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Wilson, and since then has held that position. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Knights Templar; also to the A. O. U. W. Captain Talbot was married in 1855, to Miss Sophia Bacon, of Alexandria, Virginia, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Bacon, and they have two sons and two daughters now living.

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HON. ANDREW J. MOULDER.—A busy and eventful life is always one of interest if it has likewise been devoted to useful ends and aims, and has felt the broadening influence that comes only to him "who works not for himself alone," its study becomes a subject of the highest value, and its example counts for much in the scale of advantage. In all lands, instances such as described may be found, yet nowhere, we think, in such abundance, nor so forcibly presented, as here in California, with its records of the stirring early days, and the rapid advancement of later times. Consequently, biography in California assumes an importance and possesses a value not always presented elsewhere, and the duty of presenting it fully is one that should not be neglected.

Hon. A. J. Moulder was born in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, March 7, 1825, his parents being John N. and Mary Moulder, natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In boyhood he removed to Virginia where he, the young Andrew, spent the larger part of his youthful days. Even in these early years he showed the stuff of which he was made, exhibiting a diligence and aptitude for individual effort that advanced him rapidly in his studies. Already, at an age when boys are usually wholly given up to sports and play, he had attained such a knowledge and proficiency in general subjects, and especially in mathematics, which was his favorite, and in which he excelled, that he was enabled to fill with efficiency positions of trust and emolument. At the unusually early age of twelve years he entered Columbian College, Washington, District of Columbia, now Columbian University, graduating with distinction when but sixteen years old, and possessing a learning and reputation that gave him, during the following year, the assistant professorship of mathematics in the leading academy at Alexandria, Virginia. When eighteen years of age, Mr. Moulder became a teacher in a private family in Virginia, remaining in that family for several years.

In 1850 he determined to come to California, and formed one of a party of eight, known as the Washington company, who carried with them a quartz-mill and other mining machinery, the first of its kind ever brought to the coast. Considerable difficulty was experienced in transporting this machinery, as the steamship company declined to receive it as freight. They, nevertheless, carried it with them, although compelled, in a sense, to smuggle it through. The voyage to Chagres was made on the steamship Philadelphia, and on the Tennessee up to San Francisco, which city was reached June 20, 1850. They remained but a short time in San Francisco, going almost immediately to the mines in Mariposa county with the machinery. There they stayed only until November of that year, for the machinery proved an utter failure, notwithstanding the trouble and expense with which it had been brought along. Mr. Moulder returned to San Francisco, and in spite of the fact that the cholera was then raging fiercely there, he determined to remain and push his fortunes. He shortly became a reporter upon the old San Francisco *Herald*, then the leading daily newspaper, and displayed such a marked ability that he was promoted rapidly from post to post until he became the managing editor, a position he held with vigor and appreciation until, in the troublous days of the Vigilance Committee, the paper was forced to suspend on account of its decided stand for law and order. In 1855 Mr. Moulder was elected City Comptroller of San Francisco, and became Chairman of the Board of Fund Commissioners, a most important body.

In November, 1856, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, filling that most onerous and important office so effectively for his first term of three years that he was retained for a second term; and had he permitted his nomination again he would have held the position for the third time. This was the exciting time of the Comstock *furor*, and Mr. Moulder became a member of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Taking a trip to Europe, after a time, he reached New York city, on his return in 1865, and while there was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the New York Associated Press, being intimately associated in this with the late J. M. Simonton. There he remained for two years, being active manager during all of the absence of Mr. Simonton in Europe and elsewhere. While in New York he was elected again a member of the San Francisco Stock

Exchange, and consequently resigned his position in New York and returned here.

This was in 1868, and from that time for many years Mr. Moulder remained an active member of the Exchange. In that same year, 1868, he was appointed by Gov. Haight a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, of which institution he has always been a warm friend and ardent supporter. The Board of Regents found it impossible to unite upon a suitable man upon the outside to fill the important and responsible position of secretary of their body, and finally, by the unanimous vote of the Board, the duties of the position were urged upon Mr. Moulder. In the end, he gave way to their urgency, and accepted the office. and for eight years no one participated more actively in the organization, establishment and conduct of the noble State University. During this period he was also land agent for the University, for the sale of lands, etc.

Afterward Mr. Moulder became the Secretary and Financial Agent of the Pacific Stock Exchange, holding that responsible post for several years. While occupying this, he was appointed a Trustee for the Free Library, and was at the same time strenuously urged to resign his connection with the Exchange and accept the Secretaryship of the Board of Trustees. In this capacity he served for two years.

In 1882, however, having been elected Superintendent of Public Schools in San Francisco, he gave up the prior position, and held the office of Superintendent for four years. In 1887 he was appointed private secretary to Mayor Pond, a position which he holds at time of writing. Mr. Moulder has had an unusual record as a public man. In every one of the honorable and responsible positions held by him, he has filled the post efficiently and well, and when he has stepped down it has always been with a name untarnished even by the suspicion of a job, or the use of office for private ends. It must be a source of gratification to him, also, to know, and the records fully bear out the statement, that in no single instance was he compelled to give up place. He has always resigned, and that voluntarily, from the positions held, and always followed by the regrets and votes of thanks of associates or appointing bodies. In every position he has been thoroughgoing, earnest, energetic and single-hearted, always outspoken and business-like and always commanding to the full the confidence and esteem of the public as well as of parties more directly interested. He is regarded as one of the best instances of our truly honorable and public-spirited public men, one who will fill energetically and well any position he may accept.

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D. MORRIS HARVEY, M. D., whose office is at No. 762 Howard street, San Francisco, was first a resident of California in 1876. He was born in 1855 at Newport, Isle of Wight, England. The latter years of his early education were spent in the diocesan college of that town until he was fifteen years of age. He then commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Dobbs of that place, with whom he remained two and one-half years, In 1873 he joined his brother, Dr. G. F. Harvey, in America, and in 1876 entered the drug business in San Francisco. Six years later, on his return to England, he was engaged in the same profession; also in Australia and Tasmania in 1884 and 1885, and again on his return to England and California. In 1887 he entered the Cooper

Dr. James W. Ward

Medical College, San Francisco, where he graduated November 12, 1889, after a full course of three years, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He soon after entered into the practice of medicine in which he is now engaged.

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DR. JAMES WILLIAM WARD, one of the prominent representatives of the medical profession in San Francisco, is a native of Minnesota, born at Minneapolis, March 14, 1861, parents being William E. and Elvira J. (Canney) Ward. The wards are of English ancestry and the founders of the family on this continent originally settled in Nova Scotia, whence they removed to New England.

William E. Ward, the father of our subject, was born in Calais, Maine, and after arriving at maturity, entered a mechanic's life. Thence he moved to Minnesota, the then far northwest, and was one of the pioneers of Minneapolis, which prosperous city of to day was at that time a small collection of Indian huts. He became a contractor, and erected many of the first and best buildings of the early days in Minneapolis, as well as some of the pretentious structures yet in existence. He built the first hotel in the city,—the noted Nicollet House. He was also interested in other lines of industry, and was for years associated with one of the enterprising members of the prominent Washburn family in lumber manufacturing. On account of his health he came to California in 1870, locating in the Willows, near San Jose, where he is the proprietor of the well-known W. E. Ward's fruit-drying establishment, and is known as a prominent, public-spirited citizen of Santa Clara county. While a resident of Minneapolis, he was married to Miss Elvira J. Canney, a native of New Durham, New Hampshire, a descendant of one of the old families of New England, and a daughter of one of the first settlers of Minneapolis. Two children were born to this union, the elder, Forest S., being a resident of Santa Clara county, where he is in business with his father; while the younger, J. W., is the subject of this sketch.

Dr. J. W. Ward was reared in Minneapolis, and commenced his education in the public schools of that city, continuing, after the removal of the family to California, in the city schools of San Jose, and was graduated at the high school there in 1878, with the honors of his class, which he had won by earnest effort. Having always had in view a career in the medical profession, his next step was to take a year of advance study as a preliminary to medical reading, and he devoted that time, under a tutor, largely to classics and researches in physics. He then commenced regular study in the profession under Dr. F. E. J. Cenney, of San Francisco, with whom he remained two years and a half, engaged in office study and clinical obeservation with his preceptor. During this time he devoted considerable thought to the selection of the medical college where he should win his degree, and decided upon the New York Homeopathic Medical College as the one with which he would cast his lot. It was the first homeopathic college to require a three-year graded course; and, feeling that he was sufficiently advanced in his studies to warrant such a request, he wrote to Professor John W. Dowling, Dean of the college, asking that official if he would be allowed to take the three-year course in two years, provided he should pass a suitable examination. The institution had seldom had a California student, and Professor Dowling wrote that he would be allowed his request on the condition named. Going to New York, he passed the requisite examinations, and not only succeeded in completing the course in two years but also carried off the honors of his class. The class of 1883 was a typical one, composed, as it was, mostly of graduates of Yale, Bowdoin, Amherst, Cornell and other leading American colleges and universities, and many of its members have since obtained eminence in the profession, holding professorships of colleges, etc. This made his leadership among them all the more creditable. In this connection an extract from the New York *Tribune's* mention of the commencement will be in place, and follows herewith:

"The New York Homeopathic Medical College held its annual commencement in Chickering Hall last night. There were forty-seven graduates who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The hall was filled with friends of the institution and of the graduates. Professor T. F. Allen, Dean of the college, presided, and on the platform with him sat the Rev. Dr. Hastings, of the Union Theological Seminary, Edward Dwight, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, and the following members of the faculty: Professor R. H. Lyon, and Doctors E. M. Kellogg, T. F. Allen, S. F. Bradford, J. W. Dowling, C. T. Liebold, W. O. McDonald, S. P. Burdick, Malcolm Leal, Martin Deschere, Henry C. Houghton, P. E. Arcularius, Walter Y. Cowl, E. V. Moffatt, C. W. Cornell, W. W. Blackman and C. S. Elebash. In the audience were ex-Congressman R. P. Flower, Dr. S. H. Talcott, of the Middletown Insane Asylum; and Dr. W. G. Hartley.

"The degrees were conferred by Edward Dwight, in the absence of Park Commissioner Wales, the president of the Board of Trustees. Three prizes were presented by Professor Bradford, the secretary of the faculty. The first was an office case of medicines, valued at $150; it was awarded to J. W. Ward, of San Jose, California."

The San Jose *Mercury*, in referring to the above, said:

"The New York *Tribune*, March 16, contains an extended report of the commencement exercises of the New York Homeopathic Medical College. There were forty-eight in the graduating class, and San Joseans will take pleasure in knowing that J. W. Ward of this city, a son of Supervisor W. E. Ward, stood at the head of the class, and was awarded the first prize,—an office case of medicines valued at $150. He was also awarded by one of the college societies, for the best clinical reports, a set of surgical instruments."

"Professor Henry C. Houghton presented him with an ear case for the best thesis on clinical otology. Besides these testimonials of merit he was awarded an additional prize by the A. L. Chetterton Publishing Company, 'for,' as the donors stated, 'the greatest ability in the line of study indicated by the title of our journal, *The Home Journal of Obstetrics*.'

After graduation Dr. Ward entered the competitive examinations for appointments on the medical staff of Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital. There were to be one senior and two junior appointments made, the one passing the best examinations to have the best position on the staff, and this was won by Dr. Ward, a notice coming to him in the following terms:

"New York, March 22, 1883.

"*Dear Doctor:*

"Notice has just reached us of your appointment on house staff of Home. Hospital on Ward's Island.

"You will please call on Dr. Hills, 465 Fifth avenue for the official notice.

"Yours very truly,
"Charles A. Bacon, M. D.,
"*Chairman Com. of Exam.*"

"You will report for duty April 1. The appointments are J. W. Ward, A. L. Root, D. P. Maddux, A. J. Bond."

He had not been long in this position when a competitive examination was held for the position of Resident Physician of the Hahnemann hospital of the city of New York, for which many competed, and Dr. Ward was again successful, and received the appointment. This gave him entire charge of the institution, and afforded him the very best facilities for observations in gynecology, with which branch of medical science he wished especially to familiarize himself. While there, and only a year after his graduation, he received a call to the faculty of his alma mater in the following terms:

"New York Homeopathic Medical College,
"New York, May 16, 1884.
"James W. Ward, M. D.,

"*Dear Doctor:*—It gives me great pleasure to notify you of your appointment as Assistant to the Chair of Physiology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

"You will lecture Monday and Wednesday from 10 to 11 A. M., next term.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Edgar V. Moffatt, *Secy.*"

Dr. Ward's other duties, and plans already formed, compelled his declination of the proffered honors. He would have taken the chair in a few months, which was the object of the appointment. He remained in charge of the Hahnemann Hospital for two years, and made many noteworthy innovations and improvements. He opened two new wards, equipped the operating room with a full line of surgical instruments and conveniences, carried system into all the departments, and in general left his impress indelibly upon the institution. He resigned the position in the spring of 1885, in order to return to the Pacific coast, and when it was found that he was determined in this intention he received notice of the acceptance of his resignation as follows:

"170 Broadway, March 16, 1885.
"James W. Ward, M. D., *Res. Phys.*, etc.,

"*My Dear Sir:*—Upon the report of the committee that your resignation of January 17 last, to take effect April 1 next, was final, the same was accepted at the last meeting of the Board to take effect as stated, and the Secretary was requested to notify you of their action of the Board, and to express to you the confidence in your medicinal abilities and high appreciation of your zeal and faithful services as Resident Physician, which I now do, hoping you will pardon my delay in not writing sooner. With my last best wishes personally, I remain,

"Truly yours,
"R. H. Lyon, *Secretary.*"

His departure occasioned severe regret on the part of all having an interest in the welfare of the institution, upon leaving which he went to San Francisco. While yet on duty in New York he had been elected to the Chair of Physiology in the Hahnemann Medical College of this city, and he accepted the position largely as an introduction to the profession in San Francisco. He filled that chair and lectured on physiology in the sessions of 1885–86. In the latter year the Chair of Gynecology became vacant, and during 1886 he also filled that chair. He delivered three courses of lectures after that on gynecology, and resigned in 1889 on account of the encroachments of his private practice. During the years mentioned he was also a trustee of the college, but resigned it at the same time. Dr. Ward is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he has been one of the Board of Examiners.

Dr. Ward was married in New York city, December 31, 1884. The issue of the marriage is two children. The family are associated with the First United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Ward is one of the brightest examples of rapid rise and progress in the profession and science of medicine and surgery. As a surgeon he has performed many rare capital operations. The marked success of his practice has received the most signal recognition in the profession and among the people, and the numerical extent of his clientage is limited only by the physical endurance of the Doctor in attending to the demand upon his services. The promises of a noble career in the profession so amply given by his success in college, have been more than fulfilled in his case, even at their early day. Notwithstanding this fact, however, Dr. Ward is self-contained and unassuming in manner, adding to his professional qualifications the social qualities of the refined gentleman, and it may be said that he is one of the most popular men in or out of the profession.

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LEWIS NELSON HAGER, dealer in wood, coal, hay, grain, flour, feed, lath and lime, on Telegraph avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, Oakland, was born in New York State, October 7, 1835, a son of Abraham and Lena (Van Lone) Hager, both natives of that State. The father, born in Schoharie county, New York, February 8, in 1802, learned the trades of carpenter, millwright and pattern-maker, and lived to the age of sixty-one years, and ten months, dying in December, 1863. The mother, born in Green county, survived him twenty-one years, dying in April, 1884, aged about seventy-five. They had six children who reached maturity, namely: Cornelia Catharine, died unmarried in 1883; Peter Levander, born in 1830, is now a miller in Delaware county, New York; DeWitt Clinton, born in 1833, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry during the civil war, promoted to be Orderly Sergeant of Company H, is yet living; Lewis N., the subject of this sketch; Austin, born in 1840, enlisted in the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and afterward re-enlisted, serving about four years, being for a time Aid-de-camp to General Sickles, was sent to the rear on the sick list, and died soon after returning home; Asa Leroy, born about 1844, by trade a carpenter and cabinet-maker, is now Postmaster at Hobart, Delaware county, New York. The grandfather, Van Lone, lived past middle age; and his wife, by birth a Van Duser, lived to be over eighty. The Hagers were of the so-called Mohawk Valley Dutch, and mostly of the agricultural class. The grandmother, Hager, by birth a Voorheis, died Young, and her husband was about middle age.

Lewis N. Hager, the subject of this sketch, was brought up to farm life. At eighteen he began to learn the miller's trade of his brother, Peter L., remaining with him about three years. In 1856 he went to Iowa and worked at his trade at Newton, at Des Moines and Story, where he helped to put up a mill, of which he had charge about eighteen months. In 1859 he crossed the plains and went to mining in Churn creek, near Shasta, until the spring of 1860. He then went to work at his trade, helping to put up a mill at Cottonwood, Shasta county, of which he had charge about thirteen months.

Next he had charge of a flouring mill at Marysville for some months, and in the autumn of 1861 went to work at a mill on Butte creek, in Butte county. In 1862 he moved to Nevada, and with a partner took up 160 acres in Humboldt county. In 1868 he bought out his partner, and soon afterward purchased another 160 acres, a short distance from the first. His farming consisted chiefly of raising horses, with some hay and grain for their winter feed, there being at that time much free pasturage for stock in that section.

In 1884 he sold out his land and what was left of his stock, and set out to visit the World's Fair at New Orleans, spending a few days in Sacramento and a week in Oakland on the way. After spending a week in New Orleans he revisited his old home in Delaware county, New York, arriving May 1. In May he traveled through New England, and on June 1 set out from Addison, New York, the home of his brother, DeWitt C., on the return trip to California, coming by way of Salt Lake, where he spent a few days visiting some friends. Arriving in Nevada he spent some time in settling up some business matters in Humboldt county, and arrived in Oakland in July, 1885. Before the close of that year he purchased the business he still carries on, which he has however much enlarged, putting up new buildings as well as increasing the trade. It is now one of the largest of a local character in the city.

Mr. Hager has taken a lively interest in the success of the Republican party from the first; but the only time he ever took more than a voter's part was at the first election of President Lincoln, for which he worked zealously, and was himself chosen Constable of Shasta, for which, however, ne declined to qualify.

Mr. Hager was married in Oakland, in 1888, to Miss Nellie Spielman, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, where her parents still reside. The father, originally a ship carpenter by trade, became connected with steamboating and was at one time part owner in a steamboat on the Mississippi river. Miss Spielsman was on a visit to some relatives in thicity at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hager have one child, Austin, born April, 1889.

Fred. Leroy Hager, born September, 1855, a son of P. L. and a nephew of the subject of this sketch, came here in February, 1889, and is a general assistant in his business. He has a marked natural talent for music and has attracted much local attention as a violinist.

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GENERAL SAMUEL W. BACKUS, the able and efficient Postmaster of San Francisco, though comparatively a young man, has been prominently identified with public affairs and with the interests of the city and State for nearly forty years.

General Backus was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, in November, 1844. His parents were early settlers of Dutchess county, that State. Guerdon Backus, his father, who for many years was engaged in the mercantile business, is now a resident of Napa county, California. He came to this coast in 1849 and is an honored member of the Society of California Pioneers. The General's mother, whose maiden name was Woolsey, also of a Dutchess county family, died in 1863.

He received his education in the Sacramento high school, leaving there to join the Army of the Potomac in January, 1863. At the age of nineteen he was commissioned Second Lieutenant; served in the army of the

Potomac and the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan; was transferred to the Second California Cavalry by special order of the War Department, after the close of the war in July, 1865. He afterward served in the Modoc country, in 1865 and 1866, and was placed in command at Fort Bidwell, then on the frontier, during the winter of 1865 and 1866.

After leaving the service he clerked in the Internal Revenue Department and also in the Surveyor's Office of the Custom House. These positions he resigned to engage in the shipping and commission business, and for ten years was agent and proprietor of a regular line of Oregon packets. In 1878 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, the last session under the old Constitution, representing the same district and elected on the same ticket with the Hon. John J. Swift, late Minister to Japan. In January, 1880, he was appointed Adjutant-General to California by Governor Perkins, and held that position until May, 1882, when he was appointed Postmaster of San Francisco by President Arthur, although not a candidate for the office. He held that position four years and three months, after which he engaged in business in Santa Barbara. He there engaged in the real-estate business, organized the Electric Light Company, and also the Santa Barbara Paving Company. This company built several miles, the best and longest continuous line, of bituminous street pavement in the State.

Upon his return to this city in 1888, General Backus engaged in the publishing business and newspaper work; is the editor and proprietor of the *Wasp*, the oldest cartoon paper in colors in the United States. In May, 1890, he was appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, by President Harrison, which important position he now occupies.

General Backus is what might be termed a self-made man, his success in life being due entirely to his own efforts.

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M. STRAUSS.—Among the gifted artists of San Francisco is found the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bavaria, in 1831, and until seventeen years of age lived in Germany. In 1848 he came to the United States, and for many years resided in St. Louis and other parts of the South. He went to Chicago in 1872 and had a studio there. Two years later, on account of failing health, he came to California, opened a studio here, and, with the exception of two or three years, has since devoted his time to his profession in this city.

Mr. Strauss gives his chief attention to landscape and figure painting, and among his works that have attracted much attention we mention: "Founding of the Mission," "Gray's Peak, Colorado," "Louisiana Swamp," "One Purpose," and "Abandoned Companion."

* * *

CHARLES LAINER was born in Austria, in 1857, and was reared and educated in his native land, attending school in Vienna and other places in Europe, where he also pursued the study of art. He came to the United States, spent some time in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and in 1882 came to San Francisco and established his present business on Third street. For the past nine years he has successfully conducted this gallery, his business from the first continuing to increase. In 1884 he opened his art rooms on Market street, No. 715, and here his facilities are very complete for doing the finest work. While doing all kinds of art photog raphy, he makes a specialty of fine crayon portraits. The high standard of his work has gained for him an excellent reputation, and in proof of this we state that he has been the recipient of seven first prizes at competitive exhibitions.

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J. M. ROTHCHILD, attorney and counselor at law, San Francisco, is a native of Kentucky, born in the city of Louisville in 1852. After attending school and completing his preparatory course in his native State, he entered Yale College and graduated in the class of 1870. He studied law in his native city, in the law department of the University of Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Coming the same year to the Pacific coast, he entered the law office of Haggin & Tevis, the most prominent financial legal firm in the city and on the coast, where he remained several years. He then opened an office and engaged in practice, and for the past fifteen years has been successfully engaged in his chosen profession here. While devoting his attention principally to general civil practice, he has given much attention to corporation and commercial law, and the firm of Rothchild & Ach have a large and responsible clientage.

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W. B. SUMNER & CO., San Francisco.—In a new commonwealth as California, it is an unusual thing to find a mercantile house which has lasted a generation. The older communities of the Atlantic can point to houses which were founded in the earlier years of the century and are in existence to-day, but the rapid changes of business and vicissitudes of fortune which have been so common in California during the last forty years have swept away many of the famous firms which have been part of history in the building of San Francisco.

The house of W. B. Sumner & Co. was virtually founded in 1861, and from its first year to the present time has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity and the entire confidence of the mercantile community.

William Brintnall Sumner was a direct descendant of William Sumner, a sturdy English freeholder, who came to the Colonies in 1636 and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. For nine generations the Sumner family have been well known in Massachusetts. Some have achieved national reputation and others have been worthy representatives of those New England virtues, industry, sobriety and integrity.

Mr. Sumner was born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, March 24, 1820, and received the ordinary education of those days in the common schools of Norfolk county.

His earlier days were spent on a farm, but before he became of age he was employed in the straw bonnet business by J. E. Sumner & Co. of Foxboro, finding a market for these goods in the Eastern and Southern States.

In the latter part of the '40s he resided in Dover, Maine, but as the gold fever spread over the country, he, as many others, started for California, arriving in San Francisco in 1852.

For several years he was engaged in the hardware business in Sacramento, but on returning to Massachusetts in 1856 he started in buying hides in the Western States, which in those days was virtually the frontier. In this business he was connected with the house of Johnson & Thompson, of Boston.

In 1860 Mr. Sumner decided that California showed a larger field for the hide business than the Western States and came to the Pacific coast in that year with the idea to make California his future home. The business in those days was shipping dry hides to the East, as the tanning industry was comparatively small.

In 1867–'71 Mr. Sumner was interested in two or three tanneries, and in 1871 changed his office business into a store for the general hide and leather business, taking as a partner his son, Frank W. Sumner. This business has continued with success down to the present time, and the firm is well and most favorably known all over the coast and in the East. The firm has always been foremost in suggesting new channels of trade, believing that it was the duty as well as the interest of the house to make the hide and leather business an important factor in commercial circles, and to develop the tanning industry to the greatest extent.

With the advent of the Central Pacific railroad the house entered into the business of shipping California leather to Boston, and was instrumental in introducing this tannage into the Eastern market. For several years the firm handled the bulk of this leather with handsome profits to the tanners, and aided materially in establishing a large industry which has been of much benefit to the commonwealth.

Early in the '70s the firm started in the shipping of dry hides overland. Previous to this the hides were sent via the Cape in the old California clippers, but the railroad proved more satisfactory, and within a short time the entire freight movement of hides was by the overland route.

About this time the house changed the rules for handling hides. In former years the hide trade was done on the old pioneer style, the price of a hide being made by the piece and without much reference to the actual or legitimate value. A system of weight and selection was instituted. Hides were bought according to the actual value, and sold on the same selection and weight as that at which they were bought. This system became the custom of the trade and has continued to the present day.

In 1884 Mr. Sumner received a paralytic stroke, and died in February, 1888.

He was a gentleman unassuming and genial, greeting every one with a kindly word, and always willing to extend counsel and encouragement or to give the benefit of his wide experience to those who often asked for it. He was a man of sterling integrity, and his word was his bond in the literal sense. During the war he was a most decided Union man and made many sacrifices for the integrity of the nation. His example and memory has molded the character of the house, making it one of the most respected mercantile firms in San Francisco.

The present firm is composed of Mr. Frank W. Sumner and Mr. M. P. Brown, the latter having grown up with the house. Mr. Sumner has had charge of the business for the past eight years and is thoroughly conversant with all details of the hide and leather and tanning business, having served an apprenticeship in all branches. Mr. Sumner now holds a commission as Colonel in the National Guard of California, and one of the principal offices in the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars.

In March, 1890, the tanning business of the firm was made into a corporation, under the laws of the State, known as the Sumner Tanning Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, with Frank W. Sumner as President; Charles Stewart, Vice-President; James Stevenson, Treasurer; M. P. Brown, Secretary.

The corporation tans from 2,000 to 2,400 heavy steer hides per month, turning out oak sole leather.

These firms, W. B. Sumner & Co. and the Sumner Tanning Company, stand well in the community, and have an enviable reputation for integrity and ability. The business transacted is large and constantly increasing, the firm having connections in England and the East, in the Australian colonies, and China and Japan.

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HON. HENRY B. RUSS.—It seems strange in meeting a gentleman of so young an appearance as is presented by Mr. H. B. Russ, to think that he is one of the very oldest of the pioneers of this city, and that he first saw the Golden Gate in 1847. Yet, with the other members of his family, such is the case. He is the youngest son of the honorable old pioneer, I. C. Christian Russ, the founder of one of the best known and most prominent families of the State. He came with his father to San Francisco in 1847. Mr. Russ was born at Mt. Hope, on the Hudson river, New York State, September 25, 1840. When the family came to California with Stevenson's regiment, March 26, 1847, he accompanied them, a boy of but six years of age, and retaining now but indistinct recollections of the voyage. Henry, with his brother Frederick, were among the first pupils of the first public school ever established in San Francisco, having for later teachers John Swett, Mr. Denman, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Minns, and others of the famous educators of early days in this city. Later on Mr. Russ attended the University of the Pacific at San Jose, then kept by Mr. McClay. It is but just to say in this place that a considerable portion of our information in regard to early schools, etc., of this city were obtained from Mr. Russ, and we wish to make acknowledgment in this place.

Mr. Russ began to learn the art of engraving, and carried it on for about a year, arriving at considerable facility and showing a decided talent. However, he preferred a mercantile life, and in 1857, on the death of his father, he entered the wholesale firm of Mebius, Duisenberg & Co., Mr. Mebius being his brother-in-law. He remained with them for seven years. In 1865 Mr. Russ was married to Miss Hammersmith, a native of Indiana, and of good family. In partnership with her brother, J. E. Hammersmith, he went into business in the Russ House, dealing in fancy goods, toys, notions, etc., but upon the occurrence of the earthquake in 1868 they sold out and both went to Europe with their families, remaining about five years. Mr. Russ made his headquarters in Dresden, but visited all parts of the continent, seeing the great Vienna Exposition. In 1873 he and his family returned, when his wife contracted a severe cold on the lungs, which developed into consumption, and although every effort was made by change of climate to Los Angeles and elsewhere, she gradually sank, and died December 23, 1875, regretted by all. After his return to San Francisco Mr. Russ took part in the management of the Russ estate, and has largely devoted himself to that since.

He was elected a Supervisor for the Tenth ward of the city upon the Republican ticket in 1881, under Mayor Blake, and served for one year, until by a peculiar decision of the Supreme Court the whole board was unseated. During his term of office Mr. Russ established a reputation for efficiency and honesty in attention to the affairs of the city—a reputation, in fact, too good to suit the time-serving element of voters, who have spared no means to defeat him when at the solicitation of his many friends he consented to allow his name to be brought forward. Finally in 1890 he refused point-blank to take the nomination for Auditor. His principal object for refusing to take further part in the engrossing business of politics is to aid the Olympic Club, of which he was one of the oldest members, and has been one of its most ardent and useful members and promoters. In fact the great efficiency and success of this noble institution has been to no small extent a result of his labors, which have been indefatigable in the service of this worthy cause. Mr. Russ is an enthusiastic athlete himself, and for years hardly had his equal upon the coast, taking part in many brilliant public exhibitions. He has held every position in the gift of the club, from president to treasurer, being always a director. He is now serving as treasurer, and it is partly to his energetic and comprehensive planning that a fine lot on Post, between Mason and Taylor streets, has been secured, and an elegant building that will be an ornament to the city will soon be erected. But we must refer the reader to the history of the club for further information as to Mr. Russ' good work in this direction. He possesses a magnificent diamond-studded gold badge presented to him with a life membership by the members in 1869, in token of distinguished services, esteem and affection at the occasion of his departure for Europe, when they gave a grand ball in his honor. The Olympic Club, it may be stated, *en passant*, is one of the best social features of San Francisco since 1860.

Mr. Russ was married a second time in 1879, to Miss Sievers, a native of California, whose father resides in Napa county. Mr. Russ has two children by his present wife. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Hoffman, of Chicago, the son of the sheriff of that city who attained fame by his successful putting down of the Anarchists His eldest son, Henry S. Russ, is worthily taking after his father in his love for athletics and is an enthusiastic gymnast. He won the last gold medal in the wrestling tournament in the Olympic Club, in 1891. Mr. Russ is a life member of the Pioneer Society. He has aided very largely in promoting all honorable and philanthropic causes, and has been a liberal supporter of the German Benevolent Society, the Art Union, etc. In fine, Mr. Russ is one of San Francisco's most esteemed and most representative men, and is in possession of complete physical and mental vigor. Personally and socially he is exceeding popular. Those holding close relation with him speak of him in terms of real affection. His family is composed of a wife and five bright and promising children. It may be truthfully added that he is a worthy descendant of a most honored sire.

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JUDGE AUSTIN C. SANDERSON was born in New York, January 4, 1848. He is an American in every sense of the word, his ancestry dating back more than 200 years among the Puritans who settled in western Massachusetts and in the valley of the Connecticut in early colonial days. He received his education at the public schools and in special schools of instruction. He removed to New Jersey twenty-five years ago and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of that State about fifteen years since. He has practiced law in San Francisco for the past ten years and upward as a member of the firm of Campbell & Sanderson, and is well and favorably known among the legal fraternity and business men here, and is justly regarded as an attorney of high legal attainments, energy and industry and of irreproachable character, and a gentleman of genial and affable manners.

Judge Sanderson enjoys the distinguished honor of being, with one exception, the only Democrat elected to a municipal office at the late election, and the only judicial nominee elected on the Democratic ticket in the city. His support came from the best elements among the electors regardless of party, and his election under the circumstances, when his party met such an overwhelming and crushing defeat, both in city and State, is a compliment of the highest character.

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JUDGE LEWIS D. McKISICK was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, March 7, 1829, his father, Dr. Wilson H. McKisick, having settled there the year previous. His grandfather, Daniel McKisick served with distinction as a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and afterward represented in the Senate and Assembly of North Carolina the county of Lincoln. In 1800 he removed with his family to Tennessee. Judge McKisick's mother dying in 1836, he was sent with a younger brother to his grandparents in Alabama. In 1841 they returned to Tennessee and entered the academy at Lexington. Lewis D. completed his studies there in 1850, in the meantime working for some years on a farm. He then taught school one year, devoting his spare time to the study of law; spent one year in the law office of Hon. Return J. Meigs, Nashville; in 1853 attended a term of the law school of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee; and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State in the spring of 1854.

He first practiced at Lexington two years, removed to Paris, same State, and from there, in 1857, to Memphis, where he remained until 1879, when he came to California. During his early practice at Memphis he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, C. H. Williams. The firm did a successful business until the breaking out of the war, when both members entered the Confederate service. Colonel Williams was killed in the battle of Shiloh, and Mr. McKisick returned to Memphis and was prominently connected with the bar there during the remainder of his stay in Tennessee.

In 1875 he was appointed one of the three Judges to aid the Supreme Court in disposing of the large mass of civil business which had accumulated on its docket, and in 1877 was re-appointed, his associates at that time electing him Chief Justice. In 1879 a like appointment was tendered him, which, however, he declined The Governor shortly afterward sent to him a commission as special Judge of the Supreme Court, to hear cases in which one of the regular Judges of the court was incompetent, and this he accepted.

When, on account of the yellow-fever epidemic, in 1879, Judge McKisick decided to make his home in the West, he was the recipient of many testimonial letters from eminent lawyers all over the State, expressing their regret at his departure and wishing him success on this coast.

Arriving in California, he located at San Jose. After a few years of practice there he took up his residence in San Francisco, and became an associate counsel of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Since that time he had been prominently connected with many important litigations here, conspicuous among which was the great case of Colton vs. Stanford.

As a lawyer Judge McKisick has won an enviable reputation, and in society he is alike popular. A lover of classic literature and a student of various branches of knowledge as well as the science of law; always unselfish, kind and true; with a stateliness of manner that repels undue familiarity, and an earnestness of character that does not invite jesting, his society is sought and his friendship warmly appreciated.

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J. E. FOULDS, a patriotic American citizen, was born in England in the year 1848, and is a son of James Foulds, who was a prominent architect and civil engineer. He was educated in the land of his birth, attending the grammar school King Edward Sixth, one of the six great schools instituted during the Reformation, and in fact the most famous of the group.

When Mr. Foulds had grown to manhood he determined to emigrate to America, and after landing on our shores he continued his journey to the Pacific coast. Here he entered upon a course of legal study under the supervision of the Hon. S. W. Sanderson, one of the most eminent jurists on the coast. Our subject was especially favored in the beginning of his career, being the only pupil taken in the office of Mr. Sanderson. He pursued his studies until January, 1876, when he was admitted to the bar. He immediately became connected with the law department of the Central Pacific Railroad, and was soon made one of the regular attorneys of this great corporation; as such, he made a special study of railroad law, lands, and titles, and retained this responsible position until 1888, when he resigned to enter into the general practice of the profession. The following year he associated himself with Mr. Carroll Cook, and during the time of the existence of this partnership a profitable patronage has been secured.

Mr. Foulds received thorough, scientific training in legal jurisprudence under Judge Sanderson, and has done his preceptor great credit by his untiring efforts and painstaking care since entering the profession.

* * *

GEORGE HEWSTON, M. D., whose office is at No. 1132 Sutter street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1861, and has been engaged in practice of medicine since 1850. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and his early education was received in the private schools of that city until his fourteenth year, when he was admitted to the high school of Philadelphia, being the youngest pupil who had ever at that time been admitted. He graduated at that institution in 1845, after a four years' classical coarse, receiving his degree as Bachelor of Arts. In 1845 the faculty of that high school, by virtue of authority vested therein, by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, conferred on Dr. Hewston the degree of Master of Arts. In 1845 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. James McClintock of Philadelphia, with whom he studied for five years. In 1847 he entered the Philadelphia College of Medicine, where he was graduated in 1850, after a full three years' course, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. After his election Mr. Hewston was immediately elected Prosector of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy of that college. In 1853 he was elected to the Chair of Anatomy, which he held until 1858. In 1851 he commenced his private practice, continuing until coming to California in 1861. During a number of those years Dr. Hewston occupied the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Wagner

Free Institution of Science in Philadelphia. In 1860 he received, after having completed the course of study required, a further degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hewston has been since 1864 a member of the Franklin Institute, and from 1851 to 1860 one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia Fire Department. He has been since 1870 a member of the Academy of Science of Philadelphia, and before coming to California in 1861 dressed the wounds of members of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry Regimental Band, who were wounded while passing through Baltimore on their way to Washington in the first skirmish of the war. The Doctor came with his family to this State in 1861, where he has since resided and practiced medicine in San Francisco. During a portion of that time he has occupied the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine at the University of California. He was for seven years Surgeon on the staff of Major General Allen, commanding the State Militia from 1863 to 1870. In 1873 Dr. Hewston was elected one of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1875 was elected by the board as Mayor of the city, to fill the unexpired term of James Otis. He was appointed by the United States Government in 1875 as a member from the Pacific coast of the Assay Commission, a medal commemorating his services having been presented to him by the Government in that year. In 1876 he was appointed by the Commissioners of the Centennial Exposition as one of the Board of Judges for the International Centennial Commission of 1876. Of this board Dr. Hewston was elected chairman of Group No. 10. In recognition of his services rendered the administration of the International Exhibition of 1876, he was awarded a special bronze medal by the commission. Dr. Hewston was one of the reorganizers in 1870 of the California State Medical Society, of which he was elected Corresponding Secretary, which position he resigned after holding it one year. He is also a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Hewston is of English and Scotch descent, his father and mother both having been natives of the North of Ireland, of English and Scotch parentage. His father, John Hewston, was a business man of Philadelphia for many years, and died in that city in 1869, at the advanced age of eighty seven years. Dr. Hewston's grandmother died in Philadelphia in 1851, at the age of ninety-eight years. During the storming of Fort McHenry at Baltimore by the British in the war of 1812, Dr. Hewston's mother, then a young girl, with other ladies of Baltimore, supplied the American troops in that fort with provisions from that city, one of the ladies on an expedition being struck by a shell from one of the British ships and killed instantly.

The Doctor is a fluent speaker, and has delivered many brilliant, scientific and medical public lectures to large and appreciative audiences, both in Philadelphia and San Francisco.

* * *

WILLIAM J. DUTTON, vice-president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, is a native of Bangor, Maine, born January 23, 1847. His father came to California in 1849, and his wife and family, including the subject of this sketch, came to the State in 1855. William J. grew up in San Francisco, was educated in the public schools and city college, taking a course in classics and higher mathematics.

His father, Henry Dutton, was one of the incorporators of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, and for many years served as its vice.president, and the natural bent of his son was in the direction of underwriting. In 1866 he obtained a position at the foot of the ladder in the office of the agency of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and, when in 1867 the Fireman's Fund established a marine department, he was chosen marine clerk. In 1869 he was elected marine secretary, and held the position till 1873, when his title was changed to assistant secretary, however retaining charge of the marine department. In 1876 he was placed on the committee of adjustments of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and has since served continuously on the same, and for the past five years has been president of the board. In 1880 he was elected general secretary of the company, and in 1890 was elected vice-president and manager, which position he still fills.

Mr. Dutton is making the business of the company the paramount work of his life. He is thoroughly informed concerning all the details of the business, and is justly proud of the grand success of the company with which he has so long been connected.

* * *

A. CRAWFORD, importer and dealer in ship chandlery, naval stores and all the South Sea Island products, was born in Glenarm, Ireland, February 28, 1828. Glenarm is a beautiful valley town on the bay shore, and a favorite resort of the people of the interior, and where was situated the castle residence of Lord Antrim, his parks occupying the larger portion of the fine valley. Mr. Crawford descends from Scotch-Irish parentage, and his life from the age of eight to sixteen years was principally devoted to farming. His education was exceedingly limited, the entire term not exceeding four years, and this only at intervals of farming, it being deemed more important to cultivate the field than the mind. At the age of sixteen years he went to Liverpool, England, and learned the trade of sail-making, and in 1849, on board a sailing vessel, he started for Boston, Massachusetts, and after a passage of forty-nine days arrived in that port. The subsequent months were passed at his trade on land and sea, visiting Savannah, New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago. From the latter point he made several trips upon Lake Michigan, and afterward went to New York and engaged as sail maker on board the Guy Mannering, and made several trips to Liverpool. In the spring of 1852, Mr. Crawford shipped on the Stag Hound around Cape Horn to San Francisco, arriving July 4, of the same year. He then worked as journeyman about one year, and afterward started in business, keeping a sail loft on Front street, the building being erected over the water upon piles, and it was possible to fish from the windows. Being well trained in his profession, he started out with a very fine business, which gradually led into ship-chandlery, and in 1862 he included supplies for that department. He continued sail-making until 1869, when he gave up that branch of the business. About 1859 he became interested in sailing vessels, and began developing trade with the islands of the South Pacific, which is now a leading feature of his business. Mr. Crawford has established branch houses at Papeete, on the island of Tahiti, at Taihoe, Marquesas Islands, at Jalnit, Marshall Island, at Butarritari, Gilbert Island, and has a prominent connection with Apia of the Samoan Island. His supplies are imported from France, Germany, Austria and England, with large invoices from manufacturers of the

Eastern and Atlantic coast States. From the islands he brings copra pearl shells, sea-island cotton and fungus (which is again exported to China), and all sea-island products.

Mr. Crawford has been extensively interested in sailing vessels, several of which have become famous, and among the number is the bark Annie Johnson, an iron ship, which was formerly the Lizzie Iredale, of Liverpool. She took fire while loaded with a cargo of coal, was abandoned, and after drifting for eight months she passed through the Pamuta islands and was picked up by a French man-of-war off the Island of Tahiti and towed into port, her cargo still burning. She was subsequently bought by Mr. Crawford and repaired, skilled mechanics being sent from San Francisco to perform the work. The Senate and Congress of the United States unanimously agreed to give the vessel the American flag, which she has carried about twelve years, being for some time the only iron sailing vessel that was sailing under American register. This vessel is a recognized favorite among charterers, because of the good passages she has made and for the manner in which she has always turned out her cargo. Also worthy of mention is the schooner Greyhound, that ran between San Francisco and Tahiti for a period of fourteen years, making an average of four trips per year, which is the fastest sailing record of all crafts afloat. Mr. Crawford has become as familiar with the islands of the Pacific as with the streets of San Francisco. His development of commerce has not been purely of a mercenary nature, but rather to improve the general business of San Francisco, and to-day a large fleet is running to the islands in the interests of other merchants.

He was married in San Francisco, in 1854, to Miss Frances W. Love, a native of the North of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Crawford is a Republican in politics, and has passed a life of great activity, but never so deeply engrossed in his own affairs that he had not time to engage in any measure which would advance the interests of the port of San Francisco. He has been one of the most active fighters to reduce the extravagant charges for pilotage, and partly through his efforts the towage charges and harbor dues have been greatly modified. Though sixty-two years of age, Mr. Crawford is in perfect physical condition, and says that in seventeen years he has not passed two consecutive days from his business. To this fact and his efforts to make every hour count are elements which he advances as secrets of his success.

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WILBUR G. ZEIGLER, of the firm of Galpin & Zeigler, is one of the prominent lawyers of San Francisco. Briefly given, a sketch of his life is as follows:

Mr. Zeigler was born in Fremont, Ohio, September 29, 1857. On his father's side he is of German stock, his forefathers, through several generations since 1650 holding important official positions in Gruenberg, Germany. From that city his grandfather, in 1832, came and settled one year later in Ohio. Here his father was for many years engaged in the mercantile business. On his mother's side he is a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Fitch, the last colonial Governor of Connecticut.

Wilbur G. Zeigler was reared and educated in his native State, studied law in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Columbus. He immediately engaged in the practice of law at Fremont with General R. P. Buckland and

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H. S. Buckland, being offered a partnership in that prominent law firm before he was admitted to the bar.

After a year's practice as a member of this firm, Mr. Zeigler became interested in literary matters, and, with an associate, went South and devoted some time to the preparation of an illustrated descriptive and historical work, entitled "The Heart of the Alleghanies; or, Western North Carolina." The book passed through two editions and received favorable mention from the press. It is a standard work on that section of the United States.

In 1883 Mr. Zeigler came to San Francisco and entered the law office of Doyle, Barber, Galpin & Scripture, and has been connected with this firm through several changes. He is now in partnership with Philip G. Galpin, the firm being Galpin & Zeigler. Their business is very heavy, being entirely of a civil nature, particularly land, patent and probate practice.

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ROBERT K. PATTRIDGE, dealer in redwood lumber, 128 Stewart street, is a native of Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, born October 18, 1826. His parents, Winslow and Levina (Wood) Pattridge, were natives of Keene, New Hampshire, where they were married. They emigrated to Watertown about 1813, and there Mr. Pattridge erected and operated an old-style woolen mill, and also engaged in general farming. With the growth of the town he became quite prominent as a public-spirited citizen, and in his many transactions accumulated considerable wealth. He and his wife died at Watertown at the ages of seventy-five and seventy-eight years respectively. Of their family of nine children, only three daughters and one son are now living.

Robert K. remained at home until he was twenty years of age, improving the educational facilities of that day and learning the trade of woolen manufacturing. He then changed his occupation and his life. Going to New York, he shipped as ordinary seaman on board the bark Science, of Plymouth, for a whaling cruise in the Pacific ocean. At the port of Rio de Janeiro Mr. Pattridge decided to change his allegiance. He reshipped before the mast of the English brig Letitia for the Mediterranean loaded with coffee, and after visiting the Ionian islands, Greece, Austria and the islands of Sicily, he returned to New York. Then going to Boston, he shipped on a bark for the St. Mary's river, Georgia, and took on a cargo of spars for Portsmouth, England, where they discharged, returning to Boston in ballast, arriving in February, 1849. After a brief visit to his home in Watertown, he returned to New Bedford and passed the summer on a mackerel fishing cruise about Provincetown, Cape Cod; in the fall was employed on the ship Beatrice for New Orleans. In January, 1850, he was engaged as second mate of the bark Apthorp to round the Horn for San Francisco, where they arrived September 12, 1850, with a general cargo. After unloading the vessel he was taken sick, and had to lie by to recuperate.

Upon his recovery Mr. Pattridge was engaged by Turner, Fisk & Co., a commission house, to take charge of a store ship then lying in the harbor, which he superintended about eighteen months. During that time he made two trips to San Diego and intermediate points as captain of a top-sail schooner carrying general freight. In September, 1852, he went to the mines at Poor Man's creek, the headwaters of Feather river, where he mined with fair success until February, 1853. Returning to San Francisco, he became assistant wharfinger of Pacific Street wharf under Captain M. R. Roberts. In 1854 he went on a trading voyage to Behring strait, as second mate and supercargo of the brig Boston, for W. H. White. After returning to San Francisco he went to North Beach to take charge of Meiggs' wharf. In 1855 he leased the property and started a wood and lumber business, and remained there until 1868, when he moved to the present location, 128 Stewart street. Occupying a fifty-vara lot, running through to Speare street, he established himself in the redwood-lumber business, shipping lumber direct from Eureka, Humboldt bay.

In San Francisco, in 1873, Mr. Pattridge wedded Mrs. Catherine (McKinley) Seaver, a descendant of Scotch ancestry and a native of Boston, Massachusetts. They have two adopted children, Robert Kirkwood, Jr., and Andrey Catherine.

In 1860 Mr. Pattridge built his residence at 34 John street, where he has since resided, except as he spends a part of each season at his fine county home at South San Francisco. He is an advocate of no secret orders, but for many years has been vice-president of the Lumber Dealers' Exchange, and in politics is a Republican.

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CARL VON DER MEHDEN, a gentleman prominent in musical circles of San Francisco, was born in Lamstedt, Germany, in 1861. His father was a musical director at that place, who also gave him his early musical instructions. After having had several minor positions he was engaged by one of the finest German military bands in Meiningen as solo cornettist, where he also had opportunities to play under H. v. Bülow, J. Brahms, etc.

In 1885 he came to the United States, and after a short sojourn in New York came to San Francisco, where he has since been successfully engaged in teaching music. He is at present teacher at the Grand Conservatory, and has also a studio of his own.

As a composer and arranger of music he is quite prominent, and figures among the best of San Francisco.

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JOHN C. QUINN, one of the best known and representative Federal officials, was born in El Dorado county, California, in 1858. His parents were among the early settlers of that county, his father, John Quinn, having come in 1849. Young Quinn was reared and educated in his native county, and also served an apprenticeship in a foundry, which trade he followed five years, and several years afterward was engaged in mining enterprises. He then entered the postoffice department, and July 1, 1890, was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and filled that position with credit to himself and the department until he was appointed by President Harrison, April 20, 1891, to his present position, as Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco.

Mr. Quinn is also prominently identified with the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, and is one of the directors and the treasurer of this important enterprise. They have had surveyors in the field for the past twelve months, and have also the money in hand to begin the work the present year and the right of way secured. This enterprise is of great importance to Fresno and the vast timber belt bordering on the Yosemite Park. Mr. Quinn is an energetic and pains-taking official, always courteous and approachable, and justly popular with all. He is an earnest and consistent Republcian, and is active in the councils of the party. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the American Legion of Honor.

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WILLIAM J. BRADY, proprietor of Eureka Boiler Works, at 113 and 115 Mission street, is one of the oldest boiler-makers in the city of San Francisco. He is a natural mechanic, and his younger days were passed in carpentering, blacksmithing, boiler-making and as a locomotive engineer in Canada and the East. In 1860 he came to San Francisco to join his brother, John Brady, a pioneer of 1849, and who in 1860 was foreman of the Union Iron Works. Under him William J. at once secured the occupation of boiler-making, and remained with the Union Iron Works for eight years, during the latter years as assistant foreman. In 1868 he secured the position of foreman in the boiler department of the Risdon Iron Works, who were makers of the heaviest boilers manufactured on the coast. Mr. Brady was highly respected for his skill in all mechanical work, and in 1870 superintended the laying of three miles of heavy pipes to carry water to the Cherokee mines, crossing the Feather river and rising at an elevation of 830 feet, at an angle of 45°. The pipes were thirty inches in diameter, made from three-eighths-inch iron plate, with three-fourths-inch rivets, the first heavy iron pipes made by the Risdon Iron Works. The successful laying of the pipe was considered a great engineering feat. He has also laid miles of pipes for the Spring Valley Company, and to facilitate operations he has invented and had patented a device with which to determine the construction of bends and angles for metallic pipes, and thus avoiding a long mathematical calculation, which has proved practical and a great saving of time and money. He remained with the Risdon Company until 1887, when he established the Eureka Boiler Works at 113 and 115 Mission street, where his shops are fully equipped with suitable machinery for the manufacture of every variety of boiler, ship work and general blacksmithing and machine work, with skilled mechanics in every department. He makes a specialty of manufacturing the traction-engine boiler for burning straw, and of wrought and sheet iron works. Mr. Brady has also had a long experience in the manufacturing of all kinds of marine boilers.

Mr. Brady was married in San Francisco, in 1863, to Miss Mary Ann Buckley, a native of New York, and they have had nine children, viz.: Mary A., now Mrs. Philip Hyde; Edward; Gabriella, Mrs. John Traynor; William J., Lisette, Thomas W., Emma A., Lottie J. and Retta. Mr. Brady has given his children a fine education, and his sons are all learning mechanical trades. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a genial, pleasant gentleman, watchful of his interests, and honorable in his business transactions.

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GEORGE C. GORHAM, of San Francisco, was born in Greenpoint, Long Island, July 5, 1832. His ancestors were from New England, and he attended school there, and when only seventeen years of age he came to California, arriving in San Francisco in December, 1849. Mr. Gorham first began the study of law, entering the office of Stephen J. Field, at Marysville, where he pursued his legal studies. In 1853 he went to Connecticut, but returned to this State in 1854, where he engaged in journalism at Marysville. At the outbreak of the war he was editor of the Sacramento *Union*, and held that position until the election of Governor Low, when he accepted the position of private secretary. After one year he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts of California, but resigned that office after being nominated for Governor in 1867. Mr. Gorham went to Washington in the summer of 1868, where he was elected Secretary of the United States Senate, and held that office until the Democratic party attained the majority in the Senate. He again entered journalism, and was later editor of the *National Republican* for several years, and since that time has been engaged in literary work. Among other works he is engaged in the preparation of the Life of Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary, and also of his "Reminiscences of Early Days in California."

Mr. Gorham was married in Connecticut in 1853, to Miss Hills, of Lowell, Massachusetts, who died in 1875, leaving six children, four sons and two daughters. The sons are all in the legal profession; two in Seattle, one in New York and one in this city. One daughter resides in California, and one in Washington.

George C., a son of the above, was born in Connecticut in 1854. His boyhood was spent in California, and he attended the public schools of this city until thirteen years of age, when he went East to New England and attended the high school at Dorchester. He then entered the Columbian University at Washington, District of Columbia, taking the degree of B. L. at the Law Department of that University. He was admitted to the bar at Washington before reaching his majority, and upon the completion of his legal course he determined to come to California in 1876, where he has since been successfully engaged in his profession.

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JAMES W. COCHRANE, District Attorney, San Rafael, is a native of New Jersey, dating his birth at the city of Newark, May 29, 1867. He is of Irish parentage, and the sixth of nine children born to Michael and Annie Cochrane, who came to California when our subject was but one year of age. The trip was made via Panama. They located in San Rafael where, as he grew up, young James attended the schools. Later he attended the College of the Sacred Heart at San Francisco, and he graduated at St. Mary's College, May 29, 1886, at the head of a class of seven. Mr. Cochrane began the study of law the same year with Charles Ben Darwin, a noted criminal lawyer of San Francisco, as his preceptor, and graduated at the Hastings Law School, and was admitted to practice in all courts in 1888. He followed his profession in San Francisco until elected to his present office. Although a young practitioner, Mr. Cochrane has disposed of many criminal cases. It is said to his credit that as a prosecuting attorney he has established a reputation second to none in Northern California. In addition to this he is the City and County Attorney by appointment.

Mr. Cochrane is a man of great executive ability, and has a method of handling his official duties which has brought credit to himself. He is a staunch Democrat, and has always been very active in politics. In the campaign of 1890 he went into the fight with a will and determination for the Democratic ticket. Although he made a good canvas for the whole ticket he said nothing of his own candidacy. He had a Republican county to contend with; still he overcame the odds, and was elected by a large majority. He is a commissioned officer of Company D, Fifth Regiment State Militia, and a prominent member of the Young Men's Institute, No. 10, of San Rafael, and has been its President for three successive terms; and he was also a member of the Grand Board of Directors of the Young Men's Institute for two successive terms. He is also a member of Mount Tamalpais Grove, No. 58, of the United Ancient Order of Druids of the State of California.

Mr. Cochrane was joined in marriage at San Rafael, November 22, 1890, with Miss Lizzie G. Atwater, a native of New York, who had been identified for some years with the primary department of the public schools of San Rafael as principal.

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PROFESSOR GEORGE DAVIDSON, Ph. D., Sc. D.—Probably no name is better known in the scientific world of the Pacific coast than that of Professor George Davidson, the senior assistant of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. His active and untiring efforts, extending over a long period of time in advancing the interests of science on this coast, are well known; and the work he has accomplished in the service in which he holds high rank has earned for him a name and reputation which might be envied by any man. A brief sketch of his life and service will be of interest to very many, who have not the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, as well as to those who have been associated with him.

He was born in May, 1825, and has been on the coast survey more than forty-six years, on consecutive duty, serving from Newfoundland to Texas and from Panama to Alaska. He came to the Pacific coast early in 1850, when it was a new and difficult field, having been chosen for this special duty by Superintendent Bache. He served five consecutive years, winter and summer, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts before that, and afterward during the Rebellion, and has been again on the Pacific coast since 1867. In 1848 he was a student in the Philadelphia Central High School under Professor Bache, afterward superintendent of the survey, who selected him for coast-survey work one year before graduation, from among hundreds of students who had been with Professor Bache. He entered the survey June 1, 1845, upon graduation. After one year's service as secretary, computer, etc., to Superintendent Bache, he chose field duty as his future labor. Professor Bache offered him the position of assistant in charge of the office in 1850, which offer was declined, and he was selected for duty in California before he was twenty five years of age. He was for several years specially engaged in the determination of the latitude and longitude of prominent capes, bays, etc.; of the magnetic elements of the Pacific coast; and also reporting upon the proper location for lighthouses. Professor Bache frequently declared that his energetic work in 1850 saved the Pacific coast items in the appropriations in the succeeding Congress.

Professor Davidson has made himself thoroughly familiar with the currents on the Pacific coast, and discovered the existence of the in-shore eddy current, which affects all bars and influences all improvements for harbors of refuge. He has given great attention to all hydraulic problems, to the water supply of large cities, the sewerage of the large cities of Europe and America, and the drainage of great districts (Egypt, Italy, Holland, etc.). Most of these studies were directly connected with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Beyond these, he has been an active member of the California Academy of Sciences, and has published original investigations in geometry, in the devising of new instruments of precision, in the physical appearance of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars; on the constitution of the tails of comets; the plateau of the Pacific off the California coast, etc. He has been engaged in every variety of field work, and is familiar with the use and detailed construction of every instrument; he has devised new and economic forms. Outside of his regular official duties, Professor Davidson has written four editions of the "Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington," between 1857 and 1889.

After Professor Peirce's appointment in 1867, Professor Davidson was placed in charge of the work on the Pacific coast, and laid out the schemes of work for all the land parties from 1868 to 1875, and inspected all the fields of work. An appeal to the records will show greater general progress and more system in that period than at any other. He made telegraphic connections for longitude with all the different centers of triangulation and topography, and in the telegraphic longitude work between San Francisco and Cambridge, determined directly the signal time over 7,200 miles of line. He determined the eastern boundary, 120th meridian, of California, in 1873.

After his return from Japan, India, Egypt and Italy, in 1876, he was placed in charge of the main triangulation and astronomical work of the Pacific coast; and the records of the computing division show that the results of his observations stand higher than any ever executed in America, Europe or India. The superintendent has approved special results and operations of this work "as unique in the history of geodesy," and has praised the character of all; and whilst its magnitude and difficulties are greater than any abroad, it has been carried on more economically and more rapidly than any other.

In 1881 he twice measured one of the longest base lines (nearly eleven miles) yet attempted in trigonometrical operations, and with the greatest accuracy. In acknowledgment of the character of the system of triangulation developed from the Yolo base-line to the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, and the high standard of the observations, the superintendent has designated it by the name of the "Davidson Quadrilaterals."

For his services when in charge of the Pacific coast work, Superintendent Peirce had him promoted to the head of the list of field assistants for administrative capacity and special aptitude. In 1888–'89 he measured a base line of equal length in Los Angeles and Orange counties, California. The operation was repeated three times, with the greatest success and unprecedentedly short time.

He has, moreover, kept abreast of all scientific progress correlated with the work of the survey, and in 1874 was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was annually elected President of the California Academy of Sciences from 1871 to 1885; elected President of the Geographical Society of the Pacific at its inception in 1881, and still retains the position; made life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for special services (1855); elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1865; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1880; received the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy from Santa Clara "for advancing the cause of true learning," in 1876; the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and in 1889 was made the first honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco for "eminent public services."

Professor Davidson holds the position of Honorary Professor of Geodesy and Astronomy in the University of California (1873), made at the suggestion of Professor Peirce; and was a Regent of the same institution from 1877 to 1884. At his own expense he has maintained the first astronomical observatory on the Pacific coast of North America; and has given the use of his equatorial to the coast survey when special observations demanded it. In November, 1881, he observed the transit of Mercury over the sun's disc, and again in May, 1891.

In 1865, at the appeal of Mrs. Bache, he went to Europe (at his own expense), by authority of Captain Patterson, to conduct Superintendant Bache home again. In 1867 he was appointed to make a special examination and report upon the geography and resources of Alaska, pending its purchase, and his published report and conferences with the department, and before Congressional committees, influenced the passage of the bill which appropriated the purchase money. In 1871 and in 1885 he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and report upon the weights and balances of the United States Mint at San Francisco (published). In 1873 he was appointed by the President of the United States one of the three United States Commissioners of Irrigation of California, with General B. S. Alexander and Colonel G. H. Mendell, United States Engineers. The report made by these commissioners was published by the Government. Professor Davidson afterward went, officially, through India, Egypt, Italy, etc., to study the same subject (report published), and to examine and report upon harbors of refuge, etc. (published).

He was also appointed by the President one of the three United States Advisory Commissioners for the harbor of San Francisco, with Admiral John Rogers, United States Navy, and Colonel G. H. Mendell, United States Engineers; was sent in charge of the United States Transit of Venus Expedition to Japan, in 1874; determined (at his own expense) the telegraphic longitude between Nagasaki and Tokio, Japan, and presented the observations to the Coast and Geodetic Survey; was sent to the Paris Exposition in 1878, to examine the instruments of precision applicable to astronomy and geodesy, and was there elected by the French and foreign jurors the president of the important Jury on Machinery, when that jury examined 3,800 pieces of machinery and awarded 850 prizes.

In 1882 he had charge of the Transit of Venus party to Cerro Roblero in New Mexico, and was very successful in his telescopic and photographic determinations. In his services in geography he was made an honorary member of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, in 1880; honorary corresponding member of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, in 1888; honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society, London, in 1890.

In 1888 he was appointed by the President a member of the United States Mississippi River Commission, which position he resigned in 1890. In 1889 he was appointed by the President of the United States the delegate to the International Geodetic Association, and that body elected him one of the twelve members of the permanent Commission.

At the present writing, 1891, he has charge of the main triangulation of California, and other duties, and is especially engaged in observing the latitude every clear night through one year, in concert with the operations of the International Geodetic Association and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, for the discussion of the minute change of the direction of the earth's axis hitherto unexplained.

The latest published works of Doctor Davidson are "An Examination of Some of the Early Voyages of Discovery and Exploration on the Northwest Coast of America, from 1539 to 1603: 1886." This work contains ninety-five large quarto pages and a chart. Another: "The Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington." This is the fourth edition, entirely rewritten in 1889, containing 721 large quarto pages and chart, and 464 views of landfalls, headlands, etc.; "Identification of Francis Drake's Anchorage on the Coast of California in the year 1579;" 1890: fifty-eight octavo pages and fifteen charts; and "The Discovery of Humboldt Bay, California;" 1891: sixteen octavo pages and five charts.

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WITZEL & BAKER, wholesale commission merchants, 320 and 322 Battery street, San Francisco, established their business here in 1881.

J. F. Witzel and C. F. Baker, the gentlemen composing this firm, are both natives of Germany, but have long been residents of the United States. Mr. Witzel arrived in New York when sixteen years of age, and for several years clerked in a provision house there, thoroughly learning the business. Mr. Baker came to the United States when only two years old, and was reared to manhood in Indiana. He subsequently removed to New York and accepted a position in the same house with Mr. Witzel, where he also remained several years.

From there, in 1876, they came together to San Francisco, were for five years engaged in the grocery business, and after that embarked in their present enterprise, which they have conducted for ten years with flattering success. They have a large wholesale trade in provisions, hams, bacon, lard, butter, cheese and eggs; employ eight men, and do a business that extends all over the Pacific coast. Both are men of marked business ability and strict integrity, and are justly entitled to the success which has attended their efforts.

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GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND METAL ROOFING.—The pioneers now engaged in the manufacture of ornamental iron-work for buildings on the Pacific coast are Messrs. Coulin & Roberts, whose factory and office are at 728 Mission street, San Francisco. In 1868 John C. Roberts and James Coulin, both natives of New York State, where they learned the trade, and were employed as journeymen in the same shop, entered into partnership and started a shop for galvanized iron and tinwork on the opposite side of the street, and have changed location but once in nearly a quarter of a century. Directed by their combined talent and energy, their business has flourished and grown until it is the largest of its kind in the city, employing sixty to 100 skilled men; and even this large force is unable to perform the work as rapidly as is desired. The company confine their attention to the manufacture of galvanized iron and copper cornices and other ornamental work, and tin, iron and copper roofing. Among he many principal business blocks and most elegant private dwellings which bear testimony to the mechanical taste and skill of this firm may be mentioned the Baldwin and Grand Hotels, the Phelan building, Flood building and residence, Nevada Bank, the Crocker and Huntington residences, etc., on a number of which they put on copper roofs, the contract price of their work in some cases reaching nearly $30,000.

Mr. John C. Roberts, who has charge of the outside business, was born in 1834, and came to California in 1859, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Besides managing their extensive business, he has been prominently identified officially with the public affairs of the city and county, as a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1875–'76–'77.

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THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY has the distinction of being the first company to issue a fire-insurance policy in California.

This company was incorporated in October, 1862, but did not begin business until June, 1863, its first policy having been issued June 18, of that year. The presidents of the company were successively William Holdridge, S. H. Parker and W. B. Bourn, for short terms, until the election, in 1867, of D. J. Staples, who had held the office of vice-president and manager for a year previous. He has since held the office of president, with increasing credit to himself and benefit to the company. The history of this company is one of high prosperity mixed with serious adversity, and of final triumph. The original capital was $200,000, raised to $500,000, reduced after the losses at Chicago and Boston to $300,000, and increased by the unanimous vote of the stockholders, in 1880, to $750,000, and in 1886 to $1,000,000, at which it now (1891) stands. January 1, 1891, its total assets were $2,630,389. Prior to 1867 it had taken none except fire risks. In 1867, under charge of William J. Dutton, it opened a marine department. Mr. Dutton was afterward elected secretary and subsequently vice-president.

The company's loss in the Chicago fire in 1871 was $600,000, being more than the entire capital. The directors levied an assessment of fifty per cent. to be paid at once, and all the policy-holders of the fire-swept city learned in their time of need that its obligations were as good as gold. Its integrity in meeting its obligations at that time acquired for it a reputation worth more than capital; and the same honorable policy was followed at the time of the Boston fire, November, 1872. $200,000 were obtained to meet that emergency, by reducing the capital from $500,000 to $300,000, and every Boston claim was promptly paid. The natural result was a large paying business.

From 1872 till 1880 it was the only California company doing business east of the Rocky mountains. Thomas S. Chard was the general manager, with headquarters at Chicago. The success of the company has attracted the attention of Eastern capitalists, fully one-third of its stock being held throughout the East. About $150,000 of this sum is held in Hartford, the acknowledged center of insurance capital. When its capital was increased in 1880, the privilege of taking the original sum was apportioned among the stockholders, and it is a noted fact that this privilege sold at a premium. In 1886 its capital was increased to $1,000,000, the stockholders being allowed to subscribe for the additional stock at the rate of thirty per cent. premium. In July, 1890, William J. Dutton was elected vice-president and manager, and in January, 1891, Bernard Faymonville was elected secretary of the company.

In 1867 the company built its home office building on the corner of California and Sansome streets, San Francisco, having forty feet front on California street. In 1884 it purchased twenty-two feet more front on California street, and re-constructed the building to cover the entire area, and which now contains its present office. In 1890 twenty-five feet more on the same street were purchased, now making a frontage of eighty-seven feet on California street, making one of the choicest business corners in San Francisco, and with sufficient area upon which to construct a modern building with rapid elevators when the business outlook warrants it. When such building is constructed it will doubtless be a credit to the city, as the company has the reputation of doing nothing by halves.

The Freman's Fund now occupies the proud position of being the largest in assets, capital, net surplus and income of all the companies west of the State of New York. They employ a corps of over 2,500 agents, distributed throughout the United States. Thomas S. Chard, who has represented the company as its Eastern manager for nearly twenty years, still manages its central department, with headquarters at Chicago. C. W. Kellog, an underwriter of ripe experience and ability, has for the past six years controlled the company's Eastern department, with headquarters at Boston.

At this writing the officers are, D. J. Staples, president; William J. Dutton, vice-president; B. Faymonville, secretary; and J. B. Levison, marine secretary. The directors are D. J. Staples, John Barton, W. W. Stow, John H. Gardiner, Thomas S. Chard, John T. Wright, William H. Brown, John O. Earl, F. W. Lougee, A. A. Smith and William J. Dutton. Find elsewhere in this work by the index, sketches of several of these gentlemen.

* * *

THOMAS RONALDSON, a capitalist of Lorin, Oakland township, was born in Kinrosshire, Scotland, December 11, 1837, a son of William and Margaret (Stobie) Ronaldson, whose coat of arms is preserved, —a deer-head on top, a small ship with sail unfurled and two daggers, and the motto, *Facta, non verba.* The father, who had a large farm of 700 acres, lived to be eighty-seven years of age, dying about 1883; the mother died still later, in 1887. They had four children who grew to maturity, namley: William, who lived to the age of fifty-two years, most of his adult life being spent in London, as a broker; he died in 1885, unmarried; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; John, a wine merchant in London, having two daughters and one son,—Eliza, by marriage Mrs. Robert Thompson of Edinburg, and born in 1831; and William.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was brought up on his father's place, completing his school days at Reed's Institute, an academic school in Edinburg; then studied veterinary surgery and medicine in Dix's Veterinary College, in order to qualify himself to take care of the live-stock on the home place; and about the age of twenty years came to America, arriving at Vancouver's Island, B. C., and coming by way of Liverpool, New York, the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco. In his new field he followed mining six or seven years. About 1865 he removed to Montana, prospected for a while, and began contracting. He constructed a mill-race at the head of the Missouri, which is the confluence of three streams, and where is situated the village of Gallatin City. Then he sallied out prospecting again, through Montana, Utah and Arizona. The Apache Indians being troublesome in the latter country, he soon withdrew; thence in 1867 went to Oregon and engaged in lumbering and logging, and purchased some timber of which he still owns 640 acres in Douglas county. Leaving Oregon in April, 1886, he made a trip to Canada, and in 1871 to Europe, spending the most of a year at his old home in Scotland. In October, 1887, he came again to America and settled at Lorin, Alameda county, California, where he now resides. He inherited property from two sources,—from William Leenie, the celebrated English grammarian who had been under obligations to his grandfather, Thomas Stobie, and from his father's estate.

Thomas Ronaldson was married in Ontario, Canada, July 19, 1862, to Miss Mary Argo, who was born in Ontario, of Scotch descent, her parents being from Aberdeenshire. Mr. and Mrs. Ronaldson's children are Margaret, Annie, William and James.

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DAVID JACKSON STAPLES, President of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company since 1867, is a California pioneer, and, like many of his associates, is a self-made man. Mr. Staples was born in Medway, Massachusetts, in May, 1824, was left an orphan when a youth, and had to work for his support and education. He was first employed on a farm, and later apprenticed himself to William Mason, a prominent locomotive builder in Taunton, Massachusetts. After learning his trade he was employed two years in the National Arsenal at Springfield.

In April, 1849, he started across the continent with a company of twenty-five men, from Boston and vicinity, and arrived in Sacramento on September 27. For twelve years he was engaged in ranching, stock-raising and merchandising. In 1862 he became Port Warden in San Francisco, holding the office under the appointment of Governor Stanford, and afterward under Governor Low.

Mr. Staples was president of the Fireman's Fund during the great fires at Chicago and Boston, and his courage, business ability and the policy then adopted by the company have had the most satisfactory effect upon his standing as an underwriter and a citizen of the highest integrity. For fifteen years he has been president of the San Francisco Board of Underwriters.

In 1848 Mr. Staples was united in marriage with Miss Mary Pratt Winslow, of Newton, Massachusetts, whose ancestry dates back to the Mayflower. There have been born to them, in San Francisco, three children, two daughters and a son. The older daughter, Mary E., married, and after several years died, leaving four children, who are now living with Grandpa and Grandma Staples. The son, John C., died in San Francisco, and the younger daughter, Bina, is the wife of Dr. H. W. Yemans, and also resides in this city.

In politics Mr. Staples is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Society of California Pioneers.

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JAMES ANDREW WAYMIRE.—In the midst of a four-acre tract of land in Alameda is situated the beautiful and attractive home of Judge Waymire. His long residence on this coast, and the active and prominent part he has taken in public affairs entitle him to consideration on these pages. A detailed account of his interesting experiences would fill a whole volume, and it is with regret that, on account of limited space, we are permitted to publish only a succinct review of his life.

James Andrew Waymire was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, December 9, 1842, son of Stephen K. and Mahala E. (Gilmore) Waymire, the former a descendant of German, and the latter of Irish, ancestry. His father was a carpenter and farmer, owning 160 acres of land on the Missouri river, near St. Joseph. In 1845 he started overland to Oregon with his family, and after crossing the Missouri river was thrown from his horse and died from injuries caused by the fall. His widow, with her son James, returned to her father, James Gilmore, a resident of Buchanan county. Two brothers of Stephen K. Waymire, Frederick and John, who with their families started in the same company, continued their journey to Oregon and became prominent there. The former was elevated to the Legislature, and was a member of the convention that formed tne State Constitution in 1857.

In 1852 James Gilmore, with his family, including the widow Waymire and her son, emigrated overland to Oregon and settled near Rosenburg. Young Waymire spent his early life on the farm, and devoted his leisure moments to study, at the age of seventeen having acquired a fair knowledge of mathematics and Latin, with the rudiments of Greek, and learned phonography. He then engaged in teaching, and was thus employed when the war broke out, having in the meantime been reporter for several newspapers. He at once enlisted his services for the Union, was promoted as Corporal, then as Second Lieutenant, and afterward as First Lieutenant, distinguishing himself in an engagement with the Indians, remaining in the service five years and a half. During this time and afterward he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Oregon in September, 1870. He spent the winter of 1869–'70 and 1871–'72 in reporting the Senate proceedings at Sacramento, and during that time formed the acquaintaince of many prominent men.

In July, 1874, he removed to San Francisco, and has been engaged in the practice of law since May, 1875, when he resigned his office of reporter. October 17, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Perkins to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, and his appointment was greeted with general favor by the bar. He made an enviable record as a judge, and at the end of his short term—fourteen months—was nominated by his party for re-election, and although defeated received the highest vote of all the Republican candidates in that contest, running over 3,000 votes ahead of his party candidate for Governor. As a lawyer he has met with eminent success, has been connected with many important litigations, and among his clients are some of the most prominent men and corporations of this coast.

In February, 1883, Judge Waymire was elected by the encampment of the G. A. R. a member of the Veverans' Home Association of California, for the term of five years. In March the same year, he was chosen a director of the association named, and served as chairman of the executive committee until March, 1885, when he was elected president of the association. He was been four times re-elected as president. It was chiefly through his influence that an appropriation of $150,000 was made by Congress for the erection of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica.

Judge Waymire was married at Lafayette, Oregon, June 22, 1865, to Miss Virginia Ann Chrisman, a Virginia lady, who, like her husband, is of German ancestry. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters.

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SAMUEL SLESINGER, although a recent acquisition to this coast, is none the less deserving of honorable mention in a work of this character.

Mr. Slesinger was born in Hungary in 1852, and in infancy was brought to New York by his parents. He grew up and attended school in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1870 he went to New York city and secured a position as reporter on the New York *Sun*, and was connected with that paper a year and a half. He then accepted a similar position on the New York *Tribune*, when Horace Greeley was editor-in-chief as well as proprietor of that publication. Mr. Slesinger subsequently returned to his old position on the *Sun* and remained two years longer as reporter.

Having determined to study law, he entered the law office of Kurzman & Yeaman, the latter an ex-member of Congress, Minister to Denmark, and the author of Constitutional History. He afterward entered the Columbia College Law School and graduated with the class of '74. He first engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit, Michigan, and remained there until 1880, and then went to Colorado. He continued his law practice in Denver until 1890, when failing health demanded a change of climate. That year he came to San Francisco.

In politics Mr. Slesinger is a Republican. The first political speech he made in Michigan in 1878 by request of the late Senator Chandler. While in Colorado he took an active and prominent part in the State campaigns as a speaker. He makes a special study of economic subjects, especially the tariff, being a protectionist, and was awarded much credit for the very effective speeches he delivered. With thorough application for work in his profession, he is a close student and has a good legal mind. His courtesy and affability are pronounced, and make him many friends at the bar and outside.

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XAVIER MEFRET, director of the "French and English Institute," San Francisco, California, was born in France in 1852. He was educated in his native land. Immediately after completing his university course, he offered his services to the Government, this being during the Franco-German war, and for meritorious service in the ambulance corps he received the decoration of The "Cross of Geneva" After the close of the war he went in the employ of the French government in different cities of France, and to the island of Tahiti, where he was engaged in educational work. He subsequently requested to be relieved, and in September, 1875, he came to San Francisco. In July, 1876, at the solicitation of his personal friend, the French consul and others, he established the well-known Méfret's Institute, which he has successfully conducted for the past fifteen years, having a large French and English patronage. Professor Méfret has honorable certificates from educational departments of France, and in 1886 (being the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the institue), he received a medal of honor from his pupils. By a ministerial decree, issued at Paris December 29, 1887, he was nominated to and received the palm of "Officier d' Académie," for services rendered to the cause of public instruction. Prof. Méfret was a delegate to the Teachers' Congress in Paris, at the World's Fair of

1889. There he was nominated delegate of l' "Alliance Francaise" for San Francisco, and in 1890 received a medal from the head committee in Paris, for services rendered to the association. He is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., and is Accountant of the San Francisco Canton, No. 5, Patriarchs Militant.

Prof. Méfret married a San Francisco lady, and has an interesting family of four children. Although a native of France, he is a loyal American citizen and takes a great interest and pride in his adopted country.

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GEORGE S. INGERSOLL, proprietor of the Union Warehouse, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco, was born in Buffalo, New York, October, 12, 1836. His father, Robert S. Ingersoll, was born February 22, 1792; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with General Scott at Lundy's Lane. The Ingersolls in America sprung from four brothers of that name who came from England to this country at an early period in its history. Robert S. Ingersoll married Almira Irwin, a native of Ithaca, New York, and a daughter of William Irwin, a respected farmer of Ithaca. To them were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom five are still living. George S. was the sixth born. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and at the Fredonia and the Westfield Academies.

After completing his education, Mr. Ingersoll was in the employ of the Western Transportation Company for three years in Buffalo. In October, 1857, he came to San Francisco, and, like the majority of newcomers to this State, sought his fortune in the mines. For two years his experience was similar to that of most miners. At one time he had as high as $13,000, but made investments by which he lost it; went to work again and regained it. Leaving the mines he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the warehouse business, which he has since continued. This was in 1861. Not long afterward he went East, was absent a year and a half, and on his return in 1864 formed a partnership in the warehouse business with Isaac Lankershim. Mr. Lankershim retired from the business years ago, and since his retirement Mr. Ingersoll has been sole owner and proprietor. His business block is a substantial, three-story brick building, occupying a fifty-vara lot, and has a capacity for ten thousand tons. A large force of men is employed, the best means and methods to facilitate business being used. Among his numerous customers are many who began dealing with him in the early '60s. During his business career here Mr. Ingersoll has been financially successful, and aside from his warehouse business has made money in various speculations in the city.

He has been a member of the Olympic Club, and was at one time its president; was also connected with the Mercantile Library and the Merchants' Club. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a solid Republican.

January 25, 1879, he was united in marriage to Eva L. Healey, a native of Santa Clara county, California, and a daughter of Captain Charles T. Healey. Her father was a civil engineer and was in Government employ; served several terms as Sheriff of Santa Clara county.

When Mr. Ingersoll began business in San Francisco, the water front was just across the street from his warehouse. He has witnessed the wonderful growth of this magnificent city, and has done his part to advance her interests. He owns valuable property in the city and also in the interior of the State.

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H. R. DEITZ, of San Francisco, was born in Russia, in 1860. He early evinced a taste for art, and began taking lessons in drawing from his uncle Nielander, a noted artist, and also studied in a polytechnic school in St. Petersburg. On account of Nihilistic disturbances it seemed prudent for him to leave his native country, and for a few years he followed a seafaring life. In 1876 he emigrated to England, and afterward to America. He first spent some time in the South, and then returned to England, where he pursued his art studies for several years. Mr. Deitz next went to Australia, and remained there until 1885, and while in Queensland he joined a government expedition to New Guinea, as artist. He subsequently returned to England and studied under Brougham, the noted marine painter, and in 1889 came to San Francisco, where he has since been engaged in painting, giving special attention to marine work.

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GEORGE FLOURNOY, Jr., City and County Attorney of San Francisco, is a native of the "Lone Star" State, being born at the State capital, the city of Austin, April 20, 1859, a son of George and Virginia L. Flournoy. He received his preliminary education in his native State, and subsequently entered the Jesuit College at Georgetown, District of Columbia. He came to California in 1879, and read law with his father, who was a prominent member of the legal profession until his death, which occurred in this city, September 18, 1889.

The subject of this sketch attended Hastings Law College, was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession in this city. An ardent supporter of the Democratic party, in the fall of 1886 he was elected to the office of City and County Attorney, serving two years, and in November, 1888, he again received the nomination, and was re-elected, having served four years, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

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THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., of London, was established in 1781, and chartered a year later by an association, chiefly of sugar refiners, and almost immediately afterward went into the general fire-insurance business. In 1804 the Phœnix office was represented in the United States by the Insurance Company of North America, and this continued until the war of 1812, when the company retired from the American business, to which it did not return until 1879. It then made a deposit to comply with the New York law, and selected as its chief representative Alexander Duer Irving, a nephew of the distinguished author, Washington Irving. The business on the Pacific coast has been held from the same period by Messrs. Butler & Haldan, who succeeded to the insurance business of Messrs. Cross & Co., who had ranked as the oldest firm in California, commencing business in San Francisco in 1848. Mr. John Wedderspoon, of that firm, now resides in London, being retired from active operations, but will always be remembered by the citizens of San Francisco as one of the most charitable and influential merchants of the city. The American Fire Insurance Co., of New York, was established in 1857, and has had a steady and prospered career, the amount of its net surplus having been for several years in excess of their capital. Messrs. Butler & Haldan have represented the company from the time it launched forth upon the Pacific coast, in the year 1887.

George E. Butler is a native of Nottingham, England, and comes of a family established in that county for centuries. In 1868 he came to San Francisco, and since that time has been identified with the fire insurance interests of the city, and has always been an active member of every organization, which has had for its object the maintenance of correct principles. After nine years experience in the Union Insurance Co., he took charge of agency companies, and since that time has every year gradually increased the business of his office, has paid several thousands of losses, involving millions of money, scarcely ever being troubled with lawsuits to enforce claims. Mr. Butler has invested in property, and has a most picturesque and delightful home at Ross valley, in Marin county, where he resides with his family. He was married in 1869, to Miss Adeline Suplee, a daughter of Albert Suplee and a niece of Colonel Suplee, who enlisted as a private in the civil war, but so distinguished himself as a soldier as to deserve rapid promotion. Mr. Butler was one of the Directors of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, and rendered that organization much efficient assistance in its early days. He is a Vestryman of the Episcopal Church and a Republican in politics. He has been a citizen of the United States for over twenty-one years, and is a true American in all his ideas and sympathies. His undivided attention is given to the insurance business, at which he is a decided success.

Edward B. Haldan, who comes of an old Scotch family, was born in Toronto, in 1857, the son of the late Bernard Haldan, managing director of the Western Insurance Company of Toronto, and through whose efforts the company attained its success and prestige. Edward B. came to San Francisco in 1877, and since that time has been engaged in the fire-insurance business, and as a partner has been connected with Mr. Butler since 1879. Mr. Haldan has always been well-known for his great devotion to his agency interests, and especially for his efforts to maintain conservative practices in fire insurance. He has invested in land in Sausalito, which has since become very valuable. Mr. Haldan is a most courteous and polite gentleman, and the firm richly deserves the fine business that their united efforts have secured. They have never gone out of their steady way to obtain any kind of notoriety, and they have always done what they could to help others, and have taken a deep interest in everything calculated to improve the city and State.

* * *

ROOS BROS., clothiers, Nos. 27 to 37 Kearny street, occupy a prominent position among the leading mercantile establishments of San Francisco. This firm opened business at its present location, corner of Kearny and Post streets, in 1866, at first in a small way, and from its inception the business has continued to grow in the confidence and good-will of the citizens of San Francisco and surrounding country. Every thing is manufactured for them, and they have attained the reputation of keeping the finest ready-made clothing in the world. They have six tailors in their employ, and goods are made to fit patrons, and are nicely pressed before leaving the store. With their immense stock of goods they occupy two buildings of four stories each.

From 1866 till 1885 the business was owned and managed by Adolph and H. Roos, both natives of Alsace, France. The former came to California in 1861, and the latter in 1864. In 1885 Mr. H. Roos retired from the firm, and since then Mr. Adolph Roos and another brother, Achille (who came to this country in 1869), have owned and conducted the establishment. Adolph Roos has had an extensive experience in the business, and enjoys the reputation of being a man of exquisite taste in the clothing and furnishing goods line.

Both members of this firm are gentlemen of the highest integrity and ability, are fully identified with the business and growth of San Francisco, and are included among the most public-spirited men of the city in which they have been actively engaged in business for twenty-five years, and in which they have by their energy and ability acquired eminent success.

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ABIJAH BAKER, an early settler of California, the builder and proprietor of the Hotel Pleasanton, San Francisco, and a prominent agriculturist of California, came to this State in 1853. He is so well-known on this coast that a biography of him is here presented without apology.

Mr. Baker is a native of Livingston county, New York, born April 21, 1821. His grandfather emigrated from England to the United States and settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, where his father, David Baker, was born and reared. David Baker married Elizabeth Clapp, also of English ancestry, and soon after their marriage they removed to New York, where they reared their family. Mrs. Baker died, and the father afterward married a second wife. Of his fifteen children, thirteen grew to maturity. Abijah Baker was the first child born of the second marriage. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his native State. When he became a man he removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in the lumber, wood and stone business.

In 1852 Mr. Baker sold out and came to California, and in the spring of the following year began farming at the Mission near San Jose, on rented land. Meeting with success, he soon had money enough to buy lands of his own, which he did, and ere long became the possessor of 5,000 acres, a choice ranch, on which he raised large quantities of wheat, barley and potatoes.

An idea of the extent of his farming may be gained from the fact that at one time his annual sale of hay in San Francisco exceeded 3,000 tons. He also raised large quantities of grain, and to him belongs the credit of being the first man in California to cut wheat for hay. Fortune followed his every undertaking, but in the midst of his prosperity his health failed, and he determined to travel. In 1867 he went to Paris and attended the exposition; took much pleasure in visiting the scenes of his childhood and the old home of his father. He continued to travel for several years, visiting every part of the globe, returning to California only to look after his financial interests. This caused him several trips across the continent. In time his health fully recovered, and he returned to his ranch and made accessions to it. In 1879 he came to San Francisco and invested in city property. On July 10, 1886, he began the erection of the Hotel Pleasanton, which was completed September 1, 1887, at a cost of $200,000, exclusive of the lot. It is 84 x 137 feet, with a wing, 40 x 40 feet, and the whole building is five stories besides basement and attic. It is located on the corner of Jones and Sutter streets, and is elegantly

G. A. Burdick

furnished throughout with every modern convenience. Mr. Baker has leased the property, but resides in spacious apartments in it with his family.

Mr. Baker has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He has not, however, been a politician, as his own extensive business affairs have demanded and received his whole attention. He is a man of sound business principles, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and during his long residence on this coast has won many warm friends.

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STEPHEN POWELL BURDICK, M. D.—On the first day of December, 1829, in a log cabin just within the margin of a dense forest, skirting a newly-made clearing, where the snow had piled itself in hugh drifts, a little light-haired, blue-eyed boy for the first time opened eyes to behold the dim light of a candle which struggled with the darkness of the small hours of that bitter cold morning which was to commence the career of a new life.

Humble poverty had left its finger-touches all around, while on an adjoining cot lay the father of this new life, prostrate with paralysis, causing helpless invalidism the remainder of his life.

Since that morning sixty odd years have been rocked to sleep in the cradle of the past. The life which then had its dawning has passed its zenith, lingering now in the fullness of activity above its golden sunset.

The above gives mention of the birth surroundings of Stephen Powell Burdick, M. D., born in Alfred, Allegany county, New York, son of Cary and Lucy Sheldon (Powell) Burdick.

The sketch hereinafter given is permitted by Dr. Burdick that he may reach out his hand to aid those who have had birth, not in the lap of luxury, but where the lines called for energy of action, through which all things may be accomplished.

Grandfather Stephen Powell of Highgate, Vermont, was a manufacturer of ship-building material, chiefly masts and spars. Synchronous with the declaration of war in 1812, he sustained heavy losses through the confiscation by the English government of a large raft in Wolf's cove, near Quebec. Escaping with his men across the line, he enlisted in the United States army, in which he held a Captaincy. He died at an advanced age, in Steuben county, New York. His wife long survived him, attaining the age of nearly 100 years. Of their family of twelve or fourteen children, several lived upwards of seventy years. The Powell family were early settlers of Vermont, and of English ancestry.

Grandfather Burdick with three sons and two daughters, natives of Rhode Island, settled in Allegany county, New York, taking up a large tract of land in the wilderness near what is now Alfred Center, the seat of Alfred University, at which institution Dr. Burdick received his literary education and of which, his cousin, on paternal side, Professor Jonathan Allen, is now president. Grandparents Burdick lived upon their early possessions to a good old age. Carey Burdick, the father of Dr. Burdick, at an age of over fifty, died, September 23, 1850. The Doctor's mother, reaching the ripe age of seventy-three years, deceased November, 1874.

Of their two children Dr. Burdick alone survives, his brother Aylmer Delos Burdick, a teacher by profession, located in Texas before the civil war, was drafted into the Confederate army, serving mostly in the garrison at Galveston, and died in Texas, October 1, 1870, leaving three sons and two daughters.

The brothers and sisters of Carey Burdick moved to Wisconsin during the early settlement of that State, locating in Rock county, where they lived to a good old age. Dr. S. Powell Burdick was early thrown upon his own resources through the illness of his father, and is in the strictest sense of the term a self-made man, his education being the result of his own earnings. During the last six months of his medical course he lived in the city of New York on eighteen cents a day; having enough money to carry him through on that basis, he kept himself rigidly to that limit. He lived five years in Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming, and at the age of twenty-one taught school through the winter term, returning in the spring to Alfred University to enter upon his collegiate course. After a few years of close application and strict economy, he was able to begin the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of New York and Long Island College Hospital, receiving his diploma in 1859.

Now, after the lapse of over thirty years, most of them crowned with professional honors, and liberal pecuniary returns, Dr. Burdick is satisfied that such measure of success as he has enjoyed has been largely due to the discipline of the hard work and privation through which he struggled in his early life, and is not regretful in the least that such was the case.

It was his good fortune during his early professional labors to have enjoyed the most friendly relations with the celebrated Doctors Frank H. Hamilton and Austin Flint, receiving from them much valuable aid. After graduating he secured the position of surgeon on board a ship plying between New York and Liverpool, at a salary of $50 for the round trip.

Bearing letters of introduction from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton to celebrated surgeons of London and Paris, he was enabled to visit all the prominent hospitals of those cities with great interest and advantage to himself. His early training in economy enabled him to return to New York with $5 of his salary still intact His attention was soon called to the claims of homeopathy, and he made some most crucial tests of the relative merits of both systems. Satisfying himself of the superior intellectual basis of the principles, as well as the unquestionable efficacy of the practice of homeopathy, he could not be true to his convictions without embracing the new system, which he has followed with an ever-increasing confidence in the wisdom of his choice. He soon after accepted the position of Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, in which institution for twenty years he was associated with Drs. T. F. Allen, J. W. Dowling, E. M. Kellogg, William Todd Helmuth, H. C. Houghton and S. Lilienthal. The last named is now residing in San Francisco. Among the graduates under his teachings we find the names of Drs. Sheldon H. Talcott, now a specialist of national reputation in nervous diseases, and superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, New York; late Dr. George S. Norton, a distinguished professor in the Ophthalmic Hospital of New York city for many years; and James W. Ward, now of San Francisco. Dr. Burdick was one of the organizers and promoters of the project to secure to the new-school practitioners charge of one of the charity hospitals on Ward's Island, which resulted in their obtaining control of a large hospital of about 800 beds, Dr. Burdick becoming one of its regular staff. He was also consulting physician to the Woman's Homeopathic College and Hospital, and one of the medical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, all of the city of New York. In fact he and the late Dr. B.

F. Hunt were the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital, these two physicians being associated in its humble beginnings in an old dilapidated building of two or three rooms, defraying all the expenses for food, medicine and care. The work was finally taken up by some public-spirited humanitarians, under whose liberal auspices it has grown to its present magnificent proportions.

At the annual session in 1883 of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society he was, together with Dr. T. F. Allen, recommended by the society to the regents of the State University for its honorary degree, which was duly conferred

Having practiced his profession in New York until 1884, being almost uninterruptedly on the staffs of three hospitals, lecturing three times a week in the medical college in addition to a very large private practice, he found himself becoming a victim of overwork and nervous exhaustion, which compelled him to give up his life work and seek rest and recuperation on the Pacific coast. Settling in the city of Oakland, he slowly regained a measure of health, and is again beginning to feel the overpressure of a large practice. In 1888 he was elected President of the California Homeopathic State Society.

On the 15th day of June, 1865, Dr. Burdick and Catherine Elizabeth Bloodgood (daughter of Cyrenus and Catherine Bloodgood, born November 1, 1842) were joined in holy wedlock, which was crowned with unalloyed happiness till her death, October 1, 1870.

The issue of this marriage was one son, Arthur Wordsworth Burdick, who is now associated with his father in the practice of medicine, being a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was born in the city of New York, January 11, 1869.

From a second marriage was issued to Dr. Burdick his daughter Jennie, born September 26, 1875, deceased November 9, 1878.

Many grateful hearts hold remembrance of kind words of encouragement and acts of cheerful aid, which has ever characterized the life and professional career of Dr. Burdick, who has ever lived in the broadest field of advanced thought, allowing no barriers from sect, creed or dogma, with a life motto, "*Whatever a man will do, he may do.*"

* * *

MR. FRANK D. MONCKTON, of San Francisco, was born January 20, 1861, and is a native son, having first seen the light of day near the the town of Woodland, in Yolo county, California. He attended school at San Jose from 1869 to 1874, and then took a business college course in San Francisco, and in 1883 he entered the University of California—Hastings College of Law—and from that institution of learning received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, June 1, 1886. At the early age of twenty-three years, and while still a student at the Hastings Law College, he was appointed to the responsible positions of Commissioner and also deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, at San Francisco, both of which positions he held and filled with marked ability and to the utmost satisfaction of all who came in contact with him until appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Ninth Circuit, by Mr. Justice Field and Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, June 16, 1891. The San Francisco *Evening Post* of that date says that "a more popular appointment could not have been made."

After receiving his appointments as Commissioner and deputy Clerk of the United

States District Court, Mr. Monckton continued the study of the law, reading the college course at night, and, after graduating with honors, took up the study and has given particular attention to Federal Court and Chancery practice, and in addition to being a young man well versed in the law generally he has the distinction of being one of the best-informed members of the San Francisco bar in all matters pertaining to the practice in and peculiar to the United States Courts and in chancery pleadings and practice in all its branches.

Mr. Monckton's intelligent rulings as Commissioner, and the courteous, straightforward and highly commendable manner in which he has conducted the affairs in his departments of the Circuit Court and of the Circuit Court of Appeals, have won for him the admiration, respect and confidence of the members of the legal profession, the press, and of the community in general, and his friends are legion.

Mr. Monckton is a direct descendant from the family of Monckton, one of the oldest and most influential families of England, his great-grandfather and grandfather having emigrated to America in 1801, from Yorkshire, England, settling on a farm, known as the Monckton homestead, near Waterford, Ohio, where his father, Mr. Daniel Monckton, the well-known mining expert, was born, and who in the early days of California married Miss Sarah M. Parish, one of Ohio's most worthy and highly respected daughters.

* * *

HENRY E. HIGHTON is a man who possesses a strong and original character. Among the many talented and brilliant members of the legal profession on this coast, he is found in the foremost rank, and his career as a lawyer furnishes an excellent illustration of the power of labor when intelligently directed. Although a native of England, Mr. Highton has from his youth been a resident of this country and is thoroughly identified with its best interests and its free institutions. Without apology a sketch of his life is here presented; indeed, with no mention of him a history of this portion of California would be incomplete.

Henry Edward Highton was born in Liverpool, England, July 31, 1836, and is a descendant of an ancestry the name of which is interwoven with modern English history and English classics. His father, Edward Rayner Highton, was born in Leicester, September 11, 1811, and in his native land as well as in this country occupied many prominent and influential positions. Henry E. commenced his education in Liverpool, made rapid progress in his studies and took every first prize for classics offered to his class while he was at school. It was his intention to complete his education at Rugby and Oxford, but from this purpose he was diverted by emigrating to America with his father in 1848, being then twelve years of age. At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the elder Highton and his son settled, and a few months later, when the gold fever raged throughout the country, they started across the plains for California, arriving at Weavertown September 3, 1849. Until 1856, with the exception of a few months passed at Sacramento, he lived "in the mines," engaged in various occupations. During all this time he kept in view his original purpose, that of preparing himself for the law, studying in a desultory way, but not altogether without system.

In 1856, at the age of twenty-one, he came to San Francisco without money and with only one acquaintance there. For a time he was engaged in newspaper work, being connected with the San Francisco *Chronicle*, then published, which was no relative of the existing paper of that name, and also contributing to the *Golden Era*, *Spirit of the Times* and the San Francisco *Herald*, meanwhile pursuing his law studies. July 3, 1860, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, answering correctly every question in the examination. Acting upon the advice of Oscar L. Shafter, with whom he had studied law and who was a warm personal friend of his, he began his law practice in Sonoma. In the fall of 1860, however, he returned to San Francisco, and since that time has been identified with the legal profession in this city. He has never held nor aspired to public office, preferring rather to concentrate his energies in his law work, and from the beginning his professional career has been one of signal success. He has had an extensive patronage, and some of the heaviest civil cases in the State. His practice has mostly been in real-estate, commercial and civil suits, in all the courts, State and Federal. He has never defended a man identified with the criminal class, but has defended ten or a dozen persons charged with assault under exceptional circumstances, and only one—Gardner—was convicted, and that of murder in the second degree, which, considering the state of public excitement, was regarded as a victory. These cases, like many others in his civil practice, were complicated with a high state of public feeling, and were reported throughout the United States and to some extent even in Europe.

Other notable cases were I. M. Holbach, in San Francisco; Gilmore & Taylor, in Solano county; Harlan, in Yolo county, and H. H. Pearson at Provo, in Utah Territory. With the late Hall McAllister he also defended Adolph B. Spreckels for shooting M. H. De Young. Indeed, a bare enumeration of the important cases in which Mr. Highton has been engaged would fill several pages.

Mr. Highton has also delivered many campaign speeches, being a Democrat,—probably three or four in each campaign During the last Presidential campaign he was urgently invited to speak in New York, but the press of business compelled him to decline. He was chosen orator of the day August 24, 1883, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Garfield monument in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and, before a distinguished audience of perhaps 80,000 people, he delivered a most eloquent address. Has also delivered an address before the State Agricultural Society, Fourth of July orations at San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Alvarado, Santa Rosa and other places, addresses and lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, the St. Andrews Society' Teachers' Convention and numerous Masonic bodies, the oration at the joint celebration of Admission Day, September 9, 1890, by the Pioneers and Native Sons, at San Francisco, etc. Nearly all his orations, speeches, lectures, etc., have been published in full.

Mr. Highton is a Master and Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and served as Grand Master in 1883. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which body he has served in diocesan conventions, and spoke several times for the Brotherhood of St. Andrews.

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COLONEL T. P. ROBINSON.—Among the young business men of San Francisco, he whose name heads this sketch holds a prominent rank, due to energetic methods. He stands to-day as one of the best known citizens of the Western metropolis, though it is but fair to state that his popularity is due more to his active promotion of out-door sports than his commercial affiliations. Some of the brightest men in financial and professional circles of which this country can boast have belonged, and now belong, to that far-seeing class who recognize the fact that the greatness of a nation is as much dependent on the physical condition of its citizens as upon its pre-eminence in the learned profession and commercial sagacity. This is true as well in other countries as in this, notably in Great Britain, and the foremost educational institutions of the world are among the best exponents of this idea. Effort in this regard is certainly evidence of a healthy spirit in any community, and as Colonel Robinson is recognized as among the foremost of those who have contributed to the healthful sports in California, and at the same time to the entertainment and recreation of a large proportion of its citizens, a brief sketch of his career, embodying some of its salient features, becomes for that reason an interesting, and, indeed, essential portion of a work of this nature.

Thomas P. Robinson is a native product of California soil, having been born in San Francisco in 1861. His father, Captain Peter Robinson, came to San Francisco in 1851 as commander of the ship Golden Eagle, and soon became identified with the commerce of the city. As a representative of the stevedoring and ballast intrests he has been for over a third of a century one of the best known men in maritime circles, and though for the past few years a sufferer from ill-health, he still retains the ownership of a number of coasting vessels and other craft.

Colonel Robinson, subject to this mention, was reared in San Francisco, and spent his boyhood days principally in attendance upon her schools. His first business experience was in the capacity of clerk and salesman in the employ of the California Wire Works, and this was followed until the commencement of his attendance at college. Upon the completion of his educational course he became associated with his father in the latter's business enterprises, and so continued until 1885, when he became connected with the Pacific Coast Dredging Company.

In 1891 he engaged in the warehouse business in partnership with E. W. Halford, who has been for many years intimately identified with the commercial interests of San Francisco. The firm of Halford & Robinson own and operate the Pioneer and Golden Gate warehouses of this city, and occupy a high place in business circles.

His association with his father in marine matters no doubt caused him to turn his attention to yachting, with which he was for a number of years actively identified, and in this connection it may be mentioned that he was the prime mover in the organization of the Undine Yachting Club, whose members were chosen from the best young men of San Francisco. But it is in connection with base ball, the undisputed national game of America, that Colonel Robinson's name has become a household word with the reading and sport-loving people of the Pacific coast, and particularly the region about San Francisco bay. He is an essential part of the history of the California League, whose interests he has done so much to promote. He took a leading part in the location and building of the Haight street park, and ever since its construction has held a one-third interest as lessee. He also built and equipped, in 1890, the Emeryville grounds for his Oakland club. He held the position of treasurer of the League until 1891, when he resigned on account of the pressure of business matters. The most excitiug episode in the

League's career was the finish of the race for the championship in 1889, which was won by his club, representing Oakland. All classes in the cities by the bay became wrought up in this contest, and when the deciding game was played in San Francisco, 17,900 people —a truly representative gathering—crowded the Haight street grounds to their utmost capacity, while admission was denied to many by the closing of the gates during the second inning of the play. When the game was decided in his favor the news spread in Oakland, where it was received with enthusiastic rejoicing, being regarded as a veritable victory for that city, and the members of the club received many public and private testimonials of appreciation from Oakland's happy citizens. That the general interest displayed in the race during that year was principally due to Colonel Robinson's influence, popularity and capable business methods there can be no doubt, and well posted authorities credit him in a large measure with the general success of the League. With the Oakland club a factor in the pennant race, there has never been a lack of enthusiasm among the people, and it can not be gainsaid that the season of 1891, successful though it was, would have commanded a much more general interest had not so many circumstances combined to prevent the strengthening of his team, for which he so arduously labored. While he has always been successful in his purely business enterprises, it is an acknowledged fact that the attention he has given to the popularizing of base ball would have made an unqualified success of any commercial undertaking he might have headed, and it is no undue praise to his merits to say that in the national game his rank is with the foremost magnates of that representative body, the National League.

An interesting event in the annals of the game on this coast was the visit here of Mr. Spalding and his celebrated aggregation, comprising the all-America and Chicago ball clubs on the eve of their departure for Australia on the tour around the world, in 1889. On this occasion a grand banquet, which will long be remembered on account of its perfect success, was tendered by Mr. Spalding, to the California League, and Colonel Robinson, as chairman of the entertainment committee, performed his manifold duties in connection therewith, with the vigor which is his principal characteristic. Before leaving this subject it is but fitting to state that he has done much in the cause of charity, and appeals from deserving sources have not suffered by reason of his connection with base-ball.

Colonel Robinson has taken a leading part in National Guard affairs, and was for years an active member and officer of the First Regiment. He is prominently identified with the order of Native Sons of the Golden West, being now President of Piedmont Parlor, and at the great celebration in 1890, of the fortieth anniversary of Admission Day, he was the leading spirit in the decoration of their parlor, which fed 5,800 people. He is also one of the foremost members of Oakland Lodge, No. 171, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (composed in this case altogether of business men), and is a director of the Householders' Building and Loan Association, San Francisco.

Colonel Robinson was married on November 29, 1882, to Miss Nellie E. Halford, daughter of E. W. Halford, a resident of California since 1850. Her death, which occurred August 9, 1891, was a sad blow to husband and friends.

In closing this brief sketch of Colonel Robinson it is proper to state that much as his name has come before the public it has always been in honorable and creditable mention. The dark side is happily wanting in this case, while his career shows him a man of vigor and spirit, his connection with sport has been always for its elevation, and there is much more than may appear at first glance in the statement that the amusements he has helped to provide for so many people are one of the principal moral agents of a community. Healthful sports are a great safety valve, and in this vicinity they owe much to Colonel Robinson.

* * *

J. McMULLEN.—Among the later developers of Pacific-coast industries who in a limited period have attained wide reputation, is the syndicate of gentlemen represented by the San Francisco Bridge Company, with offices at 42 Market street. The nucleus of this incorporation was conceived and developed by its present President, Mr. J. McMullen, a sturdy son of New England, who came to San Francisco in 1876, and without funds or capital other than honesty, integrity and perseverence, the heritage of New England's sons, worked his way into the foremost commercial circles and by scientific services satisfactorily performed, has established for himself a name and reputation.

Mr. McMullen is a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, born October 16, 1848, his ancestry being from the north of Ireland, but among the early settlers of Connecticut. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Woodstock, subsequently graduating at the St. Charles College of Maryland. He was then associated with Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, Massachusetts, prominent contractors, engineers and builders of public and private buildings, of iron and stone, and there Mr. McMullen acquired the knowledge of engineering and scientific construction which were the principles of his later successes.

In 1876 he came to San Francisco with a view of engaging in a similar line of business, though without a friend on the coast or any capital to establish himself. Still, with the predominant feeling that the Pacific coast offered inducements to the scientific builder above that of any other locality on this continent, and as bridge-building had been previously performed by inexperienced workmen, the field was open to one versed in the scientific principles of the business.

Soon after his arrival in California he secured several important contracts for bridges and other structures, and rapidly established a credit and reputation. In 1877 he adopted the name of the San Francisco Bridge Company, though having no partners in the business, and did general contract work in the building of bridges, docks, and piers. In 1878 he built the Sixth and Seventh street draw dridges in San Francisco and several highway bridges in Alameda, Yuba, Plumas and Colusa counties, which character of work continued until 1881, when he subcontracted under Andrew Onderdonk to build all the bridges on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific railroad. This contract exceeded $500,000, including the cantilever bridge across the Fraser river, in which was consumed 1,300 tons of steel. Under contract with the Dominion Government of Canada, they built the screw-pile light-house at the entrance of the Fraser river, located five miles from land, an extremely difficult piece of work, but all parties were well satisfied when the work was completed. They also built several bridges in British Columbia for the Provincial government. In 1883 Mr. McMullen incorporated the San Francisco Bridge Company, with a capital of $50,000, retaining a large proportion of the stock and officiating as president and manager. Then followed the contract to build the Oakland narrow-gauge pier, three miles in length, including the depot.

They also engaged in the steam excavation business, and secured the contract to build section six of the sea wall, from the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. This necessitated the purchase of a steam-shovel plant and locomotives at a cost of $60,000. This contract was made more difficult, because of strong opposition by competitors, but the work was satisfactorily performed. Then followed the Kentucky-street fill, from Fourth street to South San Francisco, contract price $350,000, which involved the handling of 1,500,000 cubic yards of material. In 1886 they undertook the construction of the tidal canal between Oakland harbor and San Leandro bay, to be one and one half miles long, with an average depth of twenty feet, and a width of 400 feet. They purchased large and powerful dredgers, and for two years were engaged night and day on the canal. This contract was with the United States Government, amounting to $500,000.

With the increase of business more money was required, and in 1888 the capital stock of the company was increased to $250,000. In 1889 they secured the contract to build the main irrigating canal of the central district in Colusa county, extending from Sacramento river to Stony creek, a distance of six miles, which involved the handling of 1,250,000 cubic yards of earth. As an advance step over the old methods of moving earth, with horses and scrapers, the Bridge Company invented a machine for this particular work in the shape of a gigantic steam dredge, with which they were enabled to move about 85,000 cubic yards per month. The cost of this machine was $60,000, and the invention was a progressive step in the construction of irrigating canals. In 1890 the company built eleven lineal miles of bridges, and their contracts amounted to upward of $1,500,000, and at present (1891) their contracts foot up about the same amount. In 1887 they established an office in Seattle, under the management of the vice-president, George W. Catt. The business of the company extends east to the Missouri river, and from British Columbia to Mexico, and they are also conducting improvements for the Hawaiian government.

Mr. McMullen was married in San Francisco, in 1879, to Miss Caroline L. Peterson, a native of Missouri, and resides at 811 Guerrero street, where he built a handsome dwelling in 1883.

George W. Catt, the vice-president, is a native of Iowa, a graduate of the University of Iowa, and a civil engineer by profession. H. Krusi, chief engineer, is a native of New York State, and a graduate of Cornell University. H. S. Wood, assistant engineer, is a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of Swathmore College.

Thus, with a corps of able engineers and efficient assistants, this company has made rapid progress, and their work has become one of the greatest industries of the country.

* * *

JOHN MORTON, President of the Morton Draying and Warehouse Company, 204 Battery street, San Francisco, is a native of Maine, and was born in 1820. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Maine, being chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. John remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he left the parental roof, went to Boston and engaged in a general teaming business. He was married in Boston, in 1843, to Miss Lucetta

Chase, a native of Maine, whose ancestors were seafaring men.

Mr. Morton resided in Boston until 1852, when he gathered together his earthly posessions and boarded the steamer Illinois, *en route* for California. Crossing the Isthmus at Panama, he reëmbarked in the steamer Golden Gate, and without accident arrived safely in San Francisco, landing at Commercial street, between Drumm and Davis streets, December 17, 1852. Mr. Morton fell in with Charles Parkhurst, an agreeable *compagnon de voyage*, who had been a stage driver in Florida, and who came to California to drive stage between Stockton and Mariposa. After twenty-six years of faithful service in this capacity, at his death the fact was revealed that he had been leading a double life, as he proved to be a woman disguised in the apparel of man. The story of this individual was never revealed.

Mr. Morton joined his brother, Reuben Morton, who had come to this coast in 1849, and with him entered into the trucking business under the firm of R. & J. Morton, with their office at the corner of Battery and California streets, which was then built upon spiles, as Montgomery street was the water front. They began business with three two-horse trucks, and continued successfully until 1871, when Mr. R. Morton retired from the firm to engage in building the Geary street cable railroad. His interest was sold to S. S. Morton, a younger brother, and John Ruggles, and the firm of J. Morton & Company was established. They continued at the same location until 1874, when they moved to their present office, 204 Battery street. In 1876, William R. Morton, the son of our subject, bought the interest of S. S. Morton and Mr. Ruggles, and, without changing the name, father and son continued the business till 1888, doing a general draying business, with teams varying from twelve to twenty-five, according to the demand. In 1888 the firm incorporated under the name of The Morton Draying and Warehouse Company, with a capital of $100,000, John Morton continuing as president of the company, and William R. Morton as treasurer. They then established warehouses, with a capacity of about 20,000 tons, and began a general storage business in addition to their other interests.

Mr. Morton has also been closely identified with the growth and development of the city. He was an early investor in real estate. He built the Morton House on Post street, several residences on Ellis and Jones streets, and has held other valuable property. He was one of the stockholders of the North Beach and Mission railroad, and was president of the company for several years. He was one of the incorporators of the Security Savings Bank in 1870, and for many years was a wise counselor and director. He was one of the builders of the Second Congregational Church on Taylor street, between O'Farrell and Geary streets. Subsequently the name was changed to Plymouth Church, and, their property becoming very valuable, they sold and removed to Post street, near Buchanan street.

While he has lived a life of great activity, ever zealous and clear sighted in the advancement of his own interests, Mr. Morton has been equally ready to contribute of his substance toward the moral or public improvement of the city of his adoption. Of the seven children born to him and his wife, only two are now living—William R. and Henry D.

William R. Morton was born in San Francisco, in 1856. After completing his education, he engaged in business with his father, as above stated, and in the Morton Special

Delivery, with his brother, Henry D. In 1877, he was married in San Francisco, to Miss Mae S. Noble, whose father preached in the Second Congregational Church for a period of twelve years. They have three children, Herbert S., Winifred Mae and William R., Jr. Mr. Morton is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor. In politics, like his father, he is a Republican.

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THE MATTHIAS GRAY CO.—This old established music house was founded in San Francisco in 1852 by Matthias Gray, the pioneer in the music business on the Pacific coast. The business was first established by him in 1852 in a small way on Washington street, in only one room, and with a stock consisting of one Steinway piano and two or three of other kinds. The growth of musical interests in this city has kept pace with the progress and development in other directions, and now the Matthias Gray Company carry in their house here as large a stock of Steinway and other pianos as the manufacturers carry in their warerooms. From Washington street the establishment was moved to Clay street, and at different times occupied different localities on that street, changing to meet the demands of their constantly increasing trade. From Clay street they moved to Kearny, thence to the White House, and finally to their elegant and commodious quarters at 206 and 208 Post street, these buildings being four stories high. The first floor of 206 is occupied by the office and counting room, and also contains a stock of sheet music and small instruments. On the second floor above this is the attractive music hall, with a seating capacity of 200. The walls of this apartment are finely ornamented with portraits of the most eminent musicians. An attractive feature of this department are the series of concerts and musical receptions given each season, they having been inaugurated by Woldemar Ludovici, the efficient managing director of the Matthias Gray Co. One floor is designated the Steinway floor, is divided into different rooms and fitted up and furnished with elegance and taste. The "Grand Room" contains the finest pianos in the world, valued at from $1,000 to $2,000 each. The value of the stock in this room and in the "Upright Steinway Room" is over $50,000. Another floor contains pianos and instruments of other manufacturers. Other apartments are used for receiving goods, tuning and repairing instruments, and still others are fitted up for the convenience of music teachers who give lessons to private pupils.

* * *

FREDERICK WOLDEMAR LUDOVICI was born in 1840 in the old German town of Trèves, on the Moselle; his father was of Italian extraction, and came from an old noble Roman family: his mother from a distinguished old Dutch family. He came to New York at the age of twelve, where he finished his education. While still very young he entered the old hide and leather firm of Matthew Armstrong & Sons, in the "swamp," and later he became the partner of his father, Louis Ludovici (who came to America in 1848) in Wall street. L. Ludovici & Son were the first firm to refine petroleum oil, on commercial scale, and they shipped the first barrel to Europe.

At an early age Mr. Ludovici developed a great love for traveling, for learning languages, and for music. He has been a great traveler, having been around the world four times. He has passed seven years in India, and has traveled through every part of it—on one occasion across the Himalaya mountains into Thibet. His travels also took in Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, the whole island of Ceylon, and Moulmein, Egypt and the Holy Land from Jerusalem to Damascus; Greece and Turkey; also the Island of Cuba, all the cities on the coast of Rio de Janeiro throughout Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic and Paraguay, including two interesting trips, one on the river Nile, and the other on the Amazon river. In India he was first with a large English importing and exporting house, and later was a partner in the leading firm of exchange and financial brokers of Calcutta. Unfortunately, his health gave way three times in India, and three times he left it in a dangerous condition. Mr. Ludovici's travels and adventures over the world have been most interesting, exciting and amusing. Besides his travels in the old world, embracing every city of importance, he has visited in every State and Territory of the United States and Canada. He is, therefore, what may be called a "much traveled" gentleman; and as he remained long enough in many countries to acquire their languages, he is an unusually fine linguist.

After the civil war in this country he went to South Carolina and planted cotton in the sea islands.

The second time Mr. Ludovici returned from Calcutta he went to California, and together with some friends he purchased a large and beautiful ranch in the southern part of the State. After that he made San Francisco his home for several years, and started several successful companies there. He developed some large coal mines in Wyoming Territory during the same period.

Through all his travels his musical talent made him notable wherever he went. As an amateur, he plays the violin with much power and expression, and has a beautiful and sympathic "tone." At one time he performed very well on the cornet á piston, being a pupil of Louis Schreiber. Mr. Ludovici has composed some very excellent songs and horn quartets, and he has also written some charming pieces for the piano. In New York, London, Paris, Calcutta, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and in San Francisco he has always had his string quartet, and he has thus been in intimate association with many of the leading artists of the day in all parts of the world. In Calcutta, for the love of the art, he chiefly aided in producing several Italian and French operas. He was considered the leader of the musical world there.

Among his prominent musical friends have been Thalberg, Gottschalk, Ferdinand Hiller of Cologne; Reinecke, of Leipzig; August Wilhelmj, Max Vogrich, De Munck, Carlotta Patti, Karl Formes (in his boyhood, Ole Bull), and many other celebrities, who knew or know him as a true friend and a fine musician. He has also been the musical critic of several newspapers. S. B. Mills, George W. Morgan, Timm, Shaferberg, the Wollenhaupts, the 'cellist Mollenhauer, Bergner, Noll, Reyer, Groenevelt, and many "old-timers" of the New York Philharmonic, have played with him in his youth, and last year Mr. Hartdegen, the fine 'cellist, played many trios with him in New York city. One of the earliest friends Mr. Ludovici made in New York, was Mr. William Steinway, and this association has been ripened by social intercourse in later years. In the last three years in New York Mr. Ludovici floated the Universal Lasting Machine Company, and the John Patten Ice and Refrigerating Company, which two enterprises at present promise great success. In his love of the Steinway piano, he accepted the position of vice-president and manager of the Matthias Gray Company, of San Francisco (of which concern Mr. Nahum Stetson, of Steinway & Sons, is treasurer).

Having lived many years in California, Mr. Ludovici did not find it difficult this year to leave New York for the Golden West once more. He has inaugurated his arrival in San Francisco, and his representation of the Steinway pianos on the Pacific coast (his first "official" appearance in the musical world), by building a much needed music room, especially for chamber music, called "Steinway Hall," where he is making a great effort to bring all artists and music lovers together in "good fellowship," and where every artist has impartial opportunities to be heard by the public to the best advantage.

Mr. Ludovici has many warm personal friends in various parts of the world; he is known as an excellent business man, possessed of extraordinary energy; and, having made a success of every enterprise in which he has embarked, he undoubtedly will prove a valuable acquisition to the trade in enhancing the unquestioned success of the Matthias Gray Company, and the musical people in San Francisco will welcome him as their friend, supporter and, if needs be, their champion.

* * *

MILLS' COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

This institution was established at Seminary Park, Brooklyn, A a county, California, in 1871. Its founders were Rev. Cyrus T. Mills, D. D., who died April 20, 1884, and his wife, Mrs. Susan L. Mills. Both of them brought to the work a large and varied experience, having been educators for more than twenty years.

The first school of which they were principals in California was the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia. There they labored seven years, their accommodations becoming wholly inadequate to the demands of the school. Desiring to establish on a permanent basis a seminary for young women, it was determined to erect a new building upon a site better adapted to the purpose. As a result the school was re-opened, under the most favorable auspices, August 1, 1871. Generous contributions have been made from time to time by the friends of education, additional buildings have been erected, until Mills' College and Seminary is one of the most perfectly equipped institutions of learning on the Pacific coast. While the curriculum is not quite equal to the highest standard of the East, it is as far advanced as the present stage of progress on this coast will warrant. It is being strengthened each year, and it is confidently expected that in a few years the diploma of Mills' College will represent a degree of mental discipline equal to the best.

Dr. Mills was a graduate of Williams College and of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Mrs. Mills received her education under Mary Lyon at Mt. Holyoke. Before coming to California they were connected with Batticotta College, India, and Oahu College in the Sandwich Islands. Obliged by ill health to seek a more genial climate, they purchased the school at Benicia from which Mills Seminary has sprung. In 1877 the large property was transferred by Doctor and Mrs. Mills to an influential board, first having been legally incorporated. The work was carried successfully forward until the time of Dr. Mills' death, April 20, 1884. In furtherance of his plans and by Mrs. Mills' request, the board of trustees immediately took steps for the organization of the college proper, and as a result, in 1885 the institution was incorporated as Mills College.

Nearly 3,000 young women have been enrolled as pupils of Mills College. Including the class of 1891, 430 have been graduated. There are now fifteen scholarships, the interest of which is used to aid worthy pupils. Among the endowments is one of $50,000, given by Mrs. Mills to establish the Mark Hopkins chair of mental and moral philosophy. When the property was given to the young women of the State by Doctor and Mrs. Mills, it was estimated to be worth $275,000, but to-day it is worth at least $400,000. In the establishment of so excellent an institution of learning, Doctor and Mrs. Mills have recorded themselves benefactors for all time to come, and in the thousands of minds yet to come under its training they have erected a monument the proportions, magnitude and beauty of which will not be surpassed in ages. They have given far more than mere money: have devoted their lives to the work.

COLONEL J. P. JACKSON is a man whose diversity of talent has enabled him to fill divers roles in the course of a busy life with successful results and credit to himself and the causes he has espoused. As a lawyer, orator, soldier, railroad builder, journalist, man of affairs and public official, he has imprinted the marks of distinctive ability upon every project with which he has been connected. He was born in the State of Ohio, at Cleveland, and the foundation of his education was laid in that city. At the age of twelve years he passed the examination before three trustees, entitling him to teach school.

After leaving school he went to the Northwest, and there experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer farming. Although a child in years he did the work of a grown man. But agriculture was not his destiny, and at the age of sixteen years he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he pursued the higher branches of mathematics, Latin and French. He was graduated from the Central high school at the age of nineteen years. Just before this event he was chosen by his school-fellows to present a purse of money to Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and among his auditors was the Hon. Bellamy Storer, one of the leading scholars and lawyers of Ohio. He was so favorably impressed with the young speaker that he insisted upon taking him into his office and having him study law. Here it was that Colonel Jackson met President Harrison, who was also a *protege* of Judge Storer. For two years these young men sat together in the same office, studied the same lessons and passed the same examinations. Colonel Jackson remained in Ohio after his admission to the bar, and in his professional labors came in contact with such minds as R. B. Hayes, Henry Stanberry, George H. Pendleton, Alphonso Taft, Stanley Matthews, Edward F. Noyes and George Hoadley, the last named gentleman being his partner for many years

Throughout his whole career he has been sought upon occasions where a high class of oratory was desired, and his speeches in California have confirmed his reputation in the East as an orator of great force and eloquence. Upon the death of General Grant he paid to the memory of his once commander and always friend one of the most fervent tributes that the sad occasion produced.

In the year 1862 he served with the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans and Buell, and from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, on detached service under Grant and Halleck. In 1867 he went to Europe to negotiate the bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company, and this service resulted in his removing to this State when he became President of the road until it was bought by the Central Pacific Company. He afterward became President of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company, which position he likewise held until that road passed into the hands of the Central. He has also been prominently identified with the California Pacific Railroad, the Copperopolis Railroad, and the road leading from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, which has also passed under the control of the Central.

The industry of railroad building having become exhausted, Colonel Jackson betook himself to more quiet pursuits. Foreseeing the unlimited possibilities of the development of the Napa Soda Springs, he purchased the Springs, with 640 acres of land, for $100,000, and began making improvements. As a result the Napa Soda Springs are the most frequented watering place in Middle and Northern California; the white stone buildings with battlements, towers and spires can be seen throughout Napa valley, and the glass domes and burnished roofs reflect for miles away the rising and setting sun.

We have yet to mention Colonel Jackson's career as a journalist, which began in his school-boy days, when he published with some of his schoolfellows "The School Boy." Later in life he was connected for a short time with the Ohio State *Journal*. In 1875 he became the publisher and managing editor of the San Francisco *Daily Evening Post*, having owned the paper some years before. He worked a complete reformation in this sheet, its Republicanism being so well defined that it held the first place in the esteem and faith of the party. Colonel Jackson was for many years identified with the *Post*, and when he had brought it to a high standard he retired for a season from active journalism. When he resumed editorial labors it was to take charge of the *Wasp*, which he managed for three years, enlarging its subscription and commending it to the regard of all good citizens. When he retired from the publication of this paper he declared that he had retired from active work for life, but this resolve was cheerfully broken in behalf of General Benjamin Harrison when he entered the Presidential contest. Upon the General's election he invited Colonel Jackson to become Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, which office he accepted, having in custody more than seventy millions of dollars.

During all of Colonel Jackson's public career, his manifold duties have not interfered with his fondness for home life. He has ever dispensed in the family residence all the courtesies and hospitalities that make the social circle most attractive. His wife has been a fitting companion through all these busy years, and while seconding his public efforts she has given his home all that charm that can be bestowed by only a good woman's grace. The Colonel and Mrs. Jackson are the parents of nine children; the five older ones were born in Kentucky, the birthplace of their mother and her ancestors for many generations back, and the four younger children have California as their native State. Four are married. The eldest son is a graduate of Harvard University and is practicing law in this city, being also Assistant Attorney-General of the State; another son was graduated at Amherst University, Massachusetts, and a third is now a student at the California University. Two sons are in business in the city. The elder daughter, now married, is a graduate of Clarke's Institute.

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MAX KARRAS, of San Francisco, was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, in 1846, and was reared and educated in his native city. He came to the Pacific coast in 1861, and during the war enlisted in the volunteers, and was in the United States service until December 25, 1865. Early in the following year he entered the photograph gallery of Bailey & Cramer, where he remained about two years. After taking a trip up the coast he returned to this city and became connected with Vaughn's gallery on Third street, and remained with this well-known gallery until the death of Mr. Vaughn in 1879. Mr. Karras then became a partner in the business, and conducted it until 1889, when he became sole proprietor. This well-known gallery, one of the oldest in the city, was established by Mr. Vaughn on Montgomery street, in 1864, and for the past quarter of a century Mr. Karras has been connected with it as operator, manager and proprietor. He has a large business experience, and gives his personal supervision to the details of the trade.

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DR. V. A. CARRANZA, dentist, whose office is at No. 1228 Market street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1876, and engaged in the practice of dentistry since 1881. He was born in Costa Rica, Central America, in 1851, and is of Spanish descent. His father, Dr. Bruno Carranza, was a prominent physician and planter of Costa Rica, and at one time was President of that Republic. He is now a resident of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, Central America. He has been holding a prominent place as a statesman and Representative.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Hanover, Germany, to which country his parents sent him when thirteen years of age. He passed through the Gymnasium, and later the University of Osnabruck, passing the usual examinations. Returning to Costa Rica in 1869, he was engaged for some time in coffee-planting in that State. In 1876 he came to California, where he engaged in the study of dentistry, under the preceptorship of Dr. Whinery formerly a dentist in this city, with whom he remained nearly five years. In 1881 he engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued.

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T. J. LE TOURNEUX, M. D., has been a resident of California for the past sixteen years, and has practiced medicine there since 1877. He was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1847, and is the eldest son of Gabriel LeTourneux, who was also a physician and a graduate of a Canadian medical college. The family are of French descent and for many generations residents of Canada. Dr. LeTourneux received his early education in Kankakee, Illinois, where his parents removed when he was still a child. Later he graduated from the Kankakee Academy, where he received a classical course. He commenced the study of medicine by learning the drug business, to which he served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1866 he began the study of medicine in connection with his already acquired vocation of pharmacist, under the preceptorship of his father and the then famous surgeon, Prof. Brainard, of Chicago. In 1874 he came to California, settling in San Francisco, and having graduated in medicine at once entered into the practice of his profession. He was for three years resident physician of St. Mary's Hospital. He is an active member of the San Francisco County Medical Society and also the State Medical Society, in both of which he has held important, responsible and influential positions. Since 1887 he has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and at present its president. In 1887 Governor Waterman appointed Dr. LeTourneux a member of the Board of Health of the city and county of San Francisco for the regular term of four years, and he has proved to be its ablest and most energetic member.

As a writer on medical subjects Dr. Le Tourneux has gained a national reputation, and his articles to newspapers and magazines are studied with respect by professional men, and are valued highly on account of the evidence they give of deep research in their preparation as well as the cultivated mind of their author. In political matters Dr. Le Tourneux, although not a partisan, has always been a consistent and loyal Republican. He is a leading member of the Union League Club, and has often been mentioned as a desirable candidate for several offices of public trust.

Whenever his name has come up for office we see by the local papers unstinted expressions of his qualifications in all respects, with no hint of anything against him. Personally he is a genial and pleasant gentleman, a very sympathetic man, and one who fully appreciates the needs of the people.

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PROFESSOR EMIL BARTH, of San Francisco, was born in Langensalza, Thuringa, Germany, in 1855. He inherited his musical talent, and began taking musical instructions in early childhood. He received his literary education at the high school and from private tutors, completing his musical course at the Royal Conservatory, Leipzig, in 1884, having been previously and during his stay at Leipzig engaged as conductor and director of musical societies. He came after absolving his course at Leipzig, directly to San Francisco, North America, since which time he has been identified with the musical profession of this city, being engaged in conducting and teaching organ, pianc, harmony, composition and singing.

Professor Barth holds the position of organist at St. Peter's Church, as well as musical director of the Bach Musical Club, a prominent private orchestra, cultivating music of the highest order.

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JACOBS & BRANDT, proprietors of the Las Palmas Cigar Factory of San Francisco. This business enterprise was established by Mr. Charles Jacobs in 1883, under name of Charles Jacobs & Co., at 508 Washington street, and the growth was such that in a few years larger quarters were needed, and he removed to 420 First street, where, with enlarged facilities, the business continued to prosper. After three years larger space was secured at 309 and 311 Front street, where the business continued to grow, and in 1889 Mr. Brandt, one of the most experienced cigar manufacturers on the coast, became a partner. The addition of this gentleman was a new source of strength and power to the business, and still higher success attended them, and they planned and had erected their present building, Nos. 608 and 614 Front street—the best planned building for the business in the city. It contains 30,000 square feet of floor, and is three stories and basement. Their cigars are made on the Spanish system, of choice Havana tobacco, which they pack under their own supervision in Havana. They employ 275 men, and even now find it difficult to keep up with their orders. When Mr. Jacobs began the business there were fifteen established competitors in San Francisco, and it seemed a questionable undertaking to start another factory, but such has been the phenomenal success of the Las Palmas factory that they are now the leading cigar manufacturers on the Pacific coast, and the quality of their goods is unsurpassed by any imported goods. The basement of their building is filled with imported stock, and back of their commodious office, on the first floor, is the shipping room, and around the walls of their room are cases with doors in which are kept many thousands of dollars' worth of costly labels used on their goods. The second story is occupied to its fullest capacity as a stock room and for the manufactured goods, and the third floor is the factory proper, where Mr. Brandt, with his 275 men, manufacture immense quantities of their choicest brands of cigars. These gentlemen have met with the well-merited success by the manufacture of their clear Havana "Las Palmas" Cigar, which has become widely known and a great favorite. Their trade extends as far east as Chicago, including the Western States, the Pacific coast and the Sandwich Islands. Messrs. Jacobs & Brandt for years had been warm friends previous to their partnership, and had been connected with another house fourteen years.

Charles Jacobs, the founder of the business, was born in Syracuse, New York, and came to San Francisco in 1875. He has been in the tobacco business all his life, and is thoroughly informed in every branch of the trade, having traveled all over the Northern States and the West selling cigars since 1873. He is a pleasant, capable and expert business man, has learned the wants of the trade, and has a very extensive acquaintance. Jacob Brandt was born in England, and came with his parents to the United States when six months old. They came direct to San Francisco, where our subject began the cigar business when very young, and has made it his exclusive industry for thirty years. He has acquired the reputation of being the best cigar manufacturer on the coast. He has entire charge of the manufactory, while Mr. Jacobs has charge of the financial part of the business. They are hard-working gentlemen, are full of enterprise, and have a most promising future before them.

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HON. M. M. ESTEE is a well-known gentleman who stands second to none in the State of California in all the qualities that go to make up a public man. The name of Hon. M. M. Estee has, during almost the entire growth of the State, been associated with its political, agricultural and industrial development. In the idea of his many friends he has done more to foster the growth of the community than anyone in the line of life which he originally marked out for himself, and which he has so well and ably filled.

Mr. Estee was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and is consequently in the prime of his physical and intellectual faculties. Sprung from the hardy stock of the early colonists of that great agricultural State, his boyhood and growth had the advantage of a country bringing-up, while his education was received at the public schools and latterly at Waterford Academy. So well did he profit by the educational facilities at his command that, from his sixteenth to his nineteenth year, he was enabled to spend his winters in imparting to his juniors the knowledge he had already acquired and utilized.

It was in his nineteenth year that he turned his eyes to the Golden State, arriving here by way of Panama in 1853. Like many others of our foremost citizens, the first three years of his life in the State were spent in the mines of Amador and El Dorado counties. Again, in 1856 we find him teaching school, and in the following year studying law under Judge T. M. Pawling at Volcano, moving thence to Sacramento, where in 1859 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. From that date until 1866 he continued to practice law at Sacramento, representing that city in the Assembly during the legislative session of 1863–'64, being subsequently elected District Attorney, which office he held for two years. In 1866 he removed to San Francisco, which he has since then made his professional headquarters, though his business and domestic affiliations are properly located in Napa county, where Mr. Estee owns and has most judiciously improved a valuable and beautiful estate, a large portion of which is set out in vines and orchard to the conservation and development of which, as well as to the art of scientific wine-making, he has devoted much of his spare time and energy, being unanimously acknowledged to be one of the foremost viticulturists and horticulturists in the State, his cellar alone having cost him $70,000 to construct and equip.

During the first year of his settlement in this city Mr. Estee was associated in practice with ex-Judge E. H. Heacock, and subsequently for about three years with the late John R. McLaurin, till the latter's death. From 1870 to 1880 he formed a co-partnership with ex-Judge John H. Boalt, and upon its dissolution in the latter year he associated himself with Mr. Ramon E. Wilson, this firm still existing under the name of Estee, Wilson & McCutchen.

In this connection it may be stated that in 1872 he published a work on Pleadings and Practice in three volumes, which is in its third edition, and is a recognized authority among the profession.

In political life Mr. Estee has all along been a power by reason of his various talents of oratory, sound judgment and leadership. Always one of the most prominent figures in the Republican party, he has time and again demonstrated his ability to mold the sentiments and actions of that party. In 1871 when Hon. Newton Booth entered upon his successful campaign against Hon. H. H. Haight for the Governorship of the State, Mr. Estee was chosen Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee; and two years later it was largely due to his personal efforts that the Legislature elected Governor Booth to the United States Senate, Mr. Estee officiating on that occasion as Speaker of the Assembly.

In 1877 he was a conspicuous and leading figure in the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a member, and was Chairman of the Committee on Corporation.

In the session of 1877–'78 it was only the fact that the Democratic party was in the majority that Mr. Estee was not himself elected to the United States Senate, for which he received the Republican nomination. Should there happen to be a vacancy in that body during the present session of the Legislature, it is highly probable that Mr. Estee would again be the nominee of the party in power, as the most available as well as the most popular candidate.

Mr. Estee was the Republican candidate for Governor of the State in 1882, but the

Democrats were still in the majority. In 1888 he held the distinguished position of President of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison a delegate to the Pan-American Congress, which met at Washington in October of that year.

In 1863 he married Miss Frances H. Divine, the daughter of Judge Divine, of San Jose. They have had three children, a son and two daughters, who are living. One, the eldest, is married to Mr. Charles J. During. The youngest is still a Miss and in school.

Personally Mr. Estee is a man of commanding presence, urbane, courteous and dignified in demeanor, cool, calm and sound in judgment, fluent in oratory, convincing in argument, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of the community.

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JOHN MURRAY MATTHEWS, M. D., whose office is at the corner of Twenty-third and Chattanooga streets, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1872, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1866. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1844, and received his early education in the St. Paul Street Grammar School of that city. He commenced the study of medicine in 1859, under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. William Pirrie, F. R. C. S., Senior Surgeon of the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, and author of "Pirrie's Principles and Practice of Surgery," published in 1868, and was the standard work of that day, which went through three editions and was translated into most of the European languages. In 1861 Dr. Matthews entered the Marshall Medical College of Aberdeen, where he graduated in 1866, after a full course of five years, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. The Doctor went at once to Australia as surgeon of the Melbourne Steamship Company, and in that city was engaged as surgeon of the Melbourne Hospital, where he remained about one year. He then went to Sydney, where he entered into private practice, and while there helped to extract a bullet which was fired into the Duke of Edinburg by Fannie O'Farrell. He returned to England with the Duke, as junior surgeon of the Galatea, and remained in the naval service until August, 1868, when he resigned and came to the United States. He practiced in New York until 1870, when he went to Chicago and entered into private practice, and remained until he came to California in 1872. During those years he visited various parts of the United States and Canada, delivering lectures on medical subjects. The Doctor entered into private practice in San Francisco, where he has since continued. For three years he held the position of Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Ophthalmology and Otology at the Woman's Medical College of San Francisco, from 1882 to 1884.

Dr. Matthews comes from a family of physicians, his grandfather having been a prominent physician, as well as a wealthy philanthropist, who established the Poor Man's Hospital, afterward consolidated with the Royal Infirmary. As we have already mentioned, his uncle is a prominent surgeon. Furthermore, one may read between these lines of shipwreck off the coast of Africa, and of strange experience,—we might say with Othello: "Of moving accidents by flood and field; of hair-breadth 'scapes and portance in my travel's history." However, the Doctor has retired from the general practice of medicine, and now devotes most of his time to cellular pathology and our tissue remedies that act as molecular cellular therapeutics.

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HON. THOMAS P. HAWLEY, Judge of the United States District Court of Nevada, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, July 18, 1830. He was reared and educated in the "Hoosier State," and upon reaching his majority he came to California, traveling across the plains and arriving in Placerville July 15 1852. He remained in El Dorado county one year, during which time he was engaged in mining. The following year, in August, he located at Nevada City, Nevada county, California, and continued the business of mining until 1855, when he entered the office of the County Clerk. His leisure time was spent in reading law, and two years later he was admitted to the bar. He at once secured a good patronage among such able practitioners as the late John R. McConnell, Francis J. Dunn, Stanton Buckner, Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, William M. Stewart, David Belden and Niles Searles. In 1858 he formed a law partnership with Henry Meredith, and in 1863 he was elected District Attorney of Nevada county on the Union Republican ticket; he discharged the duties of this office until the expiration of his term, and thereafter continued his professional work, forming a law partnership with L. W. Williams. In 1868 he removed to the State of Nevada and located at Hamilton, White Pine county; there he soon won a reputation as an able jurist and took front rank at the bar, which embraced such minds as the late Delos R. Ashley, C. E. DeLong, D. W. Perley, A. M. Hillhouse, and many others who rank among the leading lawyers of the Pacific coast.

In 1870 Mr. Hawley formed a partnership with the late John O. Darrow, at Eureka, Nevada; two years later he was elected on the Republican ticket a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, and in 1874 he became Chief Justice, and served in that office four years in his first term. In 1878 he was renominated by the Republican party, and was elected a member of the Supreme Court by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office; his opponent was an able jurist and popular citizen. In 1884 Judge Hawley was again re-elected to the office, serving three terms with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of a large constituency. He served eight years as Chief Justice. In September, 1890, he was appointed United States District Judge by President Harrison. As a lawyer he was always attentive to business and conducted the trial of his cases with great intelligence and dignity. As a Judge, the Nevada reports bear evidence of his ability, and the decisions written by him illustrate his legal learning.

Judge Hawley was united in marriage, in 1858, to Miss Eudora Murrell, daughter of Colonel John T. Murrell, formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, and three children have been born to them.

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JACOB SCHWEITZER was born in Baton, Germany, July 15, 1833. In 1854, when he reached his majority, he sought the gold fields of California. Arriving in San Francisco, he went to the mines in Calaveras county, and, with his brother, mined off and on for a few years. He made fair wages and with the money he had saved embarked in the general mercantile business, in which he was engaged at various places until 1869. That year he came from Sonoma county to San Francisco.

His father having been a drover, in early life Jacob became acquainted with the various details connected with the stock and meat business, and in 1870, in partnership with Isaac Levy, he opened the meat market establishment which he has since conducted, and which has grown to vast proportions. It was first situated on the opposite side of the street from his present location, No. 521 Clay street. Here for the past twenty-one years he has done an extensive and successful business. He built his residence and business house, and from time to time has invested his surplus means in city and ranch property until he is the owner of considerable real estate.

He is a member of the R. A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches. He has served as vice-president and director of the San Francisco Gas Company for several years. Mr. Schweitzer is a public-spirited and enterprising business man, and enjoys the confidence and good-will of all who know him.

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JOHN MALLON is one of San Francisco's enterprising business men and is the pioneer in art and ornamental glass works on the Pacific coast. A brief review of his life is as follows:

Mr. Mallon is a native of Ireland. When two years of age he was brought by his parents to America, and was reared and educated in New York city, where he learned his trade. In 1858 he came to San Francisco and started his glass works. Previous to that time very little ornamental glass had been used here, and he was two years in introducing the business. He first established himself at the Pioneer flour mill on Market street, from there removed to Chase & McDonald's mill on Beale, near Market street, remained there until that landmark was taken away, and then removed to the Mechanics' mill. The latter mill was burned, Mr. Mallon sustaining considerable loss. His next move was to his present quarters, 19 Fremont street. Previous to 1869 he had confined himself to glass cutting and beading, but at that time, in order to make the glass business complete, he added the department of glass staining to his establishment. His staining works are located on Howard street. At his Fremont factory he uses steam power. Mr. Mallon has done work not alone in this city but at Los Angeles and San Diego, and in fact has the leading Pacific coast trade in his line of business. During the past year and a half he put in several beautiful and costly memorial windows, among them one for Mrs. Crocker and one for Senator Leland Stanford. The Senator wrote Mr. Mallon that they had not seen a window in all Europe equal to the one he put in for them. Mr. Mallon has invented and had patented the process for taking photographs on glass and burning them in,—a very valuable improvement; is also able to color the work.

When he first began business here in 1858, Mr. Mallon did all the work himself; now, 1891, he employs forty-three men. In 1859 he became a member of the Mechanics' Institute, and has made exhibits of his work in every fair held in the city, and has received many prizes and diplomas. At Sacramento he received a prize medal for the artistic beauty and superiority of his work. He has had the honor of being a director of the Mechanics' Institute for the past six years.

In 1848 Mr. Mallon was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Henson, a native of Ireland. Of the seven children born to them, only two are now living, viz.: Peter L., who superintends the glass-staining works, and Josephine, wife of Fred. M. Pierce of San Francisco.

Mr. Mallon has adopted his grandson, Charles Garfield Mallon.

Mr. Mallon owns considerable real estate in this city and also a ranch at Anaheim, Los Angeles county.

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ROBERT G. BYXBEE.—In connection with the great lumber interests of San Francisco there are few names better known than that of Mr. Byxbee. He has been so long prominently identified with the business circles of the place that it is fitting to record the following facts in regard to his career. He was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and belongs to an old family of New England who stood high in social and business circles. He removed to New York at the age of eighteen years, and there he had his first business experience. California proved a strong magnet to him as it had to so many others, and accordingly his residence in New York was of short duration. He sailed from that port in the clipper Ino, rounded Cape Horn, and arrived in San Francisco in June, 1852. He did not join the band of gold-seekers, but accepted a position with the house of Neefus & Tichenor, lumber dealers. In 1858 he became a partner in the establishment, the firm being known as H. B. Tichenor & Co. In 1883 Mr. Tichenor died, and the house was incorporated under the title of the Navarro Mill Company, with Mr. Byxbee as president. The corporation owns extensive redwood lands, and is largely interested in the coasting fleet.

Mr. Byxbee has not invested in any other enterprise, as the demands of this business have consumed all his time. He is a thorough Californian, devoted to the best interests of the State. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and during the war was a staunch Union man. He has contributed liberally to many worthy enterprises here, and for long years was a member of the Mercantile Library. He is now a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and is regarded as a type of the representative Californian. His brother, John F. Byxbee, also well and favorably known here, is associated with him in business; he came to the coast later on, and has been connected with the lumber industry in the main ever since.

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VINCENT RAVENNA, one of San Francisco's enterprising business men, was born in Italy, August 11, 1841. He came to California when a boy, and received his education mostly in the public schools of San José. The firm of Ravenna, Chirardelli & Company started the Pacific Consolidated Paste Company in 1868, in a small way on the corner of Pacific and Battery streets. They started the second business of the kind in the city, and, the parties who started the first having sold out, theirs is now the oldest house in San Francisco. After two years, the firm moved to the present locality, Nos. 421 and 423 Battery street, where their business has so increased that they now run five presses and employ fifteen skilled workmen. Their goods are second to none in the market, and they not only manufacture large quantities of macaroni and vermicelli, but all goods in that line. They sell at wholesale, and manufacture for their own trade only, and their goods are shipped to all points west of the Rocky mountains, to the islands of the sea, Central America and Mexico. Their expenses and the facilities for manufacturing are such that they produce goods of superior excellence, and at prices which have resulted in bringing them a large business, and their goods and methods of business have become widely and favorably known.

Mr. Ravenna has invested in city and county property, has built a fine residence on Vallejo street, and has forty acres of land in the Santa Clara valley, which he has planted to fruit and wine grapes, and his claret finds a ready sale in San Francisco. He is a member of all the Italian benevolent societies, has been President and is now Vice-President and Chairman of the Italian Cemetery Committee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has thrice been Master of his lodge, No. 219 Speranga Italiana, and is also a member of the K. of P., and of the Northwestern Aid Society of Chicago. Mr. Ravenna is independent in politics, and is one of San Francisco's highly and reliable business men.

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W. G. BADGER, a native son of New England, and for more than forty-one years a prominent business man and honored resident of San Francisco, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 2, 1821. His father was William G. Badger, and his mother's maiden name was Brown, both being of old Puritan stock. They had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, the subject of this notice being the only surviving son. The paternal grandfather and great-grandfather participated in the Revolutionary war, and were in the battle of Bunker Hill. In his school days in New England, Mr. Badger was associated with the lamented Thomas Starr King. In March, 1850, he embarked in the steamer Georgia at New York, and in the Sarah Sands from the port of Panama for California, and arrived at San Francisco in June of the same year. He did not follow the throng to the mines, but engaged in an enterprise that did not prove a profitable venture. Not to be discouraged by one failure, he again engaged in business, and for over forty years he has led an active commercial life. He has been a great benefactor to the unemployed, who for years have been flocking to this coast, and has aided numberless men and boys to find positions and become useful members of society. He has been identified with church work, and in 1858 he organized the first Sunday-school, from which sprang the Advent Church. For six years, from 1865 to 1871, he was an efficient member of the Board of Education, and through his exertions the Lincoln, Tehama street and Denman school buildings were all erected. He was President of the Industrial School Department in 1867–'68, and has been President of the Bunker Hill Association since 1861, a period of thirty years. He was made a Master Mason March 20, 1845, and is one of the oldest members of the order on the coast. He is also a member of the Chapter and Commandery and of the Scottish Rite; May 3, 1848, he joined St. Andrews Chapter, R. A. M., in Boston. He was elected a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast July 14, 1887, having at the time been a Master Mason in good standing forty-two years. He was elected a life member of the Mercantile Library in recognition of the aid he had rendered in extinguishing the debt of that institution. He has been a zealous worker in the temperance movement. Although he has been at the head of a large mercantile business, he has always found time to assist in the relief of the distressed, and much of his life has been cheerfully given in advancing the interests of humanity.

Mr. Badger has one daughter, who married Edward L. Burlingame, son of the late Hon. Anson Burlingame, the eminent statesman and diplomat. Mr. Burlingame is managing editor of Scribner's Magazine.

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WILLIAM COLLINS.—In rendering honor to whom honor is due the public cannot offer tribute to any one more deserving than William Collins, whose name is linked indissolubly with the history of Oakland, the Athens of the Pacific coast. Few travelers have visited Oakland of late years who have neglected seeing Mountain View Cemetery, whose great beauty of design is due entirely to the genius of the late Mr. Collins. It is indeed a comfort to the living to be able to rest the earthly remains of the beloved dead in a spot surrounded by all the charms of nature and art combined.

Mr. Collins was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1823, and is of a long line of Scotch ancestry. His early life was spent amid the rugged hills, the lochs and heather. From his infancy he imbibed with the clear, pure air of his native land that untiring energy characteristic of the Scotch nation. When he arrived at years of maturity he emigrated to America, making his home at first in Illinois. In 1860, six years after coming to the United States, he removed to Missouri, but this was not a congenial atmosphere to so loyal a citizen; when the war of the Rebellion was opened he decided to go farther North, and settled at Ottumwa, Iowa. From this place he crossed the plains to Salem, Oregon, but remained there only one year. In the fall of 1865 he came to Oakland, and from that time made this city his home. Soon after his arrival here he accepted the position of Superintendent of Mountain View Cemetery, which was then unadorned by the hand of man, but one of Nature's most perfect creations. For a quarter of a century this "city of the dead" was in his charge with the exception of a short period in 1883, when he made a visit to his native land. After his death the superintendency passed to the hands of his son, D. Edward Collins, whose close association with his father has fitted him for these duties.

Mr. Collins did not, however, confine his abilities to this one thing. He was a prominent figure in commercial circles, and was president of the well-known banking firm of William Collins & Sons, of Ventura. He was an active member of the Amador Marble Company, and was interested in other enterprises of public benefit. As a business man he was conservative; as a citizen he was a loyal patriot; as an employer he was generous and considerate.

Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Walker, a native of Scotland. She died in 1876, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter: John S., of Ventura; D. Edward, of Oakland, and Mrs. Catharine Flint, also of Ventura. Mr. Collins was married a second time, to Mrs. Catharine Gieschen, of Oakland, who survives him. By her first marriage Mrs. Collins has four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Collins died at his home in Oakland, February 17, 1891, honored and lamented by all who knew him.

D. EDWARD COLLINS, son of William Collins, deceased, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1850, but during his early childhood was brought to America by his parents. He was reared in this country, and was graduated from the University of California in the class of 1874. The following year he went to Europe for the purpose of continuing his studies. He applied himself diligently to two branches of work, philosophy and political economy. It was his intention to fit himself thoroughly for teaching, and with this end in view he chose his line of study. He spent two years in Edinburgh, and one year each in London, Leipsic and Paris. When he considered himself ready for the duties of this high calling he returned to America, and had entered into an engagement to teach; almost immediately thereafter he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Amador Marble Company; he was also elected secretary of the Mountain View Cemetery Association, and upon the death of his father was elected to succeed him as superintendent and manager of the cemetery. He is also president of the banking house in Ventura, which still does business under the old firm name of William Collins & Sons. He is president of the Standard Building and Loan Association of Oakland, and has many other important business interests. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been elected to this position three times. It was under his able and efficient management that the association erected its handsome building, said to be the most commodious and complete of its kind on the coast.

Mr. Collins is a young man who is fitted both by natural gifts and attainments to fill the highest position to which he may be called. He is in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the community.

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THEODORE BACIGALUPI, one of San Francisco's well and favorably known citizens, was born in Genoa, Italy, January 5, 1841. In 1858 he came to New York, and in 1860, when nineteen years of age, he came to San Francisco to make his own way in the world, and after his arrival he was comparatively penniless, and began to work at whatever he could find to do. His first job was cutting wood in the basement of the International Hotel for $12 per month and board, and his services there were appreciated, as he could speak French, Spanish and English, and became valuable as a runner and interpreter for the house. When he gave up his situation there he was receiving $150 per month. He was then a liquor dealer, but his health failing, he was advised by his physician to seek a warmer climate in the interior of the State, and he consequently moved to Tulare county. He took a preemption of 160 acres, and afterward a homestead of 160 acres, and in this way became interested and a dealer in real estate, and, in riding about the country after his business, was restored to health. Mr. Bacigalupi was engaged in the real-estate business for a time at Visalia, the county seat, and from there went to Tulare City, became a pioneer of that place, and built the first brick house in the city. He made it his home for thirteen years, frequently returning to San Francisco on business during that time. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Tulare, and built their gas works, and is still a stockholder in both these enterprises. He also has the honor of being the pioneer in the sinking of artesian wells, having had the first well put down in that county, and his enterprise in that direction proved of untold value to Tulare county. After his return to San Francisco he became a dealer in real estate on his own account, and has met with success. He was one of the founders of the People's Home Savings Bank of San Francisco.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Bacigalupi was married to Miss Angeline Rapeto, a native of Genoa, Italy, and they had four children, all of whom are now deceased. They are now rearing two of his wife's sister's children.

Mr. Bacigalupi is a member of the Italian and Swiss Loan Association, a director in the Italian Benevolent Society, and is a thirty-second-degree Mason. His political views are Democratic, and in 1890 he was nominated by his party for Supervisor of his ward, and, notwithstanding there were two other Democrats running for the same office, he received the complimentary vote of 24,376. He has invested in both city and country real estate, and has become fully identified with the county of his adoption, and takes a deep interest in the growth and well-being both of San Francisco and the State of California.

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THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY represents one of San Francisco's old and reliable enterprises, it having been established in 1869 by H. Mohr and H. Kroger. In 1878 three provision houses consolidated, and Mr. Nonnenmann and J. G. Johnson were added to the firm. Previous to to this time the company had only slaughtered, and since then the packing and curing of both pork and and beef have been included in their business. Mr. Johnson soon afterward retired, since which time the firm has consisted of Messrs. Mohr, Kroger & Nonnenmann, all having been engaged in this line of business since they were boys. They conduct a strictly wholesale establishment, with office and sales house at Nos. 218 and 220 Front street, packing house at Seventh avenue and M street, and slaughter house at Fourth avenue and M street. They have a forty horse-power engine and an eight-ton refrigerating machine, and constantly employ from twenty-five to thirty-five men. No house on the coast has a larger experience or better facilities for business than this highly reliable firm of solid business men. From its inception the business has met with success, and the product from this establishment now finds a ready market all over the Pacific coast.

All the members of the firm are natives of Germany, but have been residents of California from their youth up. All are married, have families, own residences and other property in this city. They are Californians in every sense of the word, and are representative business men of San Francisco.

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F. J. KIERCE is a native son of the "Golden State," born February 6, 1863, in San Francisco. His parents emigrated to California in 1862, and located first in San Francisco, removing to Solano county in 1865. The father there became a farmer and stock-raiser, and a large land-owner; he is well-known throughout the State, and is now a resident of this city. Young Kierce attended the public schools in Solano county until he was sixteen years of age, and then entered St. Mary's College in San Francisco in August, 1879, at which institution he was graduated in June, 1862, with the degree of A. B.; he afterward took the degree of A. M.

After leaving school he was engaged in the occupation of agriculture, but finding that this calling was not altogether in harmony with his tastes, he, in March, 1865, entered the law office of Milton A. Wheaton, Esq., with whom he pursued his legal studies. In May, 1887, he was admitted to the bar, after which he began the active practice of his profession. He is now associated with Mr. Wheaton and J. M. Kalloch, under the name and style of Wheaton, Kalloch & Kierce, in legal business, and has bright prospects ahead of him.

The firm enjoys a lucrative practice in all the courts, paying especial attention to patents, trade-marks, general commercial and probate practice, etc.

Mr. Kierce is a member of the Young Men's Institute No. 1, of which he is now president. He also belongs to the Pacific Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

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D. A. MACDONALD, President of the Enterprise Mill and Building Company, 217 to 225 Spear street, San Francisco, was born on Prince Edward Island, in 1825. His father was in early life a sea captain, was connected with the merchant service, owned his vessels, and did an extensive business. In later life he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a native of Scotland, and his wife was of Scotch descent.

The subject of our sketch was educated on his native isle, and then gave his attention to the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1851. That year he came to California. At Boston he took passage on the Samuel Appleton, made the voyage via Cape Horn, and after being out 140 days landed at San Francisco, July 20, 1852. He obtained employment in that city, at $8 per day, as foreman for B. T. Chase, a prominent contractor and builder. The latter was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a California Forty-niner. After three years as foreman, Mr. Macdonald bought an interest in the business, which was then continued under the firm name of B. T. Chase & Co. They purchased a little mill at the corner of Market and Beale streets This mill was two stories, but had no roof and contained only one planer and a saw. A fire had just visited San Francisco, and this was the only mill in town. They immediately enlarged it, put in new machinery and increased its capacity, and henceforth devoted themselves to furnishing building materials, retiring from the actual work of construction. In 1860 J. H. Macdonald entered the firm, and at the death of Mr. Chase, about 1863, the business was organized under the firm of Macdonald Bros., who remained in the same location until 1870, when they purchased their present property, 91⅔ feet frontage on Spear street, by 275 feet extending through to Stewart. Here they erected a two-story building, fitted it up with improved machinery, and continued to conduct the same until 1873. At that time the partnership merged into to the Enterprise Mill and Building Company, with a capital of $150,000. At this writing D. A. Macdonald is president and P. Amiraux secretary of the company, Mr. Macdonald being principal owner. They manufacture all kinds of builders' supplies, such as frames, doors, sashes, blinds, mouldings, etc., and do a general milling business. This company furnished all the mill work for the Palace Hotel.

Mr. Macdonald was married in San Francisco, in 1859. Of three children born, two are living.

Mr. Macdonald has been connected with all the leading building associations here, and has been a potent factor in advancing the building interests of the city. He has been a member of the Mechanics' Institute from its inception, and in 1856, when they voted to disband, by his earnest efforts he helped to organize a stronger enthusiasm which carried the society through its days of financial depression. He has been a director of this institute for about fifteen years, and has proved himself a wise adviser in their several building enterprises. He has been a member of the Caledonia Club and the St. Andrews Society since their organization; was instrumental in building the Scottish Hall, 111 Larkin street. For nine years he served in the San Francisco Hussars, entering as private and at the time of his discharge being Captain of his company. He has since been a member of the Veteran National Guard.

Mr. Macdonald has also been quite active in political affairs. In 1873 he was elected Supervisor by the taxpayers, and in 1875 was re-elected by the Democratic party, although he is independent in his views. In all public enterprises advancing the city's growth and prosperity, Mr. Macdonald is found giving his support. He is genial and kind in social life; all business in business hours.

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WILLIAM H. PORTER was a prominent business man and an honored citizen of San Francisco for thirty nine years. His ancestors were from the Southern States, and from them he inherited a high sense of honor, which was one of his leading characteristics. He was born in the State of Maryland in 1832, and received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia. After leaving school he went to sea and led a sailor's life for several years. He finally came back to the land and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1852 he was caught in the tide of western emigration and came to California, where he followed his calling for a number of years.

In 1870 he formed a partnership with George A. Lockhart and took up the business of undertaking and embalming. In this vocation he achieved marked distinction, and gained a wide popularity as a leader in the profession. In the process of embalming he made some advance which was recognized not only in this country but by scientific men in Paris. Possessed of that gentle tact and ready sympathy which wins lasting friends, he was greatly beloved by thousands of patrons to whom he had ministered.

Mr. Porter was married in 1870 to Miss Margaret C. Castle, a member of one of the prominent families of San Jose. One child has been born of this union, H. C. Porter. Mr. Porter was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery; also to the I. O. O. F., the Druids, the Foresters, Chosen Friends, Good Templars, the A. O. U. W., and the Knights of Pythias. He was one of the oldest members of the Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, but did not confine his labors to his own denomination. In 1880 Mr. Lockhart retired from the firm, and Mr. Porter succeeded to the business, which he continued to the time of his death, which occurred after a brief illness, February 3, 1891. He was deeply mourned by a wide circle of acquaintances. H. C. Porter, the surviving son, succeeded to the business of his father, having been associated with him since leaving school. He was born in San Francisco, January 26, 1870, and was reared and educated there. He is a young man of good business ability, and although he has had a short practical experience, he bids fair to sustain the reputation so well established by his late lamented father.

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ROMULO LUNA, a commission merchant at No. 1236 Dupont street, San Francisco, established his business in 1878, and since that time he has been prominently identified with every step of progress made in the commerce of the city. The house does a general commission business, buying, selling and shipping the produce of the coast.

Mr. Luna was born in the city of Antlan, Mexico, February 17, 1847, the fifth of six children born to Rafaid and Refujio (Gormez) Luna, natives of Mexico. The father died in 1849, and our subject was educated at Guadalaxara, and completed the course at St. Mary's College, San Francisco, in 1876. He learned book-binding in Mexico, and followed that trade in San Francisco from 1876 to 1878, at which time he embarked in the commission business. In addition to this he conducts a restaurant near his commission house, and is also the owner of city lots in Oakland, and gold-mining property at Tuolumne Hill, which is now being developed.

Mr. Luna was married at San Francisco, December 25, 1888, to Miss Felicitos Gauzalez, a native of Mexico, and they have four children living, viz.: Miguel, Romulo, Carlos, and Rodolfo. Two of their children are deceased,—Carlos, who died in 1889, and Eurrique, in 1888. Mr. Luna is a member of no secret order, but is associated with the Spanish Benevolent Society of San Francisco; also the Chileno Society.

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COLONEL WILLIAM C. LITTLE, President of the Little & Knowles Lumber Company, corner of Mission and Main streets, San Francisco, was born in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. His father, a native of Maine, was a sea captain who owned a clipper brig, the Griffin, and did an extensive business between China and the Mexican coast, making Honolulu his stopping place between the countries. He finally lost his life at the post of duty, and went down with his vessel in the harbor of Mazatlan, which was visited by a terrible norther.

William C. Little was educated at Harvard University, but did not graduate, however, on account of his anxiety to reach California in 1854. On his arrival here he entered the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co., at the head of which was General Tecumseh Sherman. When this concern closed its business, he engaged with the well-known banking firm of Parrott & Co., where he remained until 1867. Then he embarked in the lumber trade as partner in the firm of Taylor & Co., of Oakland, with whom he remained until 1887, when he organized the incorporated company known as the Little & Knowles Lumber Company. Their increasing business attests his ability as an organizer and a thoroughly energetic business man. They carry about 1,500,000 feet of stock, composed chiefly of pine and redwood, making a specialty of curly redwood. They are agents for the Del Norte Commercial Company Mill, situated on Smith river, Del Norte county; also receive large shipments of lumber from Puget Sound, and white cedar from Coquille river.

Mr. Little joined the City Guard at its organization about 1856, and for over twenty years was an active member, entering as private and retiring as Colonel. He is now Past Commander of the Veteran Corps.

He was married in Oakland, in 1864, to Miss Sarah Watkins, a native of Morristown, New Jersey. They have five children: Helen, William, Joseph, Caroline and Weare. The Colonel has built a fine residence in Oakland, on Broadway and the city line, his lawns and grounds embracing an acre and a half. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Harvard University clubs.

Upon the organization of the Lumber Dealers' Exchange, in October, 1888, Colonel Little was elected president, which position of honor he has held to the present time. In May, 1891, he was the delegate of the Exchange to the United Association of Lumbermen held in Chicago. He is prominent among the lumber dealers of the coast, and is looked up to as a sound adviser and counselor in the lumber interests.

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JOHN MUELLER, organist of St. Ignatius Church of the Jesuit Fathers, San Francisco, is one of the oldest and best known musicians on the Pacific coast. He was born in Bergenstein, Prussia, April 28, 1823, where he passed his boyhood and youth. He inherited his musical talents from his father's family, who were all musicians. At the age of six he began taking lessons on the violin and piano, in which his progress was so rapid as to cause him to be looked upon as an infant prodigy. We have the unusual spectacle of a boy of twelve taking his place at the organ of the church in the town of his birth, the day on which he also received his first communion, and continuing in that capacity until his father removed his family to the United States, to the intense disgust of older musicians, whose jealousy he had aroused.

It was in 1844 when the subject of this sketch made his initial ocean trip, per sailing vessel, which occupied seven weeks. Upon their arrival here they settled in Connecticut, where John at once became an immense favorite on account of his musical abilities, as well as his unassuming and gentle demeanor. Life could not very well hang heavily on his hands, for invitations poured in upon him for dinners, receptions, etc., and, though he could not yet speak the English language, ladies vied with each other in their attention to him, much to his discomfiture. There were no organs at that time in any of the churches in Connecticut; but a wealthy resident offered to purchase a fine instrument, if John Müller would preside at the services, to which he readily assented. This resulted in a division of the congregation, many objecting to instruments in churches as being against the old Puritan notions; but John's soulful playing soon healed the breach. and brought back the straggling sheep from the fold, much the same as the Pied Piper charmed away the children in fairy lore.

About this time the gold excitement in California broke out, and John was seized with the fever. Not wishing to be alone in a far-away country, he wedded an estimable American lady, Sarah Youmans, and together they took passage on the steamer, Daniel Webster, from New York. The journey was uneventful on the Atlantic, but when Nicaragua was reached the trials of the traveler awaited them. The vessel which they were to have been transferred to had been wrecked on the Pacific, and they were detained for three weeks on the peninsula awaiting another vessel. There were no accommodations whatever for travelers, and hammocks had to be swung between the trees for the ladies, while the men were forced to find the soft end of a board on which to rest their weary limbs. At last the steamer Monumental City arrived, and the belated travelers once more moved toward the Golden Gate, hoping their troubles were ended. Not so, however, for in reality had they hardly begun, the vessel was crowded from stem to stern, and before many days sickness broke out, bad food and water being the cause, and more than one-third of the original party found watery graves under the bosom of the broad Pacific.

Mr. Müller and wife, fortunately, escaped illness, and reached California March 20, 1852, where on the first night of his arrival he played at a private party, receiving therefor the sum of $20, a very liberal remuneration considering his services were required but one hour.

From that day his success was assured, his services being called for daily, and receiving as high as $60 for one evening. In 1856 he was engaged by Father Maraschi, of St. Ignatius Church, as organist, and since then, for the past thirty-six years, he has held that position, and more wonderful still is the fact that during all this time he has not missed a single Sabbath, a record entirely unparalleled on the coast.

Mr. Müller enjoys an enviable reputation in the musical profession, and in his private life is an unassuming, honest man, of a high moral character, modest and retiring in his disposition, generous and charitable. He looks upon his choir as members of his family, of whom he speaks most affectionately, the greater part of whom have been identified with the church a dozen years or more. He has a large circle of warm friends, and it is yet to be known that he has an enemy. His residence is at 610 Bush street, which has been his home for a quarter of a century.

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THE PIONEER MACARONI AND VERMICELLI FACTORY was established in 1855, and has had a long business career. J. P. Tenthoney conducted the business until 1888, when he sold out to the present owners, J. F. Martinoni and J. J. Podesta. It is located at its old stand, 512 and 514 Washington street, and their macaroni and vermicelli is in every respect equal to the best in the market. They also manufacture choice farina and pastes of all descriptions in French and Italian styles. Their goods are sold at wholesale, and are shipped all over the coast and to British Columbia.

Mr. J. F. Martinoni was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1861, and came to San Francisco in 1878. After having some experience in business, he took a course in the Pacific Business College and passed the usual examinations. Since his connection with his present firm he has had charge of the financial part of the business. He is a Master Mason, has passed all the chairs in the Druids, was Grand Marshal of the State one year, is president of the Ticinese Society and vice-president of the Swiss Liberal Progressive Society. He is a Republican in his political views, and is vice-president of the Swiss and Italian Republican Clubs. He married an American lady, Miss Katie Piombo.

J. J. Podesta was born in Italy in 1846, and came to San Francisco from Central America in 1875. He has charge of the manufactory of the business, and has had twenty years' experience, making him thoroughly competent, skillful and capable. He is married, and has three children, all born in San Francisco. Mr. Podesta is a member of the Druids and the Bersaglieri Guards, the Italian Benevolent Society, and has been a member of the Board of Directors of both the last named societies. His political views are Democratic, but he is liberal and conservative, and votes more for the man than the party. Both the members of this firm are bright, active and obliging businesss men. They have increased the facilities of the factory, and under their able manager the business is growing rapidly.

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CLARENCE M. MANN, the Pacific coast representative of I. De Turk's wine interests of Santa Rosa, belongs to the new school of California wine merchants. Young, active, and with high business ability, he has already achieved a fine reputation for himself in his chosen calling.

He was born in New York city in 1860, and was educated in the schools of his native place, eventually entering Trinity College, one of the most prominent educational institutions of the East. On leaving college he began his business life in New York city, with the firm of Beebe & Bros., prominent tea merchants, and subsequently with Carter, Hawley & Co., the leading tea importers of the city. As purchaser of teas Mr. Mann became very skillful. His sensitive taste is invaluable to him, and renders him particularly adapted to his present occupation.

Mr. Mann came to San Francisco in 1884, and secured a position with the Eisen Vineyard Company as cashier and bookkeeper, afterward becoming secretary, a position which he held for three years. While with the Eisen Company he gained a thorough insight into the sweet-wine business, and then, turning his attention to dry wines, he identified himself with the old house of William T. Coleman & Co., which at one time had Mr. De Turk's agency. While with the Coleman firm he attracted the attention of Mr. De Turk, and when Coleman failed Mr. De Turk decided to make Mr. Mann his Pacific coast representative. In 1889 the branch office was opened in the old frame building at 210 Sacramento street. With limited facilities they could carry but a small stock, and all depended upon the enterprise and push of Mr. Mann to make the business a success. That he succeeded is evidenced by his late removal to his new and better quarters at 220 Sacramento street, where his main floor has an area of 25 x 125 feet, with spacious cellars, making a carrying capacity of 75,000 gallons. The principal stock is carried at the De Turk vaults in Santa Rosa.

Mr. Mann was married in San Francisco in October, 1890, to Miss Hattie Gage, daughter of Mr. W. S. Gage, a prominent business man of San Francisco. In social circles Mr. and Mrs. Mann have an extended acquaintance and hosts of friends.

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ARMES & DALLAM, manufacturers and importers of wooden and willow ware and brooms, at 232–230 Fourth street and 226 Front street. The firm was originally composed of C. W. & G. W. Armes, and their brother-in-law, R. B. Dallam, and the business was established by W. A. Hauxhurst & Son, on Clark street, in 1852, and succeeded by the present firm in 1859. They removed the stock to No. 117 Sacramento street, in rooms occupied by the Vigilance Committee, in 1856, and the building from which Cora and Casey were hung by the same committee. Subsequently the business was again moved to the present and more commodious quarters. About 1862 the firm bought a one-third interest in the Pioneer Pail and Tub Manufactory, established by Parish Brothers, on the corner of Fremont and Mission streets, and subsequently succeeded to the entire business. They then increased their capacity, and began manufacturing assorted wooden ware, Mr. Dallam taking entire charge of the factory. In 1864 they moved the factory to Davis street. and there manufactured until 1876, when the State offered special inducements in convict labor, and the factory was moved to San Quentin, within the prison walls. They remained there until 1883, when the new constitution prohibited the use of convict labor, and the factory had to be moved. They next sold their machinery to the Coos Bay Wooden-ware Works, and retired from the manufacturing business. Mr. Dallam then superintended the factory of the company until 1885, when the firm of Armes & Dallam again began manufacturing in the Kimball building, on Fourth street. They were subsequently burned out, and afterward started their factory in the West Coast Furniture building, on Fourth street, between Bryant and Brannan, Mr. Dallam continuing in charge of the factory, which has been increased in capacity, and they now manufacture churns, step-ladders, cheese safes, ice-boxes, wash-boards and various other articles. In wash-boards they are the only manufacturers in the State, and in broom-handles the largest on the coast. Most of their willow ware comes from Syracuse, New York, but the finer grades from Germany and France, and their market includes all States west of the Rocky Mountains, extending from Alaska to Central America, Mexico, Australia and the Sandwich Islands. In 1886 Mr. G. W. Armes retired from the firm, which was continued by Messrs. C. W. Armes and R. B. Dallam, the present proprietors.

Armes Brothers are the pioneer broom-corn growers and broom manufacturers of the Pacific coast. They were born in Hadley, Massachusetts, but in childhood emigrated with their parents to Webster, Michigan, where the father farmed, raised broom-corn and manufactured brooms. The brothers came to California in 1852, C. W. crossing the plains, while G. W. remained at home to close up some business, and in the fall came to this State by the Panama route. Joining his brother, they then began mining at Red Dog, on the Greenhorn river, near Nevada City, but after an unsuccessful winter, in the spring of 1853 they decided to resume the occupation of farming, in which they were more familiar. They then leased land on shares, on Mark West creek, Sonoma county, thus performing all the labors while the proprietors furnished teams and seed. They put in 125 acres, and secured a fair crop. As brooms were high-priced in the market, with their knowledge of broom-making they decided that the industry would be profitable, provided broom-corn would grow, and to try the experiment they secured seed through Harmon Heald, the founder of Healdsburg, at fifty cents per pound, and in the spring of 1853 they planted two acres, the first broom-corn planted in California. The corn grew coarse and curly, but very tough and serviceable. They then split handles from redwood, rounded them with a hollow plane, and when completed the broom was a rough affair, but it embraced all the qualities of endurance, and the first five dozen were sold to Harmon Heald for $7 a dozen, to them an extravagant price, as brooms sold in Michigan at $1.50 per dozen. In the following year, 1854, they put in a large crop, and afterward located at San Francisco and established the broom business. They sent seed about the State to be used experimentally, thus to determine the best location to grow fine corn, and they discovered that where the nights were warmest the corn grew the straightest and finest, and Marysville proved the best location. They met with great opposition in San Francisco, as all brooms were of Eastern importation, and the merchants were jealous of home production. But by persistence, frequently carrying their brooms on their shoulders to introduce them, they made a market which steadily increased, and in 1860 they opened the Australian market. Broom factories are now being established in Australia, most of the broom-corn being sent from California, and the supply is insufficient to meet the demands. The firm of Armes & Dallam continued to manufacture brooms until 1880, when they retired from that branch of the business.

C. W. Armes was married in Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1864, to Miss Susan E. Parker, a daughter of Charles Parker, a manufacturer of trunks. To this union has been added three children, two of whom survive: George Henry and Charles W.,—one daughter dying in infancy. Charles W. was married in Oakland, June 4, 1891, to Miss Sara Ward, of the same city. The sons are both engaged with the father in business. Mr. Armes is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he has been Elder for over twenty years. He is a life member of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco, and also a member of the same order at Oakland. G. W. Armes was married in San Francisco, in 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Dallam, a native of Kentucky. They have had three children, only one son, William D., surviving. He graduated at the State University at Berkeley, and then passed one year in study at Strasbourg, and is now instructor of English at the University of Berkeley. In 1886 G. W. Armes retired from the firm of Armes & Dallam, and established a similar business in the interest of his son, but as the latter preferred an educational life, and as Mr. Armes' health was failing, he retired from the business in 1891. Since then he has been devoted to Sunday-school and church work in Oakland, having been an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church for about twenty-five years.

R. B. Dallam was born in Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky, November 2, 1824, of English ancestry. Two brothers came to the United States in 1690 and settled in Maryland, and founded the Dallam family in America. The father of our subject, Josias Middlemore Dallam, was a farmer by occupation, and in 1834 he moved his family to St. Louis, Missouri, and was there connected with the postoffice until his death. R. B. Dallam was educated in St. Louis, and afterward learned the trade of wood-turning and cabinet-making. In 1846, upon the first Government call for six months' troops to quell the Mexican trouble, Mr. Dallam went with Company A, of the St. Louis Grays, to to the Rio Grande under Colonel Eastland and Captain Coleman. They served six months without engagement, and were then returned and discharged. He then began his trade at St. Louis, which he continued until news was received of the gold excitement in California, and he closed his business and was among the first to start, joining a party of thirty men. They left St. Louis April 2, 1849, with horse and mule teams, and crossed the plains for the El Dorado of the West, arriving at Hangtown the latter part of August of the same year. He then began mining on Weaver creek, soon afterward going to Redding Diggings, near Shasta, where he mined during the winter, and in the spring of 1850 to Trinity river, and mined there until July 1, when he came to Sacramento and began work at carpentering at $16 per day. After a few weeks he came to San Francisco to meet his brother, Aquilla P. Dallam, who came to this State by the Panama route, and with him engaged in the baking business, which was continued very successfully until 1856. During the troublous days of that year Mr. Dallam was an active member of the Vigilantes, and sergeant of one company. After peace was restored he again went to the mines at Nevada City, and was interested in the Esquimaux Hill tunnel, which proved unsuccessful. He then went to Sierra county and aided in the erection of several quartz mills, one of which he operated as amalgamator for Reese Brothers, where he remained until he joined the firm of Armes & Dallam.

He was married in San Francisco, in 1863, to Miss Anna J. Weaver, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: Ella C., Annie B. and Frederick B. The last mentioned is now connected with his father in in business. Mr. Dallam has been a member of California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., since 1853, being among the oldest members of the order.

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RICHARD G. SNEATH, an early settler of California and a man prominent in business circles in San Francisco, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 23, 1826. He comes of Scotch ancestry, and is a son of Richard and Cathrine (Bangher) Sneath, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania; is one of a family of eight children, all of whom are living in California except one brother, who is a banker in Tiffin, Ohio. In 1826 the Sneath family removed to Tiffin, and at that place the subject of our sketch was reared and educated, and assisted his father in the store. The latter subsequently engaged in manufacturing. His death occurred in 1842, after which Richard G. continued the business till 1850, when he came to California, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama and landing in San Francisco.

Arrived in this State, Mr. Sneath went to Sacramento and began dealing in horses, cattle and hay, and was successful. In the fall of 1850 he started a store at Drytown, Amador county. In the summer of 1852 he purchased an interest in the store of Boyd, Arnold & Co., the firm becoming Sneath, Arnold & Co., wholesale grocers, and continued this for ten years. They also started a store at Red Bluff, under the name of Sneath & Boarman, which for ten years they successfully conducted. In 1860 they established a wholesale grocery in San Francisco, and in 1862 Sneath & Arnold dissolved partnership, Mr. Arnold taking the Sacramento store and business, and Mr. Sneath the San Francisco house and the one at Red Bluff. The latter he soon afterward sold. The San Francisco establishment he conducted for seven years, on Front street, between Clay and Washington, and did a large business, amounting to as much as $150,000 per month. He sold out to Wellman, Peck & Co., who still continue the business. Mr. Sneath also had for seven years a store of the same kind at Portland, Oregon. He opened the road from Red Bluff into Humboldt county and sent merchandise to the miners, Government posts and merchants of Northern California. His firm shipped the only cargo of goods that was ever sent to Salt Lake City by the way of the Colorado river, and from that point he furnished supplies to Utah.

In 1857 Mr. Sneath was elected on the People's ticket a Supervisor of San Francisco, and held the office three years. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and a member of the Finance Committee. The affairs of the city treasury had become disordered and he was appointed by the Legislature to examine and act upon the bills brought against the city, and as a member of the committee Mr. Sneath rendered efficient service at that time. He was one of the managers of the Anglo-California Bank, and gave a year of his time in helping to start it. After that, in 1875, he was appointed to help straighten up the affairs of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and to this he gave his attention for five or six years, also rendering valued services here in helping to settle up the whole business in a most satisfactory manner.

After selling his store and previous to 1875, Mr. Sneath purchased property at Fair Oaks Station and built and improved a beautiful place. Then for a time he traveled extensively in the East. He also purchased and founded the Jersey Farm Dairy at Bruno, five miles from the city limits. This famous property comprises 3,500 acres, and on it are kept 1,000 head of stock, about 500 milch cows being milked all the time. In conducting and improving this place, Mr. Sneath has spared neither time nor money, and now has probably the largest and finest dairy of its kind in the world. Mr. Sneath was one of the originators of the Consumers' Ice Company of San Francisco, and at its start, in July, 1890, was made president of the company. He was also one of the founders of the Merchants' Exchange, and was elected its president that he might push the erection of a new building; held the office three years and gave his best efforts to the raising by subscription $340,000 for the new building, and success crowned his earnest endeavors.

Mr. Sneath was married at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1854, to Miss Catherine Myers, a native of Pennsylvania. There have been born to them in San Francisco five children, of whom they reared two sons and a daughter. The latter, Minnie L., is now the wife of Mr. Frank Dillingham, of San Francisco. Their son, Harry S., is superintendent of the dairy business in the city, while the older son, George R., manages the dairy business at the ranch.

Mr. Sneath has been a member of the Unitarian Church for twenty years, and has helped to build two of the finest churches in the city. Although brief this sketch, enough has been said of Mr. Sneath and the enterprises in which he has been engaged to show the talents and character of the man. His success in life is due to the wise, steady head that has guided his affairs and the high ideas of honor which have actuated his life.

WILLIAM L. MERRY.—The great packing and provision house of San Francisco was organized in this city, in 1851, by J. Y. Wilson. In 1869 it passed into the hands of Wilson, Merry & Co., and in 1874, to Merry, Faul & Co. Mr. Faul died in June, 1889, and the business has since been run by Mr. William L. Merry, who is now sole owner. The first location of the establishment was at the corner of Broadway and Sansome streets, where it remained until 1865. At that time it was removed to Blocks 257 and 258 North Beach, bounded by Webster, Beach, Buchanan and Bay streets, where they built their Block Point Packing and Provision House and their large refrigerator building. Here they have all the machinery and capacity for five hundred head of stock daily. Their buildings were erected in 1865, at a cost of $25,000, and additions have since been made, the whole costing about $45,000 Their offices are located at 125 and 127 California street. Mr. Merry has been connected with the business since 1869, and is thoroughly informed concerning all its details, from purchasing of the live-stock of the producers to preparing it in the most approved manner for market. The house has acquired a wide and well-earned reputation on the Pacific coast, and for years has had large contracts for furnishing supplies to the United States army and navy, which have been filled to the highest satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Mr. Merry is Consul-General for the Republic of Nicaragua, and Pacific Coast Agent for the Nicaragua Canal Company. He is president of the Pacific Branch American Shipping and Industrial League; has twice been president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is at present one of its trustees. He is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity; belongs to Oriental Lodge of California, No. 144, F. & A. M.; California Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; and California Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Merry is a native of New York city, but has long been identified with the interests of California and her great metropolis, having arrived at San Francisco in June, 1850, via Cape Horn.

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JAMES DE LA MONTANYA, a well-known citizen of San Francisco, was born in New York, July 12, 1819. On the paternal side he is of French Huguenot ancestry, who came to the new world to enjoy that freedom of conscience denied them in their own sunny France. On the maternal side he is of the hardy Holland Dutch stock, early settlers of the State of New York. His father, Captain John de la Montanya, was born and educated in that State, and served as a Captain in the war of 1812. He was married in New York to Catherine Weiant, a native of that State, and they had nine children, five of whom still survive. Four brothers reside in California, and the sister is still in New York.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest child, was reared in his native State, where he also conducted a hardware store six years. Becoming convinced of the bright future for business on the Pacific coast, he shipped his stock for San Francisco, and came himself by way of the Isthmus, and from Panama on a sailing vessel, reaching San Francisco in 1850, before the arrival of his goods. As soon as they were landed he opened a wholesale hardware business, which he has carried on successfully in the same location for forty-one years, and few men in San Francisco have had as long and successful a business history. In 1860 he built his present brick block, three stories and a basement, seventy-five feet frontage on Jackson and forty feet on Battery street. This large establishment is crowded from loft to basement with an immense stock, consisting of all kinds of tin-plate, copper, sheet iron, agate and granite ware, stamped and piece tin ware, stoves and ranges. He is sole agent for the renowned Hub stoves, ranges and furnaces, also for the Arlington range and Chilson's hot-air furnaces, carrying one of the largest stock of goods in his line on the coast. He enjoys a large trade, not only on this coast, but in Honolulu and China. Mr. de la Montanya has invested in city property, and in 1863 built a large and commodious residence on Taylor street, where he has since resided with his family.

He was married, in 1860, to Miss Sarah J. Horn, a native of Ohio, and their union has been blessed with two children: Sarah J. and James, both born in San Francisco. The son now aids his father in conducting his large business. Mr. de la Montanya is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a staunch Republican. He took an active part on the side of the Union when the country was in jeopardy, and contributed $250 per month to aid in caring for the sick and wounded Union soldiers. His religious views are with the Episcopal Church, and he has been a member of Grace Church for the past twenty eight years.

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BERNARD REISS is the senior member of the firm of Newburger & Reiss, importers and wholesale dealers in French, German and English dry goods, 516 Market street, San Francisco. Since the establishment of their business in 1880, they have occupied their present quarters, and now have a trade that extends all over the Pacific coast.

Mr. Reiss is a native of France. He learned the dry-goods business in Europe, and had been engaged in business there for a number of years before his coming to the United States in 1864. He came direct to San Francisco and accepted a position in the "City of Paris," where he remained until 1871. At that time, in company with his brother, he opened a cloth house, which he conducted successfully till 1880, when he sold out and organized their present business, it being a success from the very start.

In 1871 Mr. Reiss married Miss Lena Epstene, a native of Germany, and there were born to them six children, in San Francisco, namely: Emil, Clements, Flora, Julia, Maxie and Lucia. Mrs Reiss died in 1887.

Mr. Reiss is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is liberal and independent. He is a quiet and unassuming gentleman of the strictest integrity, and gives his undivided attention to his business affairs.

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ANTONIO DANERI came to San Francisco in 1855 and was engaged in the hardware business in which he has since continued, having had a successful business career of thirty-six years.

Mr. Daneri was born in Italy, February 22, 1839, and was sixteen years of age when he came with his uncle, Louis Bisagno, to California. They engaged in business together, first on Kearny street near Sutter, next on Clay street, and in 1860 moved the store to its present location, 420 Battery street. In 1875 Mr. Daneri bought his uncle's interest in the business and has since been sole proprietor. He has been prospered in his undertakings and from time to time has made investments in real estate in this city and elsewhere. He built the nice home in which he resides with his family. In 1885 he purchased 103 acres of land at Geyserville, Sonoma county, which he has been improving with vines and olives and on which he has built a residence and winery. This beautiful and picturesque property he has named Villa Maria. It is fast becoming valuable, and already its wine product finds a ready market in San Francisco.

In 1862 Mr. Daneri returned to his native land, was married, and after a brief stay in Italy returned with his bride to his home and business in this city. Here six children were born to them: Emile H., Henry P., Eugene G., Edward, Attilio and Irene. The three oldest sons are helping their father in his business, and, like him, are obliging and capable business men. After a happy married life of twenty-nine years, Mrs. Daneri died on the first of March, 1891. She was a most estimable woman and her death was a source of much bereavement to her family and many friends.

Mr. Daneri has been a prominent Mason for a number of years and is now Past Master of his lodge, No. 219, Speranza Italiana; is also a member of San Francisco Chapter, No. 1. He is also a member of the Italian Benevolent Society, of which he has been treasurer for eighteen years. In politics he is liberal and independent, voting for good men and not for party.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY has the reputation of being the largest fire-insurance company in the world. It was organized in 1836, commenced business in America in 1848, and established the

Pacific Coast branch in San Francisco in 1852. It issued the first policy ever written on this coast, and the history of the company is co-equal with that of California. This company has four departments in the United States, New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, and in many of the large cities it owns the buildings in which its offices are located. In San Francisco the company purchased the Pacific Insurance Company's building, corner of California and Leidesdorff streets, and enlarged and remodeled it to meet the requirements of its extensive business.

The total assets of the company now exceed $45,000,000, and its net surplus is over $12,000,000. There are held in New York for the exclusive protection of American policy-holders over $7,000,000. The company has paid more than $100,000,000 in losses, and in the great Chicago and Boston fires, of 1871 and 1872, it paid four and a half millions of dollars.

The Pacific coast department is in charge of Charles D. Haven, assisted by C. Mason Kinne, and they have three hundred agents on the coast. The Board of Directors is composed of a number of leading capitalists and business men of San Francisco, the chairman of the Board being William Alvord, President of the Bank of California.

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CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary and Manager of the Pacific Coast Department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, was born in New York City, February 25, 1836. He is the son of John P. Haven, a native of Massachusetts, who went to New York in 1821, and became a prominent bookseller and publisher of that city. He started the book business which led to the establishment of D. Appleton & Co. The ancestors of the Haven family came from England to New England in 1640.

Charles D. was educated in New York city. He has been engaged in the insurance business since 1865; held the office of Secretary of the Union Insurance Company of California for seventeen years, and at the expiration of that time accepted the management of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, which position he has filled to the present time in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Haven was married, in 1867, to Laura A. Van Allen, a native of New York. Mr. Haven's ancestors were Whigs, and ever since he reached his majority he has cast his vote and influence with the Republican party. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a most worthy and highly esteemed citizen of San Francisco.

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C. D. JONES, the surviving member of the prominent auction and commission house of S. L. Jones & Co., 207 and 209 California street, San Francisco, was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1852.

His father, S. L. Jones (now deceased), was a native of Wales, born at Cowbridge, February 28, 1813. At the age of sixteen years he emigrated to Texas and settled at Corpus Christi, where he attained great popularity as a shrewd business man and a gentleman of affairs. He became a citizen of Texas when it was a republic, and was elected Senator from Refugio county. While in the Senate he voted against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and, after the annexation, when offered the option of becoming a citizen of the United States or returning to his own allegiance, he again adopted the laws of his native country. He was a member of the Texas Rangers, and was prominent in the affairs of the republic. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he settled at Galveston, and engaged extensively in the cattle business, and in trading between Texas and Mexico.

Subsequently settling at Mobile, he was married at that place to Miss Margaret Everett, daughter of Judge Everett. Her father was a prominent member of the bar of Alabama, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the State.

In 1852 Mr. Jones was induced to come to San Francisco, through the influence of his old friend, General H. A. Cobb, with whom he entered partnership under the firm name of Cobb & Company, at the present stand, 209 California street. They did an extensive auction business, making a specialty of oriental merchandise, such as tea, rice, curios, etc. The partnership continued for several years, and after its disruption in 1856, Mr. Jones continued the business under the name of S. L. Jones & Company. He enlarged the establishment from a small water-front store to its present high standing in the commercial world. For many years they did the bulk of the tea trade on the coast. Regular catalogue sales of tea, rice, etc., were features of the firm. In 1870 Mr. Jones established a house at Hong Kong, China, represented by Fung Tang, through whom he did an extensive business in importing Chinese commodities to this coast and exporting the products of this coast to China, being one of the largest shippers of American flour to that country. Mr. Jones was one of the first members of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and he held high positions in the Produce Exchange and Board of Trade. He was a man of sterling worth, a member of the British Benevolent Society, and no one ever appealed to him in vain. He passed from this life in August, 1890, mourned by a large circle of friends, who loved him for his noble traits of character.

He left but one child, Everett D. Jones, who became a member of the firm in 1875, and who continues the business under the old firm name. They still conduct an auction business, though the leading feature is now in the commission line. They have correspondence in all countries, through whom they purchase as trade demands. Mr. Jones has a ranch of 1,500 acres near Redwood city, San Mateo county, which is largely timber land, 225 acres being in vines and mixed fruits. He also has eighty acres in fruit at San Rafael. In business ability, the mantle of S. L. Jones has fallen upon his son, as is evidenced by his earnestness of purpose and the wise management of his extensive interests.

He was married in San Francisco, in 1878, to Miss Eugenia J. Cobb, daughter of General H. A. Cobb, his father's former partner. Two children have been born to them, Elsie Pauline and Sydney Lloyd.

* * *

SELBY SMELTING AND LEAD COMPANY.—Though California has a most delightful climate and is one of the most productive States in the world, had not gold and silver been discovered within her borders, many more years must have passed before she could have proclaimed herself the banner wheat State, or placed herself in the first rank as a fruit, wine and wool producing country. The discovery of gold induced rapid immigration, and among the prominent industries which evolved from the same discovery, is the one set forth in this sketch.

The Selby Smelting Company was organized in 1865 by Thomas H. Selby and Peter Naylor of New York, for the working of base metal ores and bullion and the manufacture of their products. Their establishment was run chiefly in the interest of lead refining, the product being utilized at their shot tower and lead manufactory, situated on the corner of Howard and First streets, where they manufacture lead pipe, sheet lead, soil pipe, lead traps and all kinds of lead goods; the refinery and smelting works being located at North Beach. In 1873 Mr. Selby purchased the interest of his partner, and continued the business alone up to the time of his death, in June, 1875. On November 12, 1875, the Selby Smelting and Lead Company was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, and in addition to lead refining and manufacture they then performed a general refining business. In 1879 they purchased the property and business of the Pacific Refinery and Bullion Exchange. This branch requires a brief introduction.

In 1851 the firm of Kellogg, Hewston & Company, gold refiners, was organized, and for years they were the only private refiners and coiners of gold in the State. The business of coining was continued by them until the establishment of the United States Mint. The coin was stamped "Kellogg & Co." During this period and up to 1865, all silver bullion was sent to England to be refined. The above firm was continued until 1866, when they were succeeded by the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works, a company composed of the leading bankers and mining men of the coast. They began the refining of silver in addition to gold, and continued until 1875, when they were succeeded by the Pacific Refining and Bullion Exchange, which in 1879 was purchased by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company. They continued the refining of gold, silver and lead, and became the only private refinery on the coast and the only refinery outside of the United States Mint. The refinery was conducted at North Beach, with increasing business, until 1885, when, owing to inadequate facilities and the necessity of being located on a line of railroad, to secure greater convenience for the handling of ores and bullion, and also requiring a deep-water frontage in receiving cargoes of coal and coke by ocean vessels, they purchased forty-three acres at Vallejo Junction, Contra Costa county, and began the erection of a very extensive plant. In May, 1886, their capital stock was increased to $600,000 to facilitate the handling of their very extensive business, which has reached the vast proportions of $22,000,000 per year. They furnish the chief supply of the United States Mint in San Francisco, also refine for shipment large quantities of silver to China Their works at Vallejo Junction cover an area of six acres, and are the most extensive on the coast. The arrangement of the works has been made in the light of extended experience, the various departments being placed in relation to each other which provides for the greatest convenience and causes the least handling of material. In addition to their extensive refining business, they are manufacturers of bluestone. With the exception of the Dayton works, this is the only place on the coast where bluestone is made. They have also purchased the right for this coast to use the Chamberlin cartridge machine, and in that department have built up a growing trade. All of these go to make up an establishment at once the most interesting in its character, and one of the largest and most important in the country.

The officers of the company are A. J. Ralston, president; H. B. Underhill, Jr., secretary; and Alfred Ropp, superintendent. The main office is at 416 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

* * *

CHARLES A. CLINTON, M. D., whose principal office is in the Phelan building, San Francisco, has been a resident of this State for the past eighteen years and has practiced medicine with remarkable success since 1881. A short sketch of the Doctor's career would seem to prove that real merit is the most reliable condition of success, and that the "lucky doctor of the Mission," as one of the leading San Francisco papers once termed him, owes the most of his luck to pluck.

The Doctor was born in Kildare, Ireland, in 1850; he commenced the study of medicine as an apothecary's apprentice in 1864. After having spent nearly five years in this business, he came to America, in 1868; was employed in the wholesale drug house of Biroth, Blocki & Co., Chicago; within one year was promoted to the position of foreman. On the dissolution of the firm in 1870 he went to New Orleans and opened a drug store; sold out one year later to take charge of the large drug house of Captain Dyer, Yazoo city, Mississippi; left on account of malaria and arrived in San Francisco in December, 1872; opened a drug store, but soon after accepted a position as Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education and Secretary of the City Board of Examination. He held these positions for years, then resumed medical studies, and in 1881 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of California.

Very early in his professional career the Doctor had the good fortune to be called on to perform a number of difficult surgical operations, in which his marked success had at once, the effect of gaining for him public confidence and a very lucrative practice. It is, however, in the treatment of epilepsy, or falling sickness, that Dr. Clinton has won for himself a more than national reputation. His unprecedented success in the cure of this dreadful disease has secured for him fame, fortune and many patients in Europe and other remote parts of the globe. He has in numerous instances effected cures where the most noted practitioners and medical institutions of the great cities of the Old World had signally failed. Dr. Clinton's ability was publicly recognized by the late Governor Bartlett, by whom he was appointed a member of the Board of Health. On retiring from this office in July, 1889, the citizens in mass meeting assembled for the purpose, presented the Doctor with an elaborate and beautifully mounted address, congratulating him upon the successful issue of the numerous reforms introduced by him, and thanking him for the able, faithful and unselfish manner in which he discharged the arduous and often disagreeable duties of his office. Few men have overcome difficulties with such apparent ease as Dr. Clinton, and as he is still in the prime of life and health it is very safe to prophesy that the world will yet hear much more of him.

* * *

HON. WILLIAM E. HALE.—It has been well remarked that the best method of judging the prosperity and prominence of a city is by noting her public men. When they are efficient, active, public-spirited and energetic, the future of the place is well assured, and the stranger may confidently trust his fortunes to its keeping. If the opposite is the case, the report of it soon goes abroad, and the credit and therefore the opportunities of the city are soon destroyed. Judged on such a basis, Alameda county will be found most satisfactory, as it is governed well and economically. The Sheriff of Alameda county is Hon. William E. Hale, a gentleman who possesses the reputation of being one of the most active and best holders of his position in the State. We are glad to present herewith a short sketch of his busy life-history.

Mr. Hale was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1842, and is descended from the Hale family so well-known as sound Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Dr. John Hale, was an eminent physician in Hollis, New Hampshire, who, in 1755 was Surgeon's Mate in Colonel Blanchard's New Hampshire Regiment in an expedition to Crown Point against the French. In 1768 he became the representative of his district in the Legislature, and at the commencement of the Revolution was Colonel of militia. He assisted in organizing the regiments that fought the battle of Bunker Hill, and himself took part at Ticonderoga. His sister was the wife of Colonel Prescott of Pepperill, the famous hero of Bunker Hill. Mr. Hale's grandfather, Dr. William Hale, enlisted in the ranks and assisted his father through the war. He died in 1852, at the age of ninety-two years. His son, David H. Hale, was the father of the subject of this article. He was a tradesman and manufacturer on a limited scale, who in 1852 came to California to better his fortunes. He engaged in mining in California and Nevada until 1864, when he joined the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, and went to Arizona, where he was at Apache Pass during the Indian troubles. From this it will be seen that Mr. Hale comes of a genuine fighting stock, and is keeping up the record of the family for activity in doing good work in whatever line of life they are found.

While Mr. Hale was still young the family removed to Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, where he was brought up and received his education, working hard all summer to obtain enough to keep him at school during the winter, and in the absence of his father, owing to his mother the rectitude of principle and courage of spirit that have characterized his later life. When but thirteen years of age he began life for himself by clerking in a country store, and from the time of reaching the age of sixteen years, being entirely dependent upon his own efforts, having practically carved out his fortune for himself, and being an instance of that best element of our population, a self-made man. When eighteen years old he started a store of his own at Kewanee, Illinois, carrying it on until he came to this coast in 1861, when he went to mining in Placer county. In the latter part of that year, however, he with some others determined to enlist and enter the army of the Union. They came to Sacramento for that purpose, but learned that the Government had decided not to enlist men in California, but to recruit the California regiments in the East, and so was compelled to give up the intention. He then went to Virginia City, at that time in the throes of the Nevada excitement, and there entered the employment of Wells, Fargo & Co. at Gold Hill, remaining with them in this place and Virginia City until 1869, when he was sent East on business for the company. On his return he took charge of the express department of the Sacramento office, retaining that position for some time. While in Nevada he was on the staff of Provost-Marshal, General Jacob Van Bokkelen, United States Army, serving as an aide. After quitting the employ of the express company in 1872, Mr. Hale became a member of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and until 1884 was employed in that business.

He has long had his residence in Oakland, and being a good Republican his abilities as a man of business and action pointed him out to the party as a suitable person to place in the office of Sheriff. He was elected by a large majority to that post in 1884, and re-elected twice. In 1891 he was appointed by the Board of State Prison Directors, Warden of the State Penitentiary at San Quentin, California, a position of great importance, he having about 1,300 convicts under his charge, and nearly 100 officers and guards. The leaders of the Republican party of the State endorse Mr. Hale for this important position from the fact of his success in an experience of six years as Sheriff of the second largest county in the State. Mr. Hale is an indefatigable worker, sharp, clear and always to the point, and has made an enviable name for success in securing criminals. Under his hands the city of Oakland and the county have been cleared of the gross criminal element, including such things as slugging matches; and chicken fights and horse stealing are things of the past. In the matter of catching horse-thieves, Sheriff Hale cleared out one of the worst gangs in the State in a manner that reflects great credit upon him. He has six deputies in town and one in each of the outlying districts. Mr. Hale is a gentleman of easy manner, popular with all except the evil-doers, and even they respect him. He is worthy of prominence in whatever position he may be placed.

He was married in Nevada, in 1867, to Miss M. S. McElroy, daughter of Rev. Dr. McElroy. They have one daughter.

* * *

DR. HENRY GIBBONS, deceased, the son of William and Rebecca (Donaldson) Gibbons, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 20, 1808. His father, also a physician and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, moved from Chester county, Pennsylvania, after his graduation in medicine, and settled in Wilmington. The family came originally from England, an ancestor, John Gibbons, having been buried in the parish church in Warminster in 1556. It was a John Gibbons, also, who was the progenitor of the family in America, he having purchased of William Penn a large tract of land in what is now Chester county, Pennsylvania, and having settled there in 1681

Dr. Gibbons was the second of fourteen children. From the time of his birth, the first child having died in infancy, there was not a death in the family for fifty years!—an illustration of the hardiness of the old English and Scotch stock. He had the advantage of a good education at several select and private schools in his native city, and was much indebted in this respect to his father, who was a man of extraordinary attainments, both in medical and general science. Besides a thorough training in English and French, he acquired a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. At an early age he began the study of medicine with his father, who afforded him every opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of disease. Removing to Philadelphia he devoted one winter to dissection and attendance at the lectures of the College ot Pharmacy, and spent the remainder of the year behind the counter of a retail drug store, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with pharmacy. He also attended a course of lectures on botany, given by Solomon W. Conrad, and continued to cultivate that science at his leisure moments. In the following year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and, passing through the regular course, graduated at that institution in 1829. After obtaining his degree he returned to Wilmington and entered upon the practice of his profession with his father. Inheriting from his parent a taste for scientific pursuits, he spent his spare moments in teaching a botanical class, and in assisting to organize the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, of which he was Secretary aud Curator for a number of years. In 1841 Dr. Gibbons removed to Philadelphia, where he was soon invited to accept a Professorship in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, which he held until his contemplated departure for California. During his residence in that city his passion for scientific pursuits continued to manifest itself, and he became an active member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, of the College of Physicians, and of the Prison Discipline Association. He gave lectures on physiology in the Franklin Institute and elsewhere; was one of the original members of the American Medical Association, and one of the founders and incorporators of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

In 1850 Dr. Gibbons was induced to abandon a prosperous and promising career in Philadelphia, and to yield to the attractiveness of California, which at that time fascinated the world. He arrived in San Francisco, via Panama, in August of that year, accompanied by two brothers, and was followed in the succeeding year by a third brother, two of the three being also physicians,—Dr. W. P. Gibbons of Alameda and Dr. Edward Gibbons, late of Napa county, now deceased. He entered at once upon the practice of medicine, in which he continued to the time of his death except during four years spent in Alameda. The cholera visited San Francisco soon after his arrival, and he became a member of the Board of Health, and was placed in charge of the Cholera Hospital. From the date of his arrival in California Dr. Gibbons was prominent in every measure tending to the education and improvement of the people. During two years of his residence in Alameda he was Superintendent of Public Instruction of that county. The number and importance of the positions he held attest the esteem in which he was always held by his professional brethren and the public at large. In 1857 he was elected President of the State Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and subsequently, in 1871, filled the chair during a second term. He was one of the founders of the County Medical Society, and its President for the terms of 1856 and 1866. Dr. Gibbons was one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Medical Association during the year 1872; was a delegate from California to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, and a Vice-President of the Congress. In 1861 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the medical department of the University of the Pacific. Upon the reorganization of this college in 1870 he took the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he continued to hold when the college was merged into Cooper Medical College in 1872. For twenty-one years he was visiting physician o St. Mary's Hospital, and later to the San Francisco City and County Hospital. Dr. Gibbons was a ready and fluent speaker, and was frequently called upon for public lectures upon scientific subjects. He delivered the first course of popular lectures given on the Pacific coast, a lecture a week on physiology for thirteen weeks, in the winter of 1850–51. For twenty-three years he was the principal editor of the *Pacific Medical and Surgical*

Journal. He was the author of many essays and addresses, among which was a prize essay on tobacco, and lectures on Spiritism, Letheomania, the Literature of Quackery, Medical Education, Camping Out, Feticide, etc.

Dr. Gibbons was President of the State Board of Health from its organization until his death; he took an active interest in the organization of the Mercantile Library, and in 1852, at its organization, he became its first Corresponding Secretary. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Science and was its Vice-President in 1853, continuing a member up to the time of his death. He was a founder and the first President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; one of the founders of the California Prison Commission, and was for years its Vice-President. In 1844 Dr. Gibbons joined the Sons of Temperance, and was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch of that order in 1856. His political convictions were always strongly Whig, anti-slavery and Republican. He was active in the organization of the Republican party in California, and thoroughly devoted to the Union cause during the civil war.

The Doctor was married in Wilmington, Delaware, in May, 1833, to Martha Poole, a daughter of William Poole, a prominent member of the Society of Friends. Of the four surviving children of this marriage, Dr. Henry Gibbons has trodden in the footsteps of his father, and fills the place of Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics in Cooper Medical College.

Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1840, and has succeeded his father in the medical practice. He received his education, both literary and medical, in San Francisco, graduating in 1863 in the medical department of the University of the Pacific. He soon after went East, and, as Acting Assistant Surgeon was stationed at the Douglas United States Army General Hospital for two years, where he had extensive opportunities for observation and practice. Returning to California he entered into practice with his father and has continued uninterruptedly in practice since that time. At the reorganization of the medical department of the University of the Pacific, in 1870, he took the Chair of Materia Medica, which he exchanged for that of Obstetrics a few years later. In 1881 this college was merged into Cooper Medical College, all the old faculty taking the same chairs in the latter college. Besides being Dean and Professor of Obstetrics Dr. Gibbons was made one of the incorporators of this college. He is also a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and has been Health Officer of San Francisco, and a member of its Board of Health. He was, later, a member of the city Board of Education.

The Doctor was married in 1871 to Marie C. Raymond, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Samuel A. and Mary A. (Morton) Raymond. They have six children.

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HON. CHARLES B. DARWIN, as we learn directly from him, was born and passed his childhood in the State of New York, of English and Scotch parents, raised as a boy in a log cabin to hard work in clearing a farm in the heavy timber of the Western reserve. He left home while a lad in search of wider knowledge when the scanty literature of the neighboring log cabins had been exhausted, and to that end he made money in any work that offered. Self-schooled and common-schooled himself, then, having earned the means, took a regular college course with the usual degree of Bachelor and after of Master of Arts. As a student his leaning was to languages, logic and mental philosophy, yet he gave such attention to belles-lettres that he was poet of his class of about a hundred.

Having graduated he began reading civil law while a tutor in a planter's family in the French and sugar part of Louisiana; then read law at Paris, Tennessee, and was there admitted to the bar in 1848. There upon he took a course in the Law School of Cumberland University at Lebanon. He came thence with a large train of Tennesseans to California over the plains, reaching this city in September, 1849.

In California he mined a little on Spanish bar, practiced law a little in San Francisco, and made a little money easily, knowing something of French and Spanish, and then went back home overland, taking in most of Mexico, with a liberal experience of Mexican life and manners. He moved then to Iowa and in a little time was made City Solicitor of Burlington, and afterwards District Attorney of the county of Des Moines. Very soon he got a good practice, collected a good library on law and subjects cognate thereto, such as logic, oratory, history, mental philosophy and the latest utterances of science generally. After a few years he was appointed by the Legislature of Iowa, with two others, on a commission to prepare a set of codes for the State. That commission through him reported against a substantive code of civil law (see Preface to Revision of 1860), and recommended instead a revision of the existing substantive laws of the State with codes only of civil and criminal procedure. Thereupon he made the Revision known as the "Revision of 1860," and was further appointed by the Legislature to annotate it and to superintend its publication. He also presented a code of civil procedure, which was approved by his fellows.

In order to fully know the best thought on adjective law reform he had addressed questions on mooted points to all the Supreme Judges of the reform States of this country and to all those of England and to many other well-known legal reformers, and had received instructive answers, most of which were included as rationale in his report of the code of civil procedure.

When his report came up for action in the legislature he was courteously invited by a vote of each house to a seat therein to vindicate his work, which became law. He also assisted in the criminal code framed by his associates. Thereafter he was appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, one of a commission of "legal inquiry," composed of three, to whom was to be committed all proposals of amendment of the laws with the view of co-ordinating them with the existing ones. See Revision of 1860, section 2,675 and note.

On this commission he served six years, and then was for another six its chairman. In the interest of legal reform, which was then stirring the younger States, and in order the better to become acquainted with the methods of other legal tribunals, he visited several in England and on the continent.

Afterwards turning to politics, which had assumed a new and vital importance because of the menaced or impending rebellion, he spoke through the greater part of Iowa, once with United States Senator Grimes, afterward with Senator Harlan, subsequently Secretary of the Interior.

Next he was placed as elector of the State at large at the head of the Republican Electoral ticket in the Lincoln and Johnson campaign of 1864, and as such spoke once or more in every large county of Iowa, making seventy-five speeches, mostly in the open air. Afterwards he was elected to the Legislature,

F. K. Shattuck

missed the Speakership by a few votes—was made a member of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and as such proposed that the word "white" be struck out of the constitution, which amendment was carried. He was put at the head of the Judiciary Committee. He was also chosen to nominate James Harlan in joint convention for United States Senator. He has been strongly urged for the mission to Guatemala and slated by Lincoln for it, but Lincoln's death changed the factors of influence and the fate of political aspirants, and General Fitz Henry Warren, who was near to Seward, got the place. Afterward he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. Thence he came to this city and with the now Judge Murphy, formed a legal partnership which lasted till Murphy became Judge, except that when Murphy was District Attorney Darwin was Assistant District Attorney. During the six years that he was such assistant that position entailed the prosecution of all high crimes and misdemeanors of this city and county except murders, and of about half of these, together with the framing of all indictments under the new practice, which required care, Mr. Darwin having thus drifted into a large experience and practice of criminal law, equally as prosecutor and defender, and having also collected during this period much material on that line, has found his engagements to be most considerable and lucrative in that branch of the profession.

Both his natural and acquired learnings have been towards the philosophical side of the law and cases depending on mental attitudes. He has a good library of law, and a respectable general one containing the latest utterances on such questions as concern the progressive lawyer who believes that as the law extends over all things so should the lawyer's range of study.

On questions of mental health and disease he claims that his library is the best private one in the State. He regretfully admits to his friends the infirmity of never yet having sufficiently learned the value of money, except when he wanted to enlarge his mental reach; if a client has secured his sympathy he is very apt to neglect fees and all else that concerns himself, and this partly because mental labor has become a mental delight which exceeds any other.

* * *

FRANCIS KITTRIDGE SHATTUCK.

Among those who were participants in the early settlement of Oakland, this gentleman is one of a firm surviving who has retained a continuous residence here, and been a prominent factor in the building up of the city. In public and private enterprises, in civil and political life, he has been a leading, moving spirit from the days when Oakland commenced her life as a village until the present, when she begins to give promise of a future for which her founders could scarcely have dared to hope. A more than passing notice of him therefore becomes a valuable and indeed essential feature of a volume of this nature, and a brief sketch of his career, giving some of the salient features, is herewith presented.

He is a native of New York, born on the banks of Lake Champlain, at Crown Point, Essex county, March 6, 1825, his parents being Weston and Elizabeth (Mather) Shattuck. Both parents were natives of Massachusetts, and of old New England families, and the father was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life at his native place, and his education meantime had received such attention that at the age of eighteen years he was competent to teach a common school. This vocation he followed for four years during the winter months, and spent his summers during that period in attendance at a seminary. Having thus rounded out a very good education by his own endeavors, he gave up teaching, and, going to Vermont, entered the mercantile business as a clerk in a store at Pittsford, at which place and at Bridgeport he was thus engaged for two years. The discovery of gold in California, and the consequent excitement throughout the world, caused his mind to turn in this direction, and he decided to take the chances of making his fortune in this far-away land. In company with three other young men, Messrs. Mitchell, George M. Blake and William Wadhans—all of whom are now deceased—he went to New York city, and there took passage on the steamer Cherokee, which left there January 14, 1849, for Chagres. Arriving there they proceeded by boat to Gorgona, and thence to Panama on foot; from that point they became passengers on the steamer Oregon, and, continuing their journey without unusual incident, landed at San Francisco February 22, 1850. They started without delay for the mines, going to Sacramento by steamer, thence in a Whitehall boat to Marysville, and from there afoot to Rose's Bar, to which point they hired their belongings transported.

Their first mining experiences were not very successful, and after a month or two they proceeded to Nye's Crossing, on the Middle Yuba, where, after looking over the ground, they commenced the work of turning the river from its channel. This they accomplished, but were not so successful in their search for gold, no metal of consequence being taken out. The party broke up after this failure, some of its members going to Nevada City, where Messrs. Shattuck, Blake, Kleinfelter and William Hillegas operated as partners. While the other members of the company sank a deep shaft, Mr. Shattuck hauled gravel from the hills down to Deer creek for washing. They were fairly successful in their work there, which continued from August until the setting in of the rainy season, which commenced that year in December. They then went to Goodyear's Bar, on the North Yuba, and there and at Downieville they mined until January, 1852. Then they left the mines and proceeded down to the region surrounding the bay of San Francisco. Messrs. Shattuck, Hillegas, Blake and Leonard took up 640 acres of land, a portion of which is now included in the university grounds. Messrs. Shattuck and Hillegas farmed in partnership, and also established themselves jointly in the livery business in Oakland. They also embarked in stock-raising, and in 1860 opened up the Mount Diablo Coal Mines. They built the Shattuck & Hillegas Hall, which was the recognized place of public gatherings, and many stirring meetings were held within its walls, notably those having something to do with the entrance of the overland railroad into the city. In 1869 this hall was converted into a theater, which retained the name of the proprietors, and which was opened as a place of entertainment January 25, 1869. In all these varied business enterprises these gentlemen remained associated until 1876, in which year Mr. Shattuck closed out his mining, livery and stock interests. He has ever since been connected with the movement of real estate in this vicinity as an investor, and for a portion of the time as a builder. In fact his principal business interests may be said to be in real estate, of which he has large holdings in Oakland and Berkeley. In the latter place he has 120 acres platted in town lots.

With most of the measures which have been from time to time adopted for the improvement of Oakland, he has been more or less closely identified. Among the first railroad enterprises with which he has been connected was the Oakland Railroad Company, which, on December 27, 1864, petitioned the city council for the privilege of building and maintaining a railroad from a point at or near Broadway wharf to a point in Oakland township, at or near the lands belonging to the College of California, through Broadway and Telegraph road. This company obtained its franchise from the Legislature, May 3, 1866, the original incorporators named being F. K. Shattuck, F. Delger, C. B. Wadsworth, Israel W. Knox, A. Hersey, S. E. Alden, I. H. Brayton, F. E. Weston, B. F. Ferris, S. H. Willey, George Goss and George H. Fogg. March 15, 1866, the Amador Water Company was incorporated by F. K. Shattuck, J. West Martin, J. S. Emery and J. W. Dwinelle, with a capital of $1,000,000, its object being to supply Oakland and the town of Alameda with fresh water from springs, wells, the laguna in the valley of Amador, and the laguna from Las Positas in Livermore valley, and from all other available sources. February 13, 1871, the Home Gas Light Company, incorporated by F. K. Shattuck, Charles Webb Howard, Sextus Shearer, C. T. N. Palmer, A. C. Henry and J. West Martin, obtained from the City Council of Oakland a franchise for the purpose of establishing a gas manufacturing plant, laying mains throughout the city streets, etc.

In 1870 Mr. Shattuck petitioned the council for the privilege of building a wharf on the Oakland water front, and on the 2d of May of the same year he, with Hiram Tubbs, J. West Martin, W A. Bray, W. Van Voorhies, T. LeRoy, A. J. Snyder, George M. Blake, Harry Linden and Allen J. Gladding, was granted the right of way to lay down and operate for twenty-five years a railroad from Fruitvale to and upon Twelfth-street bridge, Oakland, and one on Adeline street to University avenue. These were all *bona fide* enterprises, originated with the idea of improvement and profit, and, while they can not all be classed as successful, all had their bearing on the general advancement of the city's prosperity. In 1866 Mr. Shattuck erected one of the finest brick buildings in the city, a substantial business structure on the corner of Broadway and Eighth streets.

He has been President of the Mutual Endowment Association since its organization, and was one of the organizers of the Oakland Home Insurance Company, of which he is a director. He has also been a director of the First National Bank for some twelve years previous to this writing. He is also one of the originators and the prime mover in the Oakland and Berkeley Rapid Transit Company, for the purpose of building electric roads, and is president of the company, which is rapidly pushing its work.

In public affairs Mr. Shattuck has taken an active and prominent part. He was Town and City Clerk under the first organized government for Oakland, and was Clerk of her first Board of Trustees, being elected May 17, 1852, and serving until his resignation in January, 1853. March 3, 1856, he was elected a member of the City Council, and served during the year 1856–7. March 3, 1858, he was again elected to the Council, and was chosen President of that body on the 8th of the same month. March 7, 1859, he was elected Mayor of Oakland, and served in that capacity one year. Upon the election of the new corporative officers March 7, 1859, it was resolved by the outgoing council "that the thanks of this body be extended to F. K. Shattuck for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties, and that our congratulations be offered him upon his unsought elevation to the Mayoralty of this city."

March 5, 1862, he was again elected to the City Council, and by virtue of successive re-elections, held a seat in that body until 1867. He was chosen President of the Council March 14, 1864. While in that position, at a special meeting of the City Council held April 18, 1865, consequent upon the news of President Lincoln's death, Mr. Shattuck offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the untimely death of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation at this particular crisis is a calamity that must be deplored by every good citizen, coming as it does at the very commencement of the fruition of the great and patriotic measures which he virtually maintained and vigorously upheld during the long and trying period of his public career. We confess that our grief is mingled with the fear that no living man can accomplish all that his patriotic devotion could have achieved. In view of the great loss which the people of the American continent and of the whole civilized world have sustained in the catastrophe, we recommend that all places of business be closed on the 19th day of April, 1865, and that our citizens generally participate with the people of the United States on that day in rendering homage to the history and memory of the great departed.

During much of the time of his connection with the City Council, Mr. Shattuck was also a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He was first chosen by the people to that position September 2, 1857, and re-elected September 1, 1858. September 7, 1859, he was elected to the Legislature of California, and served in the ensuing session. November 6, 1860, he was again elected to membership in the Board of Supervisors, and served continuously until 1869. November 3, 1862, he was chosen Chairman of the Board, and held that position during the remainder of his connection with that body. He was also chosen as one of the managers of the county hospital in 1864. During his incumbency of the Chairmanship he was again elected to membership in the Board, September 3, 1873, and remained in that position until 1876. November 11, 1872, the Board of Supervisors passed the following resolution, which speaks for itself:

"WHEREAS, Mr. F. K. Shattuck, now and for many years a member and Chairman of this Board, is now about to retire from the duties in this Board;

"*Resolved*, That we do now extend to Mr. Shattuck the thanks of the Board for the able, untiring and energetic manner in which he has for so long a time discharged his duties among us, and the cordial and uniform kindness and correctness which has always characterized his conduct as a Supervisor and Chairman of this Board."

During Mr. Shattuck's incumbency of the Chairmanship of the Board of Supervisors, the county seat was removed to Oakland, and the present court-house was built, and in both these matters, as well as in the selection of the site, Mr. Shattuck took an active and prominent part. He was one of the committee of prominent citizens which guaranteed a site for the county buildings. February 3, 1868, he was appointed by the Board a member of a committee of three to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the county to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting buildings for the State as an inducement for the removal of the State capital to Alameda county. Mr. Shattuck is a prominent and influential member of the Republican party, and has served on the State Central Committee of the party, and was a delegate to the National Convention of 1872. During the war, his sympathies were strongly with the Union cause, and his voice and most earnest endeavors were given to the support of the National Government. At the County Convention of the Union party, held at San Leandro, June 14, 1862, he was chosen a delegate to the State Convention, and October 29, 1864, acted in the capacity of Marshal of the Northern Alameda county division of the great Union parade held at Oakland on that day, which was one of the greatest political outpourings in the history of this community. Mr. Shattuck has passed the chairs in Live Oak Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M.; is a member of Oakland Chapter, R. A. M., and a charter member of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T., organized January 18, 1876. He has held the Presidency of the Masonic Temple Association since its incorporation, June 25, 1878, and took an active part in the erection of the building belonging to the association.

He was married in New York State, December 30, 1855, to Miss Rosa M. Morse, a native of that State. Mr. Shattuck is a man of strong individuality, yet entirely unobtrusive in manner. He has been intimately associated with the history of Oakland, and takes a deep interest and commendable pride in her progress. Occupying as he does today a position in the foremost rank of her most solid and substantial citizens, he can reflect that his success in life has been due entirely to his own exertions, and in no small degree to his steadfastness in adhering to purpose. He had but a meagre start in life when he came to the present site of this city, and though he has produced splendid financial results the citizens of Oakland universally concede to him the merit of having well deserved his prosperity.

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HUGO MANSFELDT, a native of Germany, is yet in the prime of life, and in appearance a very young man, but his time has been so profitably used and his talent is so extremely pronounced, that, in spite of his commencing the study of music comparatively late in life (at an age when most of the great artists were already concert pianists), he is recognized throughout the world as the most brilliant pianist and most successful teacher of music on the Pacific coast.

Upon reaching early manhood young Mansfeldt came to the United States, and in 1863 to California, the Italy of America in music as in climate. His first nine years were spent in teaching music in Sacramento, when he was induced to come to San Francisco, and for seventeen years he has been closely identified with the musical progress on this coast, and has indelibly marked his personality on musical matters in San Francisco. For several years he has been director of the Mansfeldt Conservatory of Music, and in that position has divided his time between teaching and composition, and has also held the position of organist in Trinity Church and other prominent and leading churches in this city and Oakland. His Sundays for more than twenty-five years have been thus usefully spent.

Among his compositions, his published work, "Technic: *a system of the most necessary daily exercises to produce a perfect piano technic in the shortest possible time*," is a most valuable compendium for pupils, and has taken deservedly high rank, not alone on the coast, but in every part of the United

States. The publishers of the work state that the demand constantly exceeds the supply. Since its publication Mr. Mansfeldt has produced a great many concert pianists in an incredibly short space of time, and teachers from all parts of the United States come to him to study his new method under his personal instruction. The universal opinion is, that it is the greatest work on the subject ever published, and that it marks a new era in piano teaching. As a consequence Mr. Mansfeldt commands a higher price for lessons than any teacher in America, and it is safe to prophesy that in the near future piano students will flock to San Francisco instead of to Germany, to study music.

In 1884 Mr. Mansfeldt went to Europe, and made a brilliantly successful concert tour in all the musical centers and leading cities, and one entire year was spent in the land that gave him birth. He has a volume of criticisms translated from the German language, which are very flattering, and are signed by such names as Oscar Schwalm, Bernhardt Vogel, Paul DeWitt, Otto Lessman, Bernhard Seuberlich, Fritz Wallerstein, Ferdinand Gleich, Ignaz Kugel, P. J. Tonger, C. F. Kahnt and A. W. Gottschlag, Liszt's secretary. It is well to make a few extracts from the voluminous critique of the latter distinguished musician:

After mentioning the generous manner in which foreign artists are treated in America, he continues: "On the other hand, it is a very rare exception for American artists to come to Europe to gather fame, and, if possible, money. To these exceptions must be counted the above mentioned double artist (pianist and organist), and he is indeed a glorious exception. It is usually believed that organists as a rule, are bad pianist,s and that is likely often true, but it is not a fixed rule. Mr. Mansfeldt has not acquired his education, as is customary, at one of the musical training schools, but relying upon himself, far from the musical bustle, and under the burden of his daily labor of teaching, he has quietly developed his pre-eminent talent, and after he reached so far in his virtuosity as to know by heart nearly 200 pieces, he came across the ocean to take up boldly the battle of musical existence.

"The inaccessible piano Titan, Franz Liszt, invited his younger colleague in a friendly manner to Weimar, made celebrated as the home of Goethe, Schiller and Liszt. Accepting this invitation, Mr. Mansfeldt arrived here some time ago, moved for a long time in the Liszt circle, and gave us at least a proof of his ability in the Grand-Ducal Music School. Dr. Franz Liszt had promised his attendance, and the disciples of the Liszt school, as well as other invited art lovers, soon filled the concert room of this institute.

Among the distinguished pianists present, were: Moritz Rosenthal, of Vienna; Mr. Alfred Reissenauer, Königsberg, Prussia; Mr. Arthur Friedheim, St. Petersburg, and Alexander von Siloti, Moscow, Russia; the latter two gentlemen playing Mr. Mansfeldt's accompaniments on a second piano, arranged as duets. The two movements of the Kaff Concerto, the adagio and finale, with which the concert opened, succeeded very well. Our guest had ample opportunity to show his brilliant technique, soul and expression. Not on the program, but as a pleasant surprise, the concert giver now rendered Liszt's latest unpublished piano composition, the Fourth Mephisto Waltz, a highly capricious tone picture, which whirls through all the keys, and ends abruptly with a chord of the diminished seventh. Mr. Mansfeldt had secretly, during one of the lessons, copied the manuscript, and learned it by heart in a few hours."

To the end of the long criticism, Mr. Gottschlag is highly complimentary. In fact the whole tour through Germany was a series of eminent successes for the "Noted American Organist and Pianist from California." Prof. Mansfeldt has had over 3,000 pupils under his charge, and has rendered them all fine musicians, and many have become noted concert pianists. He has during the last four years given nearly 200 concerts, in which about 1,500 of the greatest piano compositions have been performed. It can readily be perceived that the effect of such a musical culture upon the rising generation of pianists in San Francisco must be highly beneficial, and can not be excelled anywhere in Europe.

It has been while pursuing this busy life that he became fitted to entertain and interest the immortal Liszt, and receive commendation from him and the distinguished musicians of Europe. It is needless to say that the people of San Francisco are proud of Professor Hugo Mansfeldt.

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F. E. SUTHERLAND.—This well-known attorney at law, of San Francisco, was born in Dublin, Ireland. From the Emerald Isle he went to London, England, and from there, in 1858, came to California. He studied law, and, in 1863, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court before Chief Justice Field; and since that time, for over a quarter of a century, has been engaged in the practice of law in the courts of this city and State. He formerly gave much attention to criminal law, and had a large and successful practice in that department. Of late years, however, his business has been principally before civil courts, and has been general.

Mr. Sutherland is a staunch Republican, and has taken an active part in political affairs ever since his arrival on this coast. He is prominently identified with the fraternal order of Knights of Honor, was Vice Grand Dictator for two years, and afterward Grand Dictator. Mr. Sutherland is also connected with other organizations in this city.

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ALICE BACON, a gifted musician of San Francisco, bears the honor of being a native daughter. She showed great musical talent in early childhood, and, under the best local teachers, devoted herself assiduously to the study of the piano. In 1882 she went abroad and pursued her studies in Berlin, where she gave a concert in which she met with the most flattering success. Since her return to San Francisco, in 1886, she has been engaged in teaching and concert playing. Her expressive touch, added to a fine technique and rare musical intelligence, render her playing unusually attractive, and she enjoys the reputation of being one of the most accomplished pianists on the coast.

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THE JOSHUA HENDY MACHINE WORKS.—Joshua Hendy, the founder of these works, began business immediately after his arrival in this city in 1849, in dealing in, erecting and carrying on saw-milling operations; this he continued for a number of years, until his ventures were extended and covered the purchase and selling of general machinery, which was carried on until September 29, 1882, when the present corporation, "The Joshua Hendy Machine Works," was organized, with Joshua Hendy as manager, Samuel J. Hendy, president, R. Chartrey, vice-president, and C. V. Mannez, secretary—all still retaining these official positions.

Before the founding of this corporation, Mr. Joshua Hendy became interested in ore-feeding and concentrating devices, and had secured and controlled letters patent for the "Stanford," "Tullock" and "Challenge" ore-feeders, and, as well, the "Hendy" concentrators and amalgamators, and has since acquired the sole right of manufacturing and selling the celebrated "Triumph" concentrators; and from among these, the "Challenge" feeders and "Triumph" concentrators are esteemed by mining men to be superior to all other similar devices.

Following the organization of this corporation, the business was enlarged by the purchase of the foundry plant of the City Iron Works, and this department was largely increased in its facilities for work. Subsequently they entered into the importation of general machinery from well-known Eastern manufacturers, and are now the agents for the sale in the Pacific States of the following superior specialties of machinery, etc., namely: Eclipse Corliss engines, Russell automatic engines, Economizer boilers and engines, Erie Engine Works' boilers and engines, Watertown boildrs and engines Smith, Myers & Schnier sawmill engines, Climax band-saw mills, rotary and centrifrugal pumps, Buffalo duplex steam pumps, Baker rotary pressure blowers, iron and wood-working tools of many styles, and a large variety of other machinery.

Within the last two years this corporation has purchased nearly the entire block bounded by Kearny, Bay, Dupont and Francisco streets, in close proximity to the bay sea wall in the northern district of the city, and has erected thereon an extensive and well-arranged foundry plant, and a large, commodious machine shop, with all of the recent accessories, appliances, power, tools, etc., for the quick dispatch of any character of foundry and machinist's work.

At their warehouses, corner of Bay and Kearny streets, and also at Nos. 39 to 51 Fremont street, there will be found, conveniently stored, a large stock of Eastern importations, and, as well, specialties of machinery of their own manufacture. With their present complete and extensive facilities they are prepared to contract for the furnishing of every description of machinery for any condition of use, and give special attention to the several departments of hydraulic mining, quartz and saw-milling machinery of the latest approved forms, and are sole manufacturers of hydraulic gravel elevators, hydraulic giants, "Triumph" ore-concentrators, automatic ore-feeders, and can furnish with workmanlike execution and prompt dispatch full and complete plants of these specialties, and are further prepared to supply any designs of architectural iron work and light and heavy castings.

The office of these works has recently been moved to the ground floor of No. 51 Fremont street, northeast corner of Fremont and Mission streets, where Mr. S. J. Hendy, the president, and a corps of able assistants will be pleased to exhibit their works and the various descriptions of machinery carried in stock, and such as they are prepared to furnish upon specifications.

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CHARLES H. REYNOLDS.—For nearly thirty years the subject of this sketch has been connected with the real-estate interests of San Francisco. He is an active, public-spirited citizen, an advocate of every measure that tends toward the growth and development of the city.

He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1829, his ancestry being among the early settlers of that State. Through the death of his father he was early thrown upon his own resources and after receiving his education began shifting for himself. During the Mexican war he was connected with the Quartermaster's department, under Major Chapman, and filled positions of trust and responsibility. In the spring of 1850 he started for California. At New Orleans he secured passage on the steamer Ohio for Chagres, and, after crossing the Isthmus, re-embarked on the sailing vessel John W. Coffin. The vessel contained a large number of passengers and afforded them poor accommodations. After an experience of forty-seven days, he landed safely at San Francisco. Going at once to the mines in Nevada, Mr. Reynolds there joined the Gold Lake expedition to Plumas county, which proved a failure. He then returned to Downieville, Sierra county, and there mined about one year. After securing a little "stake" he settled at Marysville and engaged in mercantile life, and, with his brother, established the banking house of Reynolds Bros., which was continued with marked success until 1860. At that time he came to San Francisco and started the banking house of Reynold, Reise & Co. In 1863 Mr. Reynolds retired from the bank and opened a real-estate office at 333 Montgomery street, where he has continued in business to the present date (1891). His transactions have been very extensive in all parts of the city, usually buying and selling and thus managing his own sales, although he has engaged somewhat in the land commission business, not, however, in the house-renting department.

Mr. Reynolds was married, at Marysville, in 1855, to Miss Frances Ann Farish, a native of Tennessee, and their union has been blessed with five children, namely: Laura A., wife of John B. Robertson, M. D., is now deceased, leaving one child, Frances Mary Robertson who lives with the Reynolds grandparents; Richard H., engaged in the assay business at Phœnix, Arizona; Mary R., widow of Paul E. Scott, has one child, Louisiana F. Scott, and lives with her parents; Emily Lee, wife of John W. Davis; and Charles A., a clerk in the treasury department of the custom house, is unmarried and lives at home.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Real Estate Exchange, and has passed through every chair or the I. O. O. F. In 1870 he was elected a member of the San Francisco Board of Education. In politics he is Democratic, standing for free coinage on the silver question, and advocating square, honest dealing in all legislative affairs.

J. WEICHHART, proprietor of the California Tool Works, 143 and 145 Beale street, San Francisco, is a native of Germany. He learned the trade of locksmith in his native land, mastering the many branches of mechanical work embraced in that trade. In 1856 he came to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in work at his trade and remained until 1860. That year he came to California, via New York and Panama, landing in San Francisco. This was during the Salmon river excitement, and he went direct to the mines. Instead of meeting with the success he had hoped for, he lost about all that he had and returned to San Francisco "broke." He then began work at his trade as journeyman in a safe factory.

In 1862, in a very small way, Mr. Weichhart established his present successful business. Commencing in a small basement on Kearny street, at locksmithing and odd jobs, with little to do with and no assistants, he founded his business. After a few months his prospects brightened and he moved to California street, renting a larger room and employing one man. About six months later another move became necessary, and he went to Fremont street, near Market, and began the manufacture of tools and small machinery, with now and then a safe. Having no power machinery, all work was done by hand. In 1868 he moved to his present location, purchased forty feet front on Beale street, by forty-five feet deep, and thereon erected a suitable building. He then began adding foot and hand power machinery. As time passed by his business operations extended, and to-day his fine three-story brick building is evidence of his success. In 1876 he put in an engine and established a general machine shop and tool manufactory. He is the inventor of the California Patent Hay Cutter, which he is now manufacturing. The California Nail Driver is a recent invention of his and not yet on the market, but is deserving of a large sale. The California Iron Lath Machine for bending sheet iron into laths for fire-proofing is highly esteemed. For manufacturing this product the Pacific Iron Lath Company was incorporated in 1887. It began work in 1890, and already their laths have been used in the construction of over seventy-five buildings. Mr. Weichhart is vice-president and manager of the company, all manufacturing being performed in his establishment, where a competent corps of men are employed in his several departments.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the I. O. O. F. since 1858. Thus is briefly recounted the experience of an industrious man, whose sole capital thirty years ago was his trade. By perseverance and honest effort he is now in the enjoyment of a merited success.

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KOHLER & CHASE.—This old and well-known music house was established by Andrew Kohler in 1850, on Stockton, between Jackson and Pacific streets, San Francisco, his stock at that time consisting of notions, toys and musical instruments. He purchased the property in which his business was located. Three years later, in 1853, Mr. Q. A. Chase, the present managing partner, became interested in the business, and some years later the firm became Kohler & Chase. In 1857 they leased a lot on Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, erected a two-story brick building and occupied it with a stock of goods, also continuing the business on Stockton street until 1860, when they discontinued this store. The same year they occupied a store on Sansome street, taking the whole of the second story from Commercial to Clay street for the demands of their wholesale trade, still conducting their store on Washington street. In 1869 they removed to Clay street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, and remained there until 1878, when, to meet the growing demands of their trade, they moved to 137 and 139 Post street. In 1891 they came from that location to their new store on O'Farrell street, between Grant avenue and Stockton street. Here their quarters are elegant and commodious. The house carries a large stock of pianos and organs, the manufacture of Decker Bros , Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Ivers & Pond, J. & C. Fischer, etc. The department, embracing all kinds of musical instruments, is under the charge of E. C. Chase. During all these years the firm of Kohler & Chase has continued without change. Since the death of Mr. Kohler in 1885 the interests have remained the same and the firm name has remained unchanged. This well-known music house has an established reputation, not only in the city and State, but also extending over the whole Pacific coast.

Quincy A. Chase, the managing partner of the old established music house of Kohler & Chase, is a native of Freeport, Maine, born in 1830. His ancestors for many generations were natives of New England. He grew up and received his schooling in Maine, and on reaching manhood became enthused by the wonderful reports of the gold discovery in California. · Going to Boston, he shipped on the Samuel Fales, Captain Talbot, came around the Horn, and after a voyage of six months arrived in San Francisco in the fall of 1853.

Mr. Chase accepted a position as clerk for Andrew Kohler, and soon afterward became a partner. Since that time for a period of thirty-eight years this firm has remained the same.

In his political affiliations Mr. Chase is a stanch Republican. During the early history of the State he was a member of the Vigilance Committee, and took an active part in all the movements tending toward the interests of good government. He has resided in Oakland for many years, and has been connected with the municipal government of that city.

C. W. WESTON, President of the Weston Basket and Manufacturing Company, represents the pioneer factory in the manufacture of fruit baskets on the Pacific coast. He was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1827, where he lived until 1840, and then emigrated with his parents to Macomb county, Michigan. After attending the district schools he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, when he started with a party of seven adults, all from his own family, to cross the great plains for California. After a period of four months they landed in Sierra county, where they passed the winter, and in 1862 came to San Francisco. Our subject then found employment in a fruit commission house, and was engaged in that line of occupation until 1870, and in the handling of fruit he realized the necessity of suitable packages, small in size, in which fruit could be packed for long-distance transportation. About 1868 L. A. Gould, of Santa Clara, began making a small veneer basket for his own use, in which to market strawberries, and thus was the pioneer in that particular industry. In 1870 Mr. Weston opened a factory at 211 Mission street, and began manufacturing a veneer berry basket for the general trade. In 1872 he purchased the plant and appliances of Mr. Gould, and afterward engaged more extensively in the business. The first shipment of table grapes to the Eastern market demonstrated the necessity of small packages, and in 1875 Mr. Weston invented and patented a veneer grape basket, which met the requirements and has become a standard article. At present about 15,000 tons of fruit are moved annually in that package. Until 1886 Mr. Weston manufactured about seventy-five per cent. of the baskets used, but afterward other companies began the manufacture. In 1888 the business was incorporated under the name of the Weston Basket and Manufacturing Company, with C. W. Weston president and treasurer; G. H. Carlson, vice-president, and James D. Graham, secretary. They then leased their present location at 762 Bryant sreet, with an area 115 x 137½ feet, erected a three-story building, and with improved machinery and increased facilities they began the manufacture of about sixty varieties of splint and stave baskets, ranging from one-half pound to two bushels in size.

In 1891 Mr. Weston brought suit against the other manufacturers for infringement of his patent, and a large proportion of the business returned to the Weston Basket and Manufacturing Company. The power for the factory is from a fifty-horse-power engine, and the machinery and appliances are essentially of their own invention, employ an average of seventy hands, and is the only basket factory on the coast worthy of the name, all others being on a very small scale. Mr. Weston was the first to use waste tin strips from the canning factory for binding his veneer baskets, thereby saving a large outlay in the first cost of material. He has made several improvements in baskets, and has commenced the manufacture of an open bottom veneer basket, enabling the air to circulate through the fruit; also, veneer jackets for tin cans, and veneer half-barrels and kegs for transporting nails, hardware, plumbers' supplies, etc.

Mr. Weston was married in Sacramento, and has one son, Edgar Milton. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and for many years was actively connected with the Patriotic Sons of America. Mr. Weston is essentially a self-made man, genial in disposition, and is widely and favorably known throughout his adopted State, and in other States for his ability to entertain in social and literary gathering, notably in his rendition of selections in Scotch dialect, in which he has hardly an equal in any one not born and reared on the soil of old Scotia. He is charitable to a high degree, and by persistent application and honest purposes he has built up an extensive business.

PROSPER HUERNE, the oldest architectural engineer in active service on the Pacific coast, and a resident of San Francisco, is a native of France, born November 26, 1820, and received his education in his native country, and also studied his profession there, attending the Government School of Art and Trade. After graduating he was engaged in engineering in the road and bridge department of the Government—Ponts and Chaussees. Mr. Huerne came to California immediately following the early discovery of gold, arriving in San Francisco June 17, 1850. Unlike most of those who came in the early years of the gold excitement, he did not join the throng hastening to the mines, but applied himself to the demands of his profession, and not only was the first architect of his own nationality to locate here, but is the oldest now in the active practice of his profession. He has designed, and at that time had the supervision of, some of the heaviest work in the city and vicinity, as the North Point Docks, the French Hospital, the first sugar refinery, the Hiberina Savings Bank, the Bella Union theater, the French church, the mission at San Jose, Milpitis, Sonora; the new Mission church; also Davisville, Suisun, San Rafael churches; the Santa Rosa convent at San Francisco; the St. Agnes convent at Stockton; the St. Joseph convent at Sacramento; the convent of Notre Dame at San Francisco; the college at the corner of Larkin and Eddy streets in San Francisco, and many other prominent buildings. Mr. Huerne also had charge of the engineering of several mines. He was the chief engineer of the first Market street railroad. Mr. Huerne is thoroughly devoted to the interests of his profession. In 1881 he went to Panama by invitation of Count de Lesseps, the eminent engineer of that great work, and again during the following year, remaining several months, until taken with the fever and obliged to return, having succeeded to introduce the American mechanics in the canal work. He was engaged to report on the harbors of San Diego, San Pedro and San Francisco. Mr. Huerne is one of the founders of the Society of Architects, and is a member of the California Academy of Sciences and of the Society of Civil Engineers. He has been a contributor to journals of engineering and architecture, and is the author of many valuable papers of scientific and historic interest.

* * *

D. M. DELMAS.—Prominent among the names which adorn the legal profession of San Francisco is that of D. M. Delmas.

He was born April 14, 1844, and in the latter part of 1854 made his arrival on this coast. Four years later he entered Santa Clara College, and in 1863 graduated at that noted institution of learning, receiving the degree of Master of Arts, with the highest honors of the college. In 1865 he graduated in the law department of Yale College, and in September of that year was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, returning shortly thereafter to this State and settling in San Jose. In February, 1866, he was admitted to the Supreme Court bar of this State, and in May of that year opened an office in San Jose with Hon. B. D. Murphy. Regarding his early experience, we quote from Mr. Delma's own words, uttered many years ago and printed in a biographical sketch of him printed at that time:

"I left home in May, 1866, with just two double eagles in my pocket, and in my heart the determination that henceforth I would be dependent upon my own resources. That resolution I have adhered to; but it would be idle to deny that I have done so at the cost of many hours and days of suffering. Too young, inexperienced and unknown to command a retainer in important cases; too proud (a foolish pride, perhaps) to commence with with the defense of paltry criminals, I was soon brought to the end of my scanty store of money and to the melancholy contemplation of a purse unreplenished by the fruits of my labor. To keep from actual want, I taught school for six months in the winter of 1866. In 1867 a committee of citizens invited me to deliver the address on the Fourth of July. With this invitation came the dawn of better days. The address was delivered. It was warmly applauded. It secured for me a few days afterward the nomination for the office of District Attorney at the hands of the Democratic County Convention. I was elected. The office in those days was a very lucrative one; besides, it brought me in contact, in one way or another, with nearly every man of mark in the county. From that time on I certainly have had no right to complain of the frowns of our great mistress, the Law."

Mr. Delmas has indeed won for himself an enviable reputation in his profession as an advocate, being the admiration of the bar itself. The eloquent Edgerton at one time remarked that whenever he had an opportunity to hear Mr. Delmas argue a case he always embraced it, just to listen to his elegant and exact diction.

He has long been a Regent of the University of California. He was President of the Day on the occasion of the inaugaration of Hon. Horace Davis as President of the University, March 23, 1888, and delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Delmas is a son-in-law of Colonel

Joseph P. Hoge. He removed to San Francisco in 1883, taking his large law library with him, one of the most valuable in the State. In addition to his extended professional fame, he possesses an ample fortune. Among other property he owns a fine residence in Santa Clara, surrounded with beautiful grounds, and a noble building in San Jose named Paul Block, in honor of his son.

* * *

HON. EDWARD S. LIPPITT, Petaluma, is a native of Connecticut, born in 1824, a descendant of the noted Lippitt family of New England. His ancestors were of Pilgrim stock, one of them being town committeeman of the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1638. Edward S. Lippitt is a cousin of Governor Lippitt of that State. Rev. Edward Lippitt, father of our subject, was a minister in the Methodist church. His wife was *nee* Miss Lois Spalding, whose ancestors were early settlers in New England.

Our subject received his education in New England, taking his preparatory course at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and graduated in 1847, and was at Harvard law school until the fall of 1848, when he engaged in teaching in the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati for four years. He then studied law in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Was intimately acquainted and associated with the coterie of brilliant young men who became prominent in the profession, receiving the highest honors from the State, and attaining the highest offices in the gift of the country,—among them R. B. Hayes, George H. Pendleton and Stanley Mathews. When President Hayes visited California a few years ago, he and General Sherman visited Mr. Lippitt at his home in Petaluma.

Mr. Lippitt engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. In 1859 he formed a law partnership with Rutherford B. Hayes, who later became a General in the army, Governor of Ohio and President of the United States. They were city solicitors for that city for two years. In 1862 he came to the Pacific coast and engaged in the practice of law, and for the past twenty years has been a prominent member of the California bar. In 1874 he was appointed solicitor of the San Francisco & North Pacific railroad, and has held that position for the past sixteen years.

Mr. Lippitt is a Democrat in politics, and active in the councils of his party. His cousin, Colonel F. J. Lippitt, was one of the framers of the constitution of the State in 1849, and is now in Washington connected with the Department of Justice. Mr. Lippitt resides in Petaluma, where he has one of the most elegant homes in the State, having a law office there and one also in San Francisco. His youngest son, F. K. Lippitt, is associated with him in practice.

Mr. Lippitt married Miss Sarah Lewis, of Monroe, Louisiana, and they have two sons and three daughters,—one son is associated with his father, one son a professor of music; one daughter is Mrs. Judge Dougherty, of Sonoma county; another is Mrs. J. Homer Fritch, of San Francisco, and the youngest daughter is attending Mills Seminary. Her sisters are both graduates of the same institution.

* * *

JOHN P. SHELDON, who was born in Gardiner, Maine, in 1834, resided in the place of his birth until he was fifteen years of age. In 1849, July 13, he started for the Pacific coast, taking his passage in the brig Emily Farnham; the voyage, made via Cape Horn, consumed six months' time, the date of arrival here being January 13, 1850. Mr. Sheldon went at once to the mines, where he remained until the following year. He then shipped as cook on a craft running to Marysville, but followed this calling only a short time. His next occupation was clerking in a store, which he abandoned to resume mining at Michigan bar; he was there and in other mines until May, 1852, when he returned to San Francisco with the full intention of going back to his Eastern home. He was persuaded, however, to go up to Humboldt as second purser of the steamer Chesapeake. After making a number of trips he was wrecked on Humboldt bar. The hull of the vessel was afterwards converted into a sawmill, in which Mr. Sheldon invested all the means he had accumulated since coming to California; this amount was $23,000, and at the end of the first year it was all swept away by a very destructive fire. Without a cent of money he returned to San Francisco where he secured a position in a lumber-yard, which he held until 1856; in that year he went to Tuolumne county and engaged in mining, but December found him again in San Francisco. He became connected with a lumber company whose yards were located where Mr. Sheldon's office now stands. In 1863 he bought the lumber business of Silent Page, which was the first established in the place. He conducted the business until 1870 at the old stand, and then removed to the corner of Spear and Mission streets. Two years later he discontinued the business, and took up building of bridges and pile-driving. He has taken and completed more contracts for pile-driving for foundations than any other contractor in the city or State. He is now engaged on the foundation of a large office building corner of California and Sansome streets for the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He was vice-president of the American Bridge & Building Company, which company had the contract for the building of the breakwater at Humboldt bay. He has also build many ocean wharves on the coast of southern California. He has just completed the launching ways for the line of battle ship Oregon for the Union Iron Works Company, for which company he has driven upwards of 10,000 piles, and for the California Sugar Company about the same number. He is now president and general manager of the Western Bridge Company of San Francisco. His long and varied experience in carrying on the business, for which the company is incorporated, insures success from its inception. In his political opinions Mr. Sheldon is a straight Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont, and is active in the counsels of his party. He was a delegate to every State Convention from 1856 to 1876, and served as Treasurer of the State Central Committee during the Gorham campaign. He is not an aspirant to public office, and although he has often been urged to accept nominations, he has steadily and positively declined to do so.

* * *

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN ROSENBERG, the leading music publisher of San Francisco, has for several years been prominent in music-publishing circles. The first works in this line were done early in the '60s by Salvatore Rosa, who in a few years was followed by Andrew Kohler (now Kohler & Chase), M. Gray and William A. Frey. Later in the '60s came Aug. A. Rosenberg and Blackmar. These were followed in the '70s by McCurry & Weber, Sherman & Hyde, George W. Hagan, Bancroft, Knight & Co., and J. L. A. Broderson & Co. In 1886 Mr. Rosenberg became identified with the business, and in 1889 J. P. Broder & Co. was added to the list. At the same time C. B. Chase established the first band and orchestra catalogue. These three last mentioned firms are now engaged in the publication of music, with Mr. Rosenberg doing the leading business.

Ludwig van Beethoven Rosenberg was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1862, and is a son of Aug. A. Rosenberg, a prominent music teacher who came to the Pacific coast in 1856. The son was reared and educated here. His house is fully equipped with printing and binding facilities. His catalogue comprises select numbers from many leading composers, among which are the famous "Baby Lullaby," the "Alliance March," Bishop's "Unforgotten," the Kentucky Jubilee Singers' Schottische, the "Military," and many others worthy of mention. Mr. Rosenberg has displayed a marked degree of musical taste, and his ability and enterprise are recognized and heartily appreciated by the musical profession. He is known professionally as L. Budd Rosenberg.

* * *

C. NARJOT was born in France, in 1827, and at an early age developed a talent for drawing, and began taking lessons in art. He devoted himself assiduously to his studies, and after reaching manhood left his native country and came to California, making the voyage via Cape Horn and arriving here in 1851. It was his intention to at once engage in the work of his profession, but from this he was diverted for a time. The year following his arrival here he joined an expedition to Mexico, afterward engaged in mining in Sonora and remained there for fifteen years. After the French retired from Mexico, in 1866, Mr. Narjot came back to San Francisco, opened a studio and has since given his attention to the interests of his profession. He devotes much time to portrait work, figures and genre. In 1891, after an absence of twenty-five years, he made a tour through Mexico, and while there received a number of commissions for portraits and landscapes. He has sent several fine paintings for the art exhibition in Minneapolis, and many of his pieces have attracted much attention and received favorable criticism from distinguished artists.

Mr. Narjot was married in Sonora, and has three children. His son, a machinist, has taken a patent for a gas engine which is built by the firm of E. Narjot & Co., San Francisco; one daughter is married and lives in Sonora; the other is engaged in teaching in this city.

His studio is located at 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

* * *

SAMUEL HATFIELD was born in Nova Scotia, August 21, 1841. Both his father and grandfather were contractors and builders and were prominent in their line of work. Grandfather Hatfield was a refugee from New York State. After the war of the Revolution he was reluctant to live under the new flag and the new order of things. Mr. Hatfield's mother's family name was Hamilton. She is of English descent, is seventy-six years of age, and now resides with her son in this city and enjoys good health.

During boyhood he attended school and spent some time at sea. On reaching manhood he was connected with the military service in Nova Scotia, was First Lieutenant of Company No. 1 in the First Regiment of Yarmouth, and served as Captain of the company one year. His commission, bearing the name of Queen Victoria, is still in his possession.

Mr. Hatfield spent six or seven years in Boston previous to his coming to California in 1875. He had learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and after his arrival here engaged in contracting and building, for some years giving much attention to making his own designs. He subsequently gave up building and devoted his whole time to architecture. In this line of work he has had a large experience, has designed some of the finest buildings in the city, and has gained an enviable and well-deserved reputation in his profession.

Mr. Hatfield wedded Miss Nellie Brown, of Edgecomb, Maine. In 1871 death visited their home and bore the loving wife and mother away. She left twin sons, now about twenty years old.

He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Honor.

* * *

CAPTAIN J. S. LAWSON was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1828. He was reared and educated there, as also were his parents. In July, 1845, he graduated at the Central high school, that city, in the class with Professor George Davidson. He then taught there one year, and was subsequently engaged as teacher in Quaker School, a well-known institution of Wilmington. In January, 1848, before reaching his majority, he entered the Government service as an employe in the Coast Survey.

In 1850 Professor Davidson was sent to the Pacific coast in charge of a party, and he selected his friend and schoolmate for one of his aids. They made the voyage hither on the steamers "Philadelphia," on the Atlantic side, and "Tennessee" on the Pacific, landing in San Francisco June 20, 1850. Since that time, for more than forty years, the Captain has been connected with this department of the Government service on the Pacific coast. In 1854 Professor Davidson purchased a merchant vessel for the service of the Coast Survey, and several years later, on his return from a visit to the East, Captain Lawson took charge of a party on this vessel, the "Fauntelroy," and remained in charge until 1880. At that time he was transferred to California, from Washington Territory, and has since been connected with the office here, holding the position of field assistant, and part of the time being in charge of the San Francisco sub-office. During this long term of service the Captain has devoted his whole time and attention to the interests of the department, and has had little time for other things.

Captain Lawson has for many years been actively identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is a Thirty-third-Degree Mason, and was an active member of the Southern Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, for fourteen years; but, on account of his professional duties, which prevented his giving it the required time, as did other members of this important position, he resigned, his resignation was accepted with regret, and he was placed on the emeritus list. He was the first member ever selected for the Supreme Council from a Territory, he having been selected from the Territory of Washington. Previous to that time members were chosen only from the States. The Captain is also a member of the Legion of Honor.

He has one son, who is engaged in business in San Francisco.

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MRS. LIZZIE PARKER HOWELL, one of the best-known musicians on the Pacific coast, is a native of Hubbardston, Massachusetts, and the youngest daughter of Dana R. Parker. Her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England; her father was a cousin of Rev. Theodore Parker, and also of Judge James Parker, who framed the laws of Massachusetts. Her mother's family name was Williams, and they were all noted for their musical ability, both vocal and instrumental. Mrs. Howell's sister, Sophia, was a noted vocalist and prima donna, and sang through the United States at musical concerts for Dr. Lowell Mason and George James Webb. Her brother Amos, a fine baritone, was formerly Mayor of Worcestor, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Howell, our subject, first began taking lessons of J. Q. Wetherby, of Boston, a noted English baritone, with whom she studied recitation and oratorio. She also studied under Bendelari, the famous Italian teacher of Boston. During the time she was studying she sang for Rev. T. Starr King's church, then for Rev. Dr. Cushman's, a brother of Charlotte Cushman, next for Rev. Dr. Putman's church in Roxbury two years ago. She then went to New York and studied under P. A. Revarde, a teacher of great reputation, and remained under his instructions three years. Mrs. Howell at that time was singing in St. Peter's church nearly a year, and then accepted the flattering offer from the Broadway Tabernacle, and sang there until she came to California in January, 1861, to sing in concerts. She was, however, induced to become connected with Bianchi's opera troop, and sang with him about a year and a half. She afterward returned East and engaged with Strakosch to sing with him, and afterward sang at the Winter Gardens, remaining East two years and a half. In 1865 she returned to this city and sang in concerts, and also began her career as teacher. In July, 1866, Mrs. Howell engaged as soprano at the Synagogue Immanuel, and retained that position eleven years; also occupying the position as soprano at the Grace Episcopal church nine years. After one year's rest she engaged as soprano in Dr. Stone's First Congregational church, where she sang twelve years. For the past thirty years she has been engaged in teaching and voice culture, always having full classes. She has sent more pupils to finish with La Grange than any other teacher. Miss Lilian Reed, one of her scholars, sang at St. Thomas' church, New York, at a salary of $2.500. On account of a severe cold, resulting in severe throat trouble, Mrs. Howell gave up singing, and now devotes all her time to teaching.

She has one son and daughter, who inherit their mother's talent, both fine musicians; and the former, Theodore H. Northrop, is a composer of note: has composed several operas which have received very favorable mention. Her daughter, Mrs. Grace Howell, inherits the magnificent voice of her mother, and at her *debut*, at the age of sixteen, she more than fulfilled her mother's expectations, and received very favorable mention from the press of this city. Mrs. Howell has sung the solos in every oratorio that has been produced in the United States, and at the time she was singing in opera she sang twenty-seven different operas. She sang with Signors Stegellei, Brignoli, Susini, Mesdames Vestrale, Guerabelli, Medori, Gazzanigi, Adelaide Phillips, M. Sulzer, Biscaciante Bianch, Frezzolini and others, receiving high praise. Her voice was phenomenal, extending to F in alt, reaching low G easily, and showing no effort in the most difficult music.

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CAPTAIN H. H. BIRKHOLM, the popular proprietor of the well-known Yosemite Hotel, on Market near Jones street, San Francisco, was born in Denmark in 1847. He was reared and educated in his native country, and, on reaching manhood, in 1869, came to the United States. He engaged in the coasting trade and for ten or twelve years was captain of different vessels, doing a large carrying trade in lumber and coal, chiefly lumber. He successfully conducted this business until 1886, when he was induced to remain on shore. At that time he opened the Yosemite Hotel, which he has since conducted. It contains 180 rooms, is one of the largest hotels in the city, and under the Captain's efficient management has a well-earned reputation. The whole establishment is under his personal supervision, and guests are always sure of prompt and courteous attention.

Captain Birkholm belongs to the Master Mariners' Society, to the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

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MARTIN SCHULTZ, of San Francisco, was born in the year 1848, at Dantzig, Germany, where at an early age he showed a strong inclination for music and began taking lessons, receiving his entire musical education in his native country. He began teaching there at the age of eighteen, and a few years later, in 1869, came to this country, meeting his parents, who had preceded him the year previous, in Chicago, Illinois. Here Mr. Schultz joined the faculty of the Chicago Musical College, under the well-known Dr. Ziegfeld, and officiated as organist in some of the leading churches.

He was in Chicago during the great fire of 1871 and in the following year, owing to the fact that the rest of his family changed their residence to San Francisco, concluded to accompany them and has since then, during the past nineteen years, been prominently identified with the musical interests on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Schultz enjoys an enviable reputation as an organist and choirmaster, and immediately after coming to this city was elected organist of the Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, succeeding the well-known musician, Mr. Frank Gilder, who returned East.

Two years later, on the completion of the new organ of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, at that time the largest and finest organ on the coast, Mr. Schultz was engaged as organist there, remaining until a short time before that church went out of existence, about three years.

We next find him organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Advent (Episcopal) for five years and of St. Luke's Episcopal Church for four years, for which latter church he procured through his personal efforts in soliciting subscriptions the magnificent organ which still assists in the services, a lasting memento of his work in that church.

About the time of the organization of a boy choir in this church, Mr. Schultz left it and returned to Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where he now is.

Besides his church work, Mr. Schultz devotes his time to giving instruction on the piano and organ, in voice culture and harmony; was for a number of years conductor of the Apollo Glee Society, and is now conducting the San Francisco Choral Society; he is in love with his profession and noted for his readiness to render assistance to worthy objects. In his musical career Mr. Schultz has been materially assisted by his wife, a lady of rare musical attainments and social charms, gifted with a voice peculiarly adapted to sacred music. Mrs. Schultz no doubt is the most successful exponent of her husband's method of teaching, and has held the position of solo soprano in most of the churches where he has served as organist, and now holds it in the choir of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, one of the largest churches on the coast, and noted for its fine music.

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S. M. HILLS, one of the leading contractors and builders in San Francisco, is a native of Maine, born in January, 1832. For many generations his ancestors were residents of New England. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade in his native State, and after reaching manhood went South. He had charge of erecting the Judson Hotel at Jacksonville, Florida. In 1857 he went to Minnesota, and two years later, in 1859, came to California, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama. Upon his arrival in this city, he engaged in contracting and building, at first having a shop about the size of his present office. He had the first contract on the Palace Hotel, and was engaged on its construction until it was completed; was acting superintendent under Mr. H. L. King. For a long time Mr. Hills has had charge of building improvements for the Sharon estate, and also for the Crocker estate. He built for the late Charles Crocker the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Golden Gate block, the Park Conservatory, and numerous other structures.

Mr. Hills gives employment to about seventy-five men, his pay-roll amounting to $1,000 weekly. He enjoys an enviable reputation as one of San Francisco's responsible business men.

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CAPTAIN W. A. PHILLIPS was born in Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and served an apprenticeship as a mechanical engineer near the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and upon arriving at manhood emigrated to New York. He entered the United States navy during the civil war, and arrived on the Pacific coast in 1866 as first assistant engineer of the United States ironclad monitor, Monadnock, and upon arrival received an appointment as engineer in charge of the United States steamer Vanderbilt, then flag-ship of the Pacific squadron under Admiral Thatcher. In 1868 he resigned his position in the navy and connected himself with merchant service as chief engineer, and entered the employ of the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, and in 1871 was appointed superintendent of the North Pacific Transportation Company's line of steamers, which lapsed into the Oregon Steamship Company, and afterward became the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. He was thus connected with the above companies until 1885, and during this time was twice elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of San Francisco, and was appointed by Governor Perkins a member of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, which position he filled for the term of three years. After this he was engaged in business enterprises until May, 1891, when he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the office of United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels at

San Francisco, and as a special Inspector of Foreign Steam Vessels, succeeding Captain James Hillman.

Politically he is Republican. He has had large experience, and is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of this responsible position.

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HON. CHARLES NELSON FOX was born in a frontier home, surrounded by dense forests, in Wayne county, Michigan, March 9, 1829. He was the eldest of a family of eight children, and his parents, like most of the pioneers of that country, were poor. Until fifteen years of age his time was divided between attending school in the log schoolhouse and working on the farm. He then went to Ann Arbor, determined to make his own living, and, if possible, work his way through the university; and while doing this was taken sick. Upon his recovery he entered a printer's office, and mastered every department of the art then practiced. At an early age he became noted as a country editor. At twenty-one he was made Chief Deputy in the office of Recorder of Deeds for his county, and for two years was practically the chief of that office. During this period he was also elected City Recorder of the city of Ann Arbor. A vacancy occuring in the office of Mayor, he served *ex officio* in that capacity for a portion of the term, in all these places serving acceptably to the people.

Entering the office of Kingsley & Morgan, he completed his preparation for the practice of law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan. The following year, his parents and all other members of the family having already settled in California, he came hither, arriving in August and locating in San Mateo county. In November of that year he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of District Attorney, and by successive elections held that office five years, when he declined further election.

For twenty-five years before his elevation to the Supreme bench, Judge Fox had his office in San Francisco. Besides his duties as general attorney of the Spring Valley Waterworks of this city, he was engaged in general practice, about half of the time in partnership with A. and H. C. Campbell, and the rest of the time in partnership with M. B. Kellogg until 1889, when F. R. King was added to the firm. During these years of his active connection with the San Francisco bar he has met with eminent success.

In 1889 he was commissioned a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Waterman, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Jackson Temple, resigned, and took his seat on the Supreme bench July 1.

Judge Fox and his wife are the parents of four children, three of whom are married. Since 1876 he has resided in the city of Oakland.

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ISAAC M. KALLOCH, a member of the law firm of Wheaton, Kalloch & Kierce, San Francisco, was born at Rockland, Maine, in 1851. He arrived in California in 1876, removed to Washington Territory in 1883, where he was admitted to the Supreme Court in 1884; subsequenty returned to California, and in November, 1888, was admitted to the Supreme Court of this State. The same month he was elected District Attorney of Tuolumne county. Two years later the firm of which he is now a member, was organized in San Francisco, and now ranks with the leading firms of the city for integrity and ability, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

Mr. Kalloch is a son of I. S. Kalloch, who in his lifetime was widely known as a brilliant pulpit and platform orator. Mr. Kalloch, Sr., was also a native of Maine, having been born in Rockland in 1831. He was a remarkably eloquent and magnetic speaker, and attracted immense congregations. In 1876 he became the pastor of a San Francisco Church, and within a few years he built the Metropolitan Temple, opposite the United States Mint, on Fifth street. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Kalloch was elected Mayor of San Francisco, at the conclusion of an exciting campaign. In 1883 he removed to Washington Territory, where he died, in December, 1887.

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HON. FRANCIS W. VAN REYNEGOM, Judge of Department 1 of the Superior Court, was born in Bath, Maine, February 22, 1846. His father was born in Philadelphia, where his grandfather was a prominent merchant in early days; but he was educated in Boston. After the death of his parents, he came to California, in 1860, was employed for a time on a ranch, next as blacksmith and at length as a compositor in a printing office. At length he became a member of the firm of Cubery & Co., of San Francisco, and during his leisure hours he studied law, in the office of General W. H. L. Barnes. In 1872 he sold out his business and went to the East. Returning to California, he was admitted to full practice as an attorney and counselor at law in the Supreme Court, in April, 1873, and since that date he has devoted himself to his profession. During his earlier practice he conducted the editorial department of the *Pacific Odd Fellow* and also that of the *Pacific Churchman.* He has resided in the southwest Mission for over ten years, and in the city since 1865. For several years he has been Senior Warden of St. John's Church, Episcopal. He has ever been a strong Republican, truthful, honest and honorable. In 1886 he was a regular candidate of the Republican party for Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, and although running against an independent Republican as well as a Democrat, lacked but a few votes of election, receiving about 1,500 votes above the average of his party. In May, 1889, he was appointed by Governor Waterman to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court caused by the resignation of Judge T. K. Wilson.

In 1877 he married Miss Carey of Ashtabula, Ohio, the home of the late President Garfield. She is a niece of United States Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada.

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SIDNEY LOVELL is a young architect of great promise. He was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1866, and the son of English parents who emigrated to this country and were among the first settlers of Wisconsin. Philip Lovell, an old and well-known business man of Racine, now deceased, was his father. Our subject was reared and educated in his native city, and after leaving school entered the office of an architect with the intention of taking up the profession. Not long after this decision, in 1883, he had an opportunity of associating himself with Colonel J. M. Wood, of Chicago, who is a leader among architects of theaters and public buildings. For the past eight years Mr. Lovell has been connected with Col. Wood, and a greater portion of this time has had charge of his office work, which in itself is a guarantee of his ability. In 1891 Mr. Lovell became a partner in the business, the firm name becoming Wood & Lovell.

During the past ten years Colonel Wood has designed and erected more large theaters, opera-houses and hotels in the leading cities west of the Ohio river than any other architect. Some of the most imposing structures in the West, extending to and including the Pacific coast are of his design. The new California Theater and Hotel of San Francisco was built after his designing, and is of most artistic construction.

Mr. Lovell has been the constant companion of Colonel Wood in his travels throughout the West, and has been an invaluable aid to him in the carrying out of his designs. The successes of this firm have been most gratifying, and Colonel Wood is to be congratulated upon having secured the interest of a young man at once so capable and devoted to his profession.

* * *

FRANK MORTON, Principal of the Boys' High School, San Francisco, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, August 3, 1857. His father, Rufus S. Morton, is of the same branch of the Morton family as the late Oliver P. Morton, the war Governor of Indiana and prominent United States Senator, and Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States. His mother's maiden name was Maria Curtis, and she was of the Symonds family, one of her forefathers being the first Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Mr. Morton attended school in his native town of Andover, and completed his educational course at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1880. He then engaged in teaching in New England until 1882, when he came to California to continue in the same work. He spent four years in Hollister and San Juan, and one year at Los Angeles, where he was engaged on the State Arithmetic. Then he came to this city, was appointed assistant teacher in the Boys' High School and filled that position acceptably until May, 1888, when he was appointed principal, before he was yet thirty-one years old, and since then has held this responsible position.

Mr. Morton is thoroughly in earnest in his educational work. Under his efficient management the enrollment of pupils has been increased from 329 to over 500, and he has twelve teachers as assistants. Though it is the "Boys' High School," both boys and girls are in attendance, the latter being here to pursue the classical and Latin-scientific courses of study. The graduates of the Boys' High School are admitted to the State University without examination, and indeed to all universities in the United States where this plan is in vogue. Under the able supervision of Mr. Morton the school has reached a deservedly high standard, and is so regarded by the most efficient educators in the State.

* * *

TIMOTHY SHAW, born December 11, 1789, near Boston, Massachusetts, was left an orphan when three or four years of age, was adopted by Captain Smith, of Otsego county, New York, received a good education and when twenty-one emigrated, with no other fortune than his ax and good, stanch principles, to the wilds of Erie county, that State, about twenty miles from Buffalo, where he cleared a farm and married Miss Martha Sabin, about 1814. Their children were: Melvin Howard, born January 19, 1815; Merrils Hitchcock, March 16, 1816; Paschal Hickman, March 14, 1819; Addison Davenport, April 6, 1821; Timothy Nelson, May 4, 1823; Abigail Ann, March 19, 1825, and Betsy Maria, April 22, 1827.

Martha Sabin Shaw died February 20, 1830, and soon afterward Merrils went to live with a clothier named Hitchcock. He learned that trade and became foreman of the establishment, which position he held for several years. He afterward read medicine and practiced it for thirty years in Buffalo. He married Almira Richmond and had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Eugene, read medicine and served as surgeon in the late war. The younger one was killed by the cars when about sixteen years of age. The daughters married and are now living. Their mother died in January, their father in June, 1890.

Melvin became a shipwright, married Miss Emeline Pomeroy and had five children—four sons and one daughter. One of the sons died when quite young. The other children are all married and settled in Iowa. The mother is still living, with her daughter. The father died in 1863.

Paschal read medicine in New York, but did not complete the course. He came to Indiana about 1840, and taught school for several years; married Miss Jane Irving, also a teacher, and they have had two sons and four daughters. The son and two eldest daughters are married and live in this State; one son is deceased. The two youngest girls are teachers. The parents are living in Berkeley.

Addison read law in Buffalo, in the office of George P. Barker, and then in Aurora, in the office of Albert Sawin. He came West with Paschal, and in La Fayette, Indiana, again pursued his law studies, in the office of Godlove S. Orth, during the winter of 1841–2, passing a successful examination in the spring. For want of means or books he went to teaching, and succeeded fairly. In 1848 he married Elizabeth Irving, also a teacher. They had nine children, of whom six are now living, viz.: Martha Jane, born in La Fayette, Indiana, February 19, 1850; Lent Hamlin, in Middleport, Illinois, June 30, 1852; Kate Ivanona, in Wacouta, Minnesota, April 21, 1854; Willie Irving, in Nevada, Iowa, November 11, 1856; Herman, in Kansas, December 2, 1859; Harriet Levantia, in Galesburg, Illinois, May 10, 1861; Paschal Pitt, near Folsom, California, March 24, 1864; Addison Eugene, at Galt, Sacramento county, California, July 31, 1867, and Geneva Gertrude, also at Galt, May 2, 1870. Kate Ivanona died in Kansas, October 5, 1859; Herman, also in Kansas, December 30, 1859, and Willie Irving, in Galt, in August, 1868.

Martha picked up an education by the wayside sufficient to obtain a certificate for teaching in the public schools of California, and in March, 1869, commenced her career in that profession near Sacramento city. She soon changed her sphere of action to Monterey county, where she remained constantly at work until 1878. Since that time Lorin has been her home and that of the family, and her work done in the Franklin school in Oakland.

Lent tried farming and stock-raising a few years and then drifted into the insurance business. In 1876 he married Miss Emma Root, of Monterey county. They lived in Soledad, that county, for several years, then removed to Washington Territory, where he enlarged his field of work in the line of insurance. His wife died there in May, 1887, leaving him four children: a son and three daughters. He and the children then returned to the paternal roof, where they now are, he engaging in the lumber business.

Harriet graduated at the State University, in 1884, and soon began teaching. • She is now, and has been since 1886, in the Oakland schools. On September 27, 1890, she married A. B. Taynton, of Lorin. Pitt graduated at the Oakland high school in 1883, taking the only gold medal it ever offered. He then went to Washington Territory and engaged in the insurance business with his brother Lent. In 1886 he married Miss Mabel Gardner, one of the teachers of Walla Walla, and they have one daughter. They live in Seattle, where he is engaged in real-estate business, combined with insurance.

Eugene graduated at the Oakland high school in 1876, and went to Lewiston, Idaho, soon afterward, to teach Latin and Greek. After remaining a year in the North, he returned and entered the University, graduating in the class of 1891. He aims at his father's profession.

Geneva studied two years at the Oakland high school, when, her health failing, she went North to visit her brothers; and while there, although but sixteen years of age, she was persuaded to take charge of a school near Walla Walla, and was soon elected to a position in the town. She taught there one year and then returned to her home and entered Mills College, from which she graduated in the spring of 1891.

* * *

JOHN G. ILS, deceased, was the founder in 1850 of the present firm of John G. Ils & Co., San Francisco. Mr. Ils was born in Bavaria, Germany, in July, 1822, and in his native land was educated and learned his trade. After serving his apprenticeship, as was the custom in Germany, he traveled extensively, visiting the principal cities of Europe, perfecting himself in his business and learning all that could be learned. In 1846 he came to the United States, found employment in Philadelphia and remained there four years. Gold having been discovered in California, the gold fever brought him to this coast. He made the journey via Panama and arrived in San Francisco in January, 1850. This city was then a new town full of business, rush and excitement, and chances for the young mechanic full of energy and industry were abundant. He at once began the establishment of the business which, by his energy, ability and skill, grew into one of the valuable enterprises of San Francisco. He began with a repair shop and kitchen and house furnishing store, located on Washington street, about No. 200, now No. 628, the growth of the city out into the bay having changed the numbers. As his business grew and he began to make money, he established a foundry and commenced the manufacture of stoves. Thus he became the pioneer stove manufacturer of the Pacific coast. During his travels in France he had seen a very useful range for cooking purposes, and he conceived the idea that such a range could be successfully manufactured here. He made many improvements on the original design and at last produced the Ils French Cooking Range, so constructed as to be well adapted to the use of soft or hard coal. From the start it proved a perfect success, and is now so well known that scarcely a hotel or restaurant from Alaska to Mexico is found without an Ils French Range. It has also became a necessity in many private residences. Because of the demand for these ranges and for other reasons, the house abandoned the manufacture of stoves to a great extent in the early sixties and turned its attention more exclusively to the manufacture of ranges. To this department of business the company largely owes its success. Mr. Ils suffered with others in some of the great fires that visited this city and also during some of the times of great depression in business, but by judicious management he weathered all storms, profited by his experience, and became a very conservative and practical business man. In 1875 he purchased the property fronting on Kearny street and reaching through to Montgomery avenue, where he built his store and foundry, the former No. 814–816 Kearny street, and the latter fronting on Montgomery avenue, and where the business has since been conducted.

In 1853 Mr. Ils was happily married, in San Francisco, to Miss M. Hagenmeier, a native of Germany. To them were born in this city ten children, of whom five are now living, namely: Amelia, Lizzie, John G., Lena and Marie. Lizzie is the wife of Charles Wollpert. Mr. Ils built a good residence on Jones street, No. 1310, where he resided with his family up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1889.

His son, John G. Ils, the present proprietor and manager of the business, was born in 1864. He was reared and educated in this city and attended the San Mateo College two years. He was brought up in the business with his father and thoroughly learned its every detail. He now furnishes employment to about forty men, and his goods are shipped to all parts of the Pacific coast, to the Sandwich Islands and many of the Atlantic States.

* * *

DAVID KERR, carriage, wagon and truck manufacturer, Nos. 47 and 49 Beale street, San Francisco, is a native of the north of Ireland, born in May, 1836. At the early age of fourteen years, in company with his brother, he left the parental roof to seek a home and fortune in the United States. From New York they journeyed to Michigan, settled at Tecumseh, Lenawee county, and there our subject learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1857.

That year, desirious of pushing further West, he took steamer from New York, by way of the Isthmus of Panama for San Francisco, where he arrived in safety. He at once found employment with H. Casebolt in his carriage manufactory, corner of Spring and California streets. After a year spent there Mr. Kerr went to Crescent City, Del Norte county, and opened a general shop for repair work and building of wagons, which he continued for three years. At the end of that time he returned to San Francisco and was employed as foreman of Casebolt's Carriage and Car Works, which had removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets. After a period of four years he was received into partnership under the firm name of Casebolt & Kerr. This company manufactured the cars for the first steam railroad in the State, which ran between Marysville and Sacramento; also for the Folsom street railroad, the first horse-car line of San Francisco. At the same time they continued the manufacture of carriages, wagons and trucks, etc. In 1873 the firm dissolved and Mr. Kerr then opened his present shop at Nos. 47 and 49 Beale street, renting the lot 52 x 90 feet, and erecting thereon a building the entire size, divided suitably for woodshop, paintshop and blacksmith shop. He then fitted with improved machinery suitable to the proper maintenance of his business, and began the manufacture of carriages, wagons and trucks of every description. Mr. Kerr also manufactures for the trade of Mexico, Central America and the Sandwich Islands, all work being executed by special contract. He has fifteen men under his employ.

Mr. Kerr was married in Crescent City in 1859, to Miss Margaret McNamara, a native of New York. Of the nine children born to them, seven are now living.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., the I. O. of R. M., the A. O. U. W., Chamber of Commerce, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For twenty-eight years he has been a member of the Mechanics' Institute, and twenty-one years was on the Board of Management, six years as vice-president and the past three years as president.

Mr. Kerr's excellent business ability has been amply demonstrated by the wisdom with which he has managed the affairs of the institution, as during the years 1889 and 1890 the mortgage indebtedness was reduced $45,000, and $15,600 worth of permanent improvements added to the property. Once adopting an enterprise, his enthusiasm is enlisted, and his successes are attained through honesty of purpose and honorable business methods.

* * *

GEORGE W. SCHELL, a lawyer of acknowledged ability and an upright citizen of California, was born December 23, 1840, in Schoharie county, New York. His parents were natives of the same State. His parental grandmother was of French extraction, and his other grandparents of German descent. His ancestors on both sides took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and it is on record that one George Schell alone defended Becker's flouring mill, situated on the Foxes creek, a branch of the Schoharie river in the vallley of the Schoharie, against an attack by Indians and Tories, who attempted to burn it.

Another of the Revolutionary Schells, by name John Christian, and a relative of the ancestors of the subject of this biographical sketch, during the early part of the Revolution built a block-house two stories high at "Schell's Bush," five miles north of Herkimer, New York, in the valley of the Mohawk, to protect his property and farm, and vowed that neither Indians nor Tories should drive him away, though many of the patriot inhabitants dreading the pests went into the settlements near the Fort. This man Schell had eight sons capable of bearing arms, and when MacDonald, a Scotch Tory, with nearly a hundred Tories and Indians made a descent upon "Schell's Bush," every family but Schell's fled to Fort Dayton. Two of Schell's sons were captured by the enemy, but six with himself and his wife reached the block-house and prepared to fight. The enemy made a rush for his house, but the Schells fired as fast as they could, Mrs. Schell reloading their guns, and the Tories and Indians fled in large numbers. MacDonald, who was a desperate man, tried to burn the block-house, the second story projecting over the first, but it was well supplied with water, and the Tory failed. At length MacDonald, finding the fire inside lessen,—for ammunition was getting short,—got a crow-bar and tried to force the door open, being a man of vast strenth; Schell fired on him while thus engaged and broke his leg. Then he opened the door suddenly and dragged MacDonald inside, securing a large supply of cartridges which the Tory had on his person. The Indians, with their leader a prisoner inside, now refrained from attempting to burn the building, and fired only now and then, and that at long range for those days, a hundred yards or more. This the Indians and Tories took as a defiance and they made a determined rush on the house, and poking their muskets through the loop-holes attempted to fire inside. Mrs. Schell seized an ax and in an instant bent every musket barrel so thrust in and ruined the guns, while Mr. Schell and his sons from above fired down on the enemy, killing and wounding several, while the rest fled in dismay.

It was now twilight, and Schell, though a Christian, resorted to subterfuge to rid himself of his enemies. He shouted to his wife below that succor was coming from Fort Dayton, and then in a loud voice shouted: "Captain Small, march your men well to the rear of the house; Captain Getman, you take the front and surround the enemy." The Tories and their red allies, believing a large force was on them, fled with a loss of nearly thirty men. MacDonald died of his wound. Not long after, the Indians ambushed Mr. Schell in his fields, and he and one of his sons fell victims to their revenge.

The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and George W. was reared on the farm. He attended school in his native place, receiving a good academic education. He taught school when nineteen years of age, and afterward studied law with Judge Lyman Tremain in the city of Albany, New York, where he was admitted to the bar in 1861. Shortly after this event he came to California by steamer from the city of New York, by way of Panama, arriving in the city of San Francisco October 6, 1861. Two days afterward he went to Knight's Ferry, a mining and agricultural town on the Stanislaus river, in Stanilaus county, the county seat of that county, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He resided there until the county seat was changed to Modesto, in 1871. Two years later he became the County and Probate Judge of his county, in which capacity he served from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1876. He discharged the duties of this office with marked ability and was urged by both Republicans and Democrats alike to accept a renomination for the same office, receiving the promise of support from all parties. This honor, however, he declined on account of the demands of his professional work. He was elected in 1863 to the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools for two years, being the only Republican elected that year on the county ticket. He also acted as the Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Division, Third District of California, from September, 1864, to January, 1869. Judge Schell was elected Delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention of 1878–'79, which assembled in Sacramento September 28, 1878, and formed the present Constitution of the State of California. In 1880 he was appointed, without solicitation on his part, by Governor Perkins, a member of the State Board of Prison Directors and held that office about four years, serving as President of the Board two years of the time. Politically he is and always has been an ardent Republican, but not an aspirant to public office. He has always done very effective work for the party during the campaigns and enjoys a high reputation as a forcible speaker. He was also chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in the city of Chicago in 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine for President of the United States. He was one of the Harrison Presidential Electors of 1888 from the Second Congressional District of California. He was appointed Special United States Attorney by the United States Attorney-General in January, 1890, for the Northern and Southern Districts of California, to act in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act. This honor was conferred without his knowledge or solicitation, and he performed the duties of the position until 1891, when the appropriation made by Congress for the enforcement of the Exclusion act was exhausted, rendering a discontinuance of his services unavoidable. As to this necessity and the quality of his services and the efficiency with which he discharged the difficult duties of his office, the following letter of the Attorney General addressed to him fully attests:

> "December 24, 1890.
>
> "*Sir:*—The Secretary of the Treasury advises me that he will be unable to pay your salary after the expiration of this month. I fear, therefore, that it will be necessary for the discontinuance of your services. I exceedingly regret this, because I think the effect of your service has been good and only good. I write to advise you of this at this time, because I have just been advised of it myself. It is barely possible that before the end of the month a new arrangement may be made. If so, I will advise you by wire.
>
> "Yours very truly,
>
> "W. H. H. MILLER,
>
> *Attorney General.*"

Mr. Schell married Miss Sarah J. Chase, in 1866. She is the daughter of Dr. R. D. and Araminta Chase, late of the city of Albany, New York. She also was born in Schoharie county, New York. They have two children, named Lena A. and Fred W. Schell. They have resided during the past five years in the city of San Francisco, where Mr. Schell is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession.

* * *

F. SEREQNI, whose reputation as a designer and importer of marbles is as well known in the large cities of the Atlantic coast as it is in San Francisco, is a native of Milan, Italy. He was reared and educated in that city, and in 1851 emigrated to the United States. After his arrival in New York city he entered the employ of a Russian prince, M. Launitz, with whom he remained seven years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the art of marble cutting. He received excellent instruction in drawing, and gave much attention to monumental designing.

In 1858 he came to California, and for many years was engaged in teaching, drawing and writing in public schools and colleges. In 1876 he resigned his position as a teacher, and established his present business. His natural skill and taste and ability, coupled with his experience, have placed him in the front ranks of the marble dealers of the world, and brought him a large, influential and wealthy patronage. Among the many monuments designed and erected by him are those of Senator Fair, Senator Sharon, Mayor Selby, Governor Haight, Mr. Delger, Charles Main, Mrs. Colton, Levi Strauss, General Williams, Mrs. Latham, Charles McLaughlin, Mr. Friedlander, and Mr. Harmon; on the Atlantic coast some of his patrons have been Jay Gould, Thomas A. Scott, Asa Parker, Governor Washburn, and Governor Seth Paddleford.

Mr. Sereqni has designed some of the most elaborate groups for the Lick monument, which have received very favorable mention.

* * *

THE PELTON WATER WHEEL COMPANY was organized May 2, 1888, by several of San Francisco's most prominent business men. The present officers of the company are Mr. A. P. Brayton, president; Mr. A. P. Brayton, Jr., vice-president and manager; Mr. J. V. Kunze, secretary and treasurer. Mr. E. L. Brayton and Mr. A. H. Phelps, with the above named gentlemen, comprise the board of directors.

This remarkable wheel was originally invented and patented by Lester A. Pelton, then of Nevada City, California, in October,

1880. Since then, however, a number of improvements have been made in the original invention, all of them being duly patented.

The enterprise displayed by this company in introducing their wheels and motors, not only in the home market but in nearly all the countries of the world, is most commendable, and the example set by them should be followed by all our manufacturers in other lines. It certainly is no exaggeration to say that had San Francisco a few more such enterprising firms as the company here referred to, there would be no occasion for the large imports of machinery now made here from the East.

A brief reference to some of the most important power installations made by this company will not, we think, be out of place here, and certainly will interest all who are concerned in the prosperity and success of the manufactures and industries which have done so much to build up the metropolis of the Pacific coast.

One of the earliest and most important installations made by this company, in connection with electric transmission of power, is that in the shaft of the Chollar mine, in the Comstock lode, where six of these wheels are working under a vertical pressure of 1,680 feet. These wheels are coupled direct with dynamos, and each of them develops 125-horse power, using a nozzle only $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, the efficiency obtained under these extraordinary conditions approximating 88 per cent.

Numerous other installations for the purpose of generating power for electric transmission have been made, notably among them are those at the Roaring Fork Electric Light and Power Company's station at Aspen, Colorado, and the Cœur d'Alese Silver and Lead Mining Company, at Burke, Idaho.

Among the large plants installed recently, where the power developed is used directly, may be mentioned the one at the Columbia River Paper Company's Mills at La Camas, Washington, where ten Pelton wheels are now in operation under a head of 110 feet, developing approximately 1,000-horse power.

The wheels last referred to were put in in place of turbines, which were found by the paper company to be utterly inefficient and unreliable, as they were constantly breaking down and continually requiring repairs.

Another instance of the superiority of this wheel over turbines under moderately low heads is shown by the experience of the Electric Light Company of Santa Ana, Salvador, who after attempting for upwards of a year to run their dynamos with turbines, under a head as low as sixty feet, found that it was impossible to do so with any degree of economy or reliability, and were obliged to substitute Pelton wheels in their stead Since the change has been made the company have experienced no further trouble whatever, and the enterprise, which prior to the change in wheels above referred to threatened to prove a failure, has now become an assured success. Hundreds of instances similar to those referred to could be cited did space admit, all going to prove conclusively the genuine merit and superiority of the Pelton wheel,—a superiority which is admitted by the most eminent engineers both in our own country and abroad as well.

The great increase in the Pelton Company's business has necessitated an Eastern branch, with works located in Jersey City, and offices at No. 143 Liberty street, New York.

By this arrangement the company is enabled to handle to better advantage their large Eastern and foreign export business, as well as to save to their customers the large sums heretofore paid for overland freights.

The main works and offices of the company in San Francisco are located at Nos. 121 and 123 Main street.

* * *

HON. W. W. MORROW.—From one of the leading periodicals of the day we glean the following facts in regard to the life of one of the most prominent men on this coast.

The record shows that long prior to the settlement of Mr. Morrow's ancestors in this country they were noted for their devotion to civil and religious liberty. In 1670 Eleanor Morrow fled from Scotland, the original home of the family, and settled near Belfast, Ireland, the cause leading to this being the sacrifice of her husband's life during the religious disturbances of that time. She took with her her two children, John and Thomas Morrow. Thomas was the great-great-grandfather of William Morrow, the first to come to this country. The latter, who was the father of Hon. W. W. Morrow, was a man of broad education, a talented writer, and held a notable place in the world of letters in his day. He came to the United States in 1835. In 1840 he was married to a lady of the Tilly family, a prominent family of North Carolina, living at that time near Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana. Mr. Morrow was born near Milton, in that State, July 15, 1843. In 1845 his parents removed to Adams county, Illinois, and in 1852 his father died. Mr. Morrow began his struggle with the world at a very early age. In fact when only nine he bore his share in work on the farm, attending school in winter. His mother's influence was around him in those years, however, and it was from her wise counsels he early took his anti-slavery and free-soil views. When he grew older and determined to come to California it was by her advice he first passed a year as apprentice to a mechanical trade, so as to be able to meet any emergency in the far West.

In 1859 he came to California and settled for a time at Santa Rosa, where he followed his trade and continued his studies.

April, 1862, he started for the Salmon river mines in Idaho. On a branch of the John Day river in Oregon placer mines were discovered by his party, rich in prospect, and soon a lively rush was experienced there, and the town of Cañon city organized It was there that Mr. Morrow earned his first lawyer's fee in defending a squatter. In the fall of 1862 he returned to California, and January of the next year went East to complete his education. In Washington Governor Low introduced him to Secretary Chase, who appointed him a place in his office, and during the following two years he gained the friendship of Secretaries Chase, Fessenden and McCullough.

He emphasized his devotion to the Union there by joining the National Rifles called into service in 1863–'64 to repel the Confederates, who were threatening the invasion then of Maryland under General Early. In 1865 Secretary Fessenden selected him for the important and responsible post in charge of over $5,000,000 in funds sent to this city. While in Washington Mr. Morrow devoted considerable of his time to the study of law. In 1869 he was admitted by the Supreme Court. In 1870 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for California and served until 1874, when he resigned to enter partnership with Hon. L. D. Latimer.

As a lawyer Mr. Morrow holds deservedly high position. Particularly in Federal matters is he thoroughly well informed. He has had long experience in such matters, gained as Assistant United States Attorney here for four years, and afterward during his term in Congress.

Mr. Morrow has ever been a staunch Republican. In 1879 he was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, holding until 1882. In 1880 he was chosen attorney for the State Board of Harbor Commissioners and remained so until 1883. At the Chicago Republican Convention of 1884 he was chairman of the California delegation. He was a member of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and as such won for himself a brilliant record. He served on the Committee on Commerce, Committee on Foreign Affairs and Committee on Appropriations, in the House, and his speeches on the leading questions were published and circulated by his party as campaign documents, and during the Fifty-first Congress he was frequently selected as Speaker *pro tempore*, the duties of which position he discharged with dignity and courtesy.

In acknowledgment of services rendered to the commercial interests of the Pacific coast, the board of trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce elected Mr. Morrow an honorary member July 9, 1889, and the Chamber ratified the election July 23, 1889. Prof. Davidson and Mr. Morrow are the only ones who have ever received that compliment.

Mr. Morrow delivered the opening address of the sixteenth Industrial Exposition of the Mehanics' Institutute in 1881, and in 1889 secured the designation of the institute as a depository of public documents. He was elected an honorary member of the institute June 8, 1889. He and Senator Booth are the only ones in political life who have been so honored. In recognition of Mr. Morrow's acknowledged legal ability and distinguished services to the country, the President, on September 18, 1891, appointed him United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, vice the late Hon. Ogden Hoffman, deceased.

* * *

T. H. ALLEN, United States Pension Agent at San Francisco, is a native of Keeseville, Essex county, New York, born November 16, 1831, and is a direct descendant of General Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. The father of our subject was Truman Allen, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, and is still living. The present Mr. Allen received his education in his native State, and learned the blacksmith trade.

After the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the army as Captain of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, and participated in all the battles of the Wilderness, and was extra escort to General Grant on the night of May 7, the day General Sedgwick was killed. He was also in the battle of Fredericksburg, and at Brandy Station: his battalion burned the station. He participated in the battle of Cold Harbor and through Wilson's raid; was wounded and confined in the hospital. After his recovery he was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, on special duty as Provost-Marshal. He held fourteen commands, in three different States. After the war he engaged in wagon-manufacturing at Corry, Pennsylvania, and carried on a large business. He raised the first company of the National Guards in Pennsylvania, in the old Twentieth, now the Seventh, at Corry, commanded by Major-General H. S. Huidecooper. He afterward raised four other companies in the same town, and was Senior Captain in command of the battalion. He was afterward commissioned Division Quartermaster on the staff of General Huidecooper, and resigned that position to come to the Pacific coast. After arriving here, on account of the Denis Kearney trouble, he assisted in raising the Oakland Light Cavalry, and, though a comparative stranger, was commissioned Junior Second Lieutenant.

In 1882 he received the Democratic nomination for County Clerk and Auditor in the Republican county of Alameda, and was elected. After holding that office two years he engaged in wagon making and blacksmithing. Previous to this he was appointed Division Paymaster on the staff of General Turnbull, N. G. C., and was promoted as Division Inspector on his staff, and held that position until the resignation of General Turnbull. He was appointed Pension Agent by President Cleveland, August 17, 1885, and since then he has held that position. In the Grand Army he has filled all the chairs; has been Commander of Lyon Post, No. 8, Oakland, Department Inspector under Commander J. M. Davis, and National Inspector under Paul Vandever, the Commander of the National Encampment.

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REV. EDWARD B. CHURCH, Principal Irving Institute, is a native of Mississippi, and was born in 1844. His parents went South in 1832. His father, Dr. Edward B. Church, was for many years a prominent physician in Vicksburg. The mother's family name was Bodwell. She was a daughter of General Thomas Bodwell, of Kentucky. There were four generations of the name Edward B. Church—the great-grandfather, grandfather, the father and the son.

The great-grandfather, Hon. Edward Church, was Consul to Lisbon under President George Washington in 1790, and our subject has in his possession the credentials signed by President Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. The grandfather, Edward Church, was appointed Consul to Brittany L'Orient in 1819 by President Madison, and his credentials were signed by President Madison and James Monroe, Secretary of State.

Rev. Edward B. Church received his education at Washington University, St. Louis, and Kenyon College, Ohio, graduating in the class of '67. Ex-President Hayes, Stanley Mathews, and other men of note were graduates of the same institution of learning. After graduating Prof. Church entered upon his theological course, and pursued his studies for the next two years, attending the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia. In 1869 he came to California and accepted the position of head master of St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, where he remained two years, and resigned to become principal of Laurel Hall Seminary, and held this position two years. He returned to St. Matthew's Hall and accepted his old position, and served in that capacity four years. In 1881 he came to San Francisco and established Irving Institute. This well-known school for young ladies has increased steadily in popularity, and is one of the leading educational institutions in the city and State noted for its advantages as a thorough training school and refined Christian home.

* * *

MRS. LIZZIE BURKE, the principa of the Columbia street school, is one of the most experienced teachers connected with the public schools of San Francisco. She began teaching in the old Union street school, and was appointed vice-principal. This school is now the Garfield school. From there she was transferred to the South Cosmopolitan grammar school, and held the position of vice-principal there until she was appointed principal of the Columbia grammar school, and for many years has performed the duties of this arduous position. This school has an attendance of between six and seven hundred pupils, and she has twelve teachers under her supervision.

Mrs. Burke commenced teaching at an early age, and has made an enviable record. She believes in the law of encouragement; this is shown in the classes taught by her. Those children under her instruction respond quickly to her excellent methods and are stimulated to their best efforts. It is a significant fact that her pupils are numbered among her hosts of friends.

* * *

JOHN NORGROVE, the well-known manufacturer and dealer in trunks, traveling bags and sample cases, at 12 Geary street, is a native of New York, born in the city of Albany. His parents came from England and settled in New York. He was reared and attended school during boyhood in his native State, living in Albany and Syracuse, and before reaching manhood went to Chicago. After the breaking out of the war he returned to New York and entered the service of his country. Enlisting in Battery H, First New York Light Artillery, he served in the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant. He had his full share of active service, participating in thirteen battles. His horse was shot under him twice in front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864, during that terrific battle. While not seriously wounded, his hearing was affected by concussion of the guns. After the war he returned to New York and soon after to Chicago, and was engaged in business there for some years. In 1868 he came to California, and since then, for the past twenty-three years, has been a resident of this city.

In 1877 he established his present business and engaged in manufacturing and dealing in trunks, valises, and leather traveling bags, and since then, for the past fourteen years, has successfully carried on the business in this central location. His work is handmade, and every department of his business is under his own personal supervision. He has established a high reputation upon the superior merits of his work. Mr. Norgrove is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the George H. Thomas Post, No. 2.

* * *

W. J. WALLIS, of the firm of Wallis & Theisen, manufacturers of window shades and dealers in all kinds of window and curtain fittings, came to San Francisco in May, 1886. He was reared in Chicago, and during his boyhood attended school in that city. He lived there until he came to San Francisco five years ago. Soon after coming here he entered the employ of a leading house in the same line of business in which he is now engaged, where he remained five years, obtaining a practical knowledge of the details of the business. In the spring of 1891, in company with F. W. Theisen, they established their present business at 1334 Mission street, where they manufacture all kinds of window shades and window curtains and fittings. They also make a specialty of the "Chope" combined adjustable window screen and shade. This improved window screen and shade is attracting much attention, and the demand for them is constantly increasing, and this firm is building up a nice business.

Fred W. Theisen, of the firm of Wallis & Theisen, is a native son, born in San Francisco, and was reared and attended the public schools of this city. He learned his business here, and during the present year, in company with W. J. Wallis, established the present business at 1334 Mission street, where, by their industry and practical business ability, they are building up a good trade.

* * *

THOMAS FITCH, an eminent lawyer of the Pacific coast, and one whose reputation extends throughout the country as an orator and brilliant advocate, hails from the Empire State. He was born in New York city in 1838, the son of a merchant of that place. Six or seven generations of his ancestors were natives of New England. Sir Thomas Fitch, one of his progenitors, was Governor of Connecticut when it was a colony.

Thomas attended school in Massachusetts until he was fifteen years old. In 1855 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after remaining there five years he came to the Pacific coast, landing here in 1860. He read law in the office of Shafter, Heydenfeld & Gould, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1863, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession. The young lawyer's abilities were soon recognized, and he was brought to the front in political circles. He was elected Representative to the Legislature of California in 1863; a member of the Constitutional Convention of Nevada in 1864; District Attorney of Washoe county, Nevada, in 1865 and 1866; and a Representative to Congress from Nevada in 1868. He was attorney for Brigham Young and the Mormon church in 1871, and retained the position several years. In all probability he better understands the inside history of the great apostle and the Mormon church than any other man outside the church.

Mr. Fitch subsequently went to Arizona, and in 1879 was elected to the Legislature of that Territory.

He is a stanch Republican, and in every campaign takes an active part on the stump, his name and fame as an orator being well-known in every hamlet throughout the Pacific coast.

During his early experience in law, Mr. Fitch had a large criminal practice. More recently, however, he has given his attention to mining litigation and equity practice. For the past twenty-eight years he has been engaged in his profession in California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, about half of that time in this State.

* * *

J. H. DOHRMANN, of San Francisco, was born in Hessia, Germany, April 29, 1840. He began his study of music in early childhood, when only six years of age, as did also his brothers and sisters. While attending school he would run home at recess to practice, and after leaving his native town he entered the Seminary at Hamburg, making a special study of music and the languages, and taking a full course of four years. Dr. William Volckmar, the eminent organist and composer, was president of this noted seminary, and was a personal friend of Mr. Dohrmann until the former's death in 1889.

Prof. Dohrmann having a brother in California, the parents and family decided to emigrate to America, coming via Cape Horn, arriving here in 1856, after a voyage of nine months. The following year they came to Oakland, where he, our subject, began teaching music, the children of Governor Alvarado being among his pupils. The parents bought a farm in Contra Costa county, but Mr. Dohrmann, not liking ranch life, went to Sacramento, a year later to San Jose, where he engaged in teaching music, and five years afterward to San Francisco. For the past twenty-eight years he has been prominently identified with the musical interests of this city and State. He was the leader of the old Metropolitan Theatre, the Alhambra on Brush street, and the Shields, now the Standard. He opened the Grand Opera House as musical conductor; was also conductor of the first comic opera in Oakland, leader of the opera in Coliseum, of the Winter Garden Opera Company, and Tivoli Opera House, San Francisco. He has done much in the way of musical composition, and enjoys an enviable reputation in the profession.

A. J. McDONALD, the well-known publisher of photographic views of California, 2111 Fillmore street, San Francisco, was born in St. Andrews, Canada West, in 1840. Both branches of the McDonald family are of Scotch extraction, the first emigration to America being from the Highlands of Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war. Leaving home at the early age of seventeen, he came to the United States, and landed in Chicago in July, 1857. In the fall of the same year he went to New Orleans, and came north the following spring. After an extensive tour of the western States he settled in Liberty, Missouri, where he learned the wagon and carriage-making trade. At the breaking out of the war he came north, and soon after, at Ogdensburg, New York, enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth New York Infantry, Newton's Brigade, First Division of the Sixth Army Corps. He served under McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, and after the expiration of his term of service he went to Buffalo, New York. There he learned the photographic art, followed that profession in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and subsequently went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained a number of years devoting himself to his profession. In June, 1887, Mr. McDonald came to San Francisco, and since that time he has been principally engaged in publishing photographic views of California for the trade, his work being of a high order and commanding a ready sale.

His only son, George A., is in business with him. Mr. McDonald's father, John B. McDonald, came to California in early pioneer days. He was engaged in mining up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1856.

Archibald McDonald, an uncle to A. J. McDonald, was born in St. Andrews, Canada, April 15, 1828, coming to California in 1852, and after spending two years in the mines he located in the then thriving city of Benicia, Solano county, where he was joined by his brother James, and both opened and started the first carriage and wagon manufactory in the State. In 1855 Mr. McDonald made a trip to Massachusetts and married Susan Atwood, and returned to California with his wife and infant son, Edgar, in the early part of 1857. On the death of his brother James in 1858 he entered into the mercantile business, which he carried on successfully until 1875, when he was appointed Postmaster and also assumed the management of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express business at Benicia, which position he held continually for twelve years. Mr. McDonald served as City Councilman, was elected twice as Mayor, and was School Trustee for fifteen years, discharging all his duties with credit and honor to himself and constituents. As a School Trustee he was always up and doing, an ardent supporter of our system of education. The large school building in Benicia stands as a monument to his untiring efforts in that direction.

As a citizen he was one of the foremost, and was always to be found zealously laboring and planning for the advancement of Benicia. Of a quick and excitable disposition, he nevertheless was one of the first to forget and forgive, charitable and generous, with an open hand and heart to all worthy in need, as many of the poor can attest. Upright, honest and fearless in his every-day life, and of good, sound judgment, he was much sought after for advice and assistance. He died January 9, 1887, leaving a widow and eight children and a sister to mourn his loss.

* * *

NATHAN W. SPAULDING, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of North Anson, Maine, on September 24, 1829. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant of Edward Spaulding, who came to America from England in the earliest years of the Massachusetts Colony, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in the year 1630. Nathan's father was a school-teacher as well as a practical mechanic, and in addition to mechanical skill, possessed a mind and intellect clear and undimmed, and that faculty of concentrating the powers of the mind upon any particular subject so necessary to success in the line of invention. From his mother he inherits strong common sense, keen and critical powers of observation and analyzation, and a remarkable faculty of reading and judging of character. Nathan was the eldest of eight children, all boys. As a youth, he possessed a sound constitution and a sturdy frame, and as he grew to manhood he became a splendid exemplification of physical strength and manhood, standing six feet and three inches in height, and weighing some 220 pounds. He had the usual common-school advantages of New England boys of his day and the further advantage of home instruction so important in bending the twig to a proper inclination to form the future tree. At the age of thirteen years he began to learn the trade of carpenter and builder, having his father as instructor. Having a natural aptitude for the use of tools, he made great proficiency at his trade and soon became an expert workman. One of his uncles being a millwright, he learned from him that trade also, and when he reached his twentieth year he stood in the foremost rank of the mechanics of his neighborhood. He had wrought both in Portland and in Boston, and while in the latter city he spent one winter in a saw factory, and there acquired that knowledge and insight into the technicalities of a business to the improvement and development of which so great a portion of his later life has been devoted.

In 1851 Mr. Spaulding determined to seek his fortune in California, and, with a party of thirteen from his native State, started by way of the Isthmus of Panama for San Francisco. They arrived on the thirteenth day of September, and proceeded immediately to the mines and made their first attempt at gold digging near Campo Seco in Calaveras county. This not proving so successful as they anticipated, they removed to Mokelumne Hill, where they soon afterward separated and each sought fortune on his own account. Mr. Spaulding was soon engaged as superintendent in the construction of a quartz mill, the second built in the State. The irons for this mill were the second set manufactured by the late Peter Donahue, at his foundry on First street, since torn down to make room for the splendid business block now occupying the premises. The success of this mill soon led to the construction of a second on the same stream, and thus Mr. Spaulding became fully identified with the inauguration of that great industry in our State.

In the summer of 1852 he with others toiled up the mountain sides on the banks of the Mokelumne river, and with whipsaws cut out 15,000 feet of lumber, with which to flume the river and enable them to mine the bed of the stream. There, through June, July and August they worked, much of the time waist-deep in the ice-cold water, under he scorching rays of the mid-summer sun, only to see an early rain in September sweep away their flume, and with it all their golden visions for that season. Notwithstanding this great disappointment, Mr. Spaulding was by no means disheartened. He went further up the stream and built a sawmill in which was sawn the lumber for the Mokelumne Hill Flume and Water Company. After various mining ventures, reaping the usual re wards and disappointments, Mr. Spaulding returned to Campo Seco, and built and conducted the first hotel at that place, making considerable money by the enterprise. On May 25, 1854, he married Miss Mary Theresa, daughter of William Clinkinbeard, of Kentucky; but hardly had the newly-married pair arranged the details of housekeeping, before a destructive fire swept the hotel, as well as the town of Campo Seco out of existence. After this disaster, Mr. Spaulding proceeded to the head-waters of the Mokelumne river, where he built a sawmill, and afterward removed to the town of Clinton, where he also engaged in the sawmill business and built and rebuilt two of the principal bridges which cross the Mokelumne river.

While making a tour among sawmills in the Northern part of the State Mr. Spaulding became convinced that a grand field was opening in the manufacture of saws, and he determined to devote his attention in future to that branch of industry. He accordingly removed with his family to Sacramento in 1859, and opened a shop for the repair and sale of saws. Here began a new era in his life. The spirit of invention came upon him and he devised an adjustable saw-tooth which has completely revolutionized the circular-saw business and made his name a household word wherever those instruments are used. The demand for these teeth became so great that Mr. Spaulding found much difficulty in supplying it, and he was compelled to invent other machines, finally culminating in the chisel-bit saw-tooth, which seems to the perfection of saw dentistry. Mr. Spaulding has been obliged to fight hard to preserve his rights from infringement, but has finally, we believe, succeeded in ousting all imitators from the field and securing his patents from the hands of the spoiler. In 1861 the saw factory was removed to San Francisco, and four years later Mr. Spaulding associated with himself in business, Messrs. C. P. Sheffield and James Patterson, and the firm was incorporated under the name and style of the Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company, for the general manufacture and sale of all kinds of saws, which company stands foremost among the leading enterprises of this coast, but is entirely distinct from the N. W. Spaulding Saw Company. There is a branch of the latter company in Chicago under the charge of two of the brothers, which we are informed is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Spaulding removed his family residence to Oakland in 1868, and has built two fine mansions, one at the corner of Ninth and Madison streets, and more recently one at Highland Park, East Oakland. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, six girls and four boys. Four girls and two boys are still living, also eight grandchildren.

Mr. Spaulding, although never an office-seeker, has always held it to be a patriotic duty to serve the people in any position he was called upon to fill, and at various times he has, at the sacrifice of his business interests and his ease and comfort, accepted office. Four years he served in the City Council of of Oakland, and was twice elected Mayor of that city without opposition. During his occupancy of these important offices, he mapped out and crystallized into reality nearly all the substantial improvements which the people of Oakland now enjoy, and in many ways then, and since, has shown himself possessed of great executive ability. In those positions, with ceaseless vigilance and great personal sacrifice, he did his whole duty and earned the plaudits of all good citizens. Without solicitation on his part, President Garfield, in 1881, tendered him the important and responsible office of Assistant United States Treasurer of San Francisco. This Mr. Spaulding accepted, entering upon the discharge of his duties on May 5, 1881, and holding it until August 20, 1885. During that time he received and disbursed, or safely kept and transferred to his successor, more than $320,000,000 without the loss of one cent. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Spaulding holds high rank, having been at one time Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of California, and upon the death of the late Moses Heller, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of California, Mr. Spaulding was elected to that important office, which position he has held for ten consecutive years.

In mechanics and invention, leading factors in our country's progress, Mr. Spaulding stands in the front rank. He is a man of sterling integrity, a true and reliable friend, modest and unpretending, yet firm and unyielding as adamant in the discharge of duty.

Senator Stanford paid a well-merited compliment to the character of the man when he selected him as one of the trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and his associates will find in him a valuable coadjutor in the great work before them.

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SAMUEL HOLLADAY, the subject of this sketch, and one of the earliest residents of San Francisco, was born at Duanesburgh, Schenectady county, New York, April 29, 1823.

His parents may be called pioneers of that State, his father, Gideon Holladay, having emigrated in his youth from Tyringham, Massachusetts, while the State of New York was little more than a wilderness.

Coming to manhood, Gideon Holladay purchased a farm of one hundred acres upon the "Cherry Valley turnpike," which, before the days of railroads and even before the construction of the Erie canal, was the main highway from the interior of the State to Albany, over which the produce of that region was transported on broad tired, canvas-covered "Pennsylvania wagons," drawn by many horses, decked with tinkling bells and guided by a single rein. On this highway, twenty-five miles west of Albany, he built a commodious tavern with large barns, arched gates, sheds and outhouses for the accommodation of travelers.

He married Martha Coon, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, and at Duanesburgh these parents raised a family of thirteen children of which our subject was the twelfth, and of sons the seventh. Gideon Holladay was a man of some local distinction, of great energy in public as well as in private affairs, especially in the promotion of public schools, and was elected and served for a term as "High Sheriff" of Schenectady county.

When Samuel was four years old his father died, leaving the family to the support of his mother and older brothers. He passed the first fourteen years of his life with such educational advantages as the "district school" of the neighborhood afforded; after which time he moved west to Hammondsport, Steuben county, New York, where, during the summers, he assisted his older brothers, who were conducting a business of merchandising and lumbering, and during the winters he went to school in the neighborhood, including a term at Franklin Academy, Prattsburg.

In the autumn of 1841 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, with his mother and others of the family, where some of his older brothers were engaged in business. Here he attended the Shaw Academy at Euclid (now called Collamer), and later the English and classical school of W. D. Beattie, who was a distinguished scholar and teacher of Cleveland at that time.

At the end of his school days, in 1843, he entered as a student the law office of Andrews, Foote & Hoyt, in Cleveland, the firm consisting of Sherlock J. Andrews, then a late member of Congress, an eminent lawyer distinguished for his talents and great eloquence; John A. Foote (who was a brother of the late Admiral Foote, one of Grant's supporters at Fort Donelson), and James M. Hoyt, still living in Cleveland, an honored and prosperous gentleman.

Mr. Holladay was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, then sitting in Cleveland, in the year 1846, when he commenced on his own account the practice of law, with such moderate success as usually attended beginners at that time, and so continued till he started for California by the way of New York, sailing thence by the steamer Northerner for Chagres and Panama, March 1, 1849. He and a friend (Henry C. Smith, still living at Cleveland) were the first who left that city attracted by the accounts of the gold discoveries in California. His example was soon followed by a number of other young men from that place, who have since become honored residents of this State, among them E. B. Mastick, Esq., Judge James C. Cary, Judge Walter Van Dyke, George C. Hickox, United States Senator John P. Jones and his brothers, and the late Judge Samuel Cowles.

Arriving at Panama, there was no steamer to take him to California, so that he was detained there from about the 12th of March to the middle of May, waiting for means of transportation, the steamers California and Oregon then being somewhere up the coast, while the steamer Panama had not yet arrived from around the Horn. In this interval a swarm of California-bound passengers by various steamers from New York and New Orleans came pouring into the small city of Panama, until there were apprehensions of famine and pestilence.

After a tedious suspense, and within a few hours of each other, they heard the welcome boom of the cannons of the steamers Oregon from San Francisco, and the Panama from New York, announcing their arrival in port, and blessed were those possessed of a ticket for San Francisco on either. Mr. Holladay was fortunate in having secured a ticket for passage to San Francisco on the Panama at a cost of $365, whereby he reached San Francisco June 4, 1849. Among the passengers of the Panama on that trip were the commission appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of which

John B. Weller was the chief, Major Emory in command of the military escort, and a staff of mathematicians, artists and naturalists.

With other passengers on that trip were also the following: William M. Gwin, General Robert Allen, United States Paymaster, Dr. Stephen R. Harris, W. H. V. Cronise, Henry B. Livingston, J. H. Crossman, John C. Morrison, Jr., Samuel C. Gray, Daniel T. Adams, H. G. Mason, John H. Jewett, William M. Burgoyne, John V. Plume, Hall McAllister, Horace Beach, H. G. Blankman, W. G. Brown, Thomas Sunderland, Frederick F. Low, John A. Collins, Chauncey Taylor, E. W. McKinstry, Samuel Tyler, Edward Pooley, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, James L. Freaner, ("Mustang"), General Cadwallader Ringgold, John C. Hyer, J. H. Nevett, George Rowland, J. M. Frye, Charles D. Judah, Lieutenant George H. Derby ("Phœnix") and many others of that class. Amongst these names will be recognized those of a number of the most distinguished in the history of this State.

At the time of his arrival there were a great many vessels assembled in the harbor from all parts of the world, but very few houses had yet been built at San Francisco; the numerous tents in and about the city, as they approached the place, produced a depressing effect upon the hearts of the passengers who read in them signs that the gold-seekers had returned from the mines after finding the gold story a myth. But on landing they found that the occupants of the tents were denizens of the town, either awaiting the construction of houses or preparing to go to the mines.

Mr. Holladay had come to California with the resolute purpose of settling and acquiring real estate during its rise in this rapidly growing town, but he yielded to the persuasion of a friend to go to the mines with him for three months, on his assurance that he had always been lucky and that they would pick up big lumps and plenty of them immediately.

By schooner to Sutterville, then the rival of Sacramento, thence to the mines by ox team, with a few mining tools, he brought up at "Woods' Dry Diggins" (now Auburn, Placer county), which was distinguished, as they heard, for its "big lumps" and "coarse gold," as against the Tuolumne and Stanislaus rivers to the south, where, as they heard, only fine gold dust was to be found. He began mining about June 10, and so continued there and in the neighborhood with moderate success until April, 1850, including a six weeks' trip to Trinity river in September and October, 1849, which was attended only with hardships, loss of time, money and health. The community in and about the "diggings" during that first summer was very peaceable and orderly, composed chiefly of a good class of men from "the States." There was also a strong representation of Mexicans, Chilians, a few Kanakas and a camp of soldiers, who had deserted from the United States army at Benicia. There was not a woman in the district.

The law abiding character of the people was evinced by the fact that the men would leave their gold dust in their tents unprotected, sometimes for days, while they were away at work getting more, and, strange as it may seem, this practice was without loss, until some time in that summer when some gold dust was missed and a man was arrested and charged with the theft. He was in the hands of his accusers, who were disposed to execute summary punishment upon him, as had been done in some instances attended with great severity in other diggings, under like circumstances; but more sober counsels prevailed, and the assembled miners elected Mr. Holladay alcalde, who appointed a sheriff, organized a court and proceeded to give the accused a fair trial by jury, upon a complaint in writing, duly verified, charging the defendant with larceny. Witnesses pro and con were examined in the presence of the accused, and the evidence being insufficient the defendant was acquitted.

There were, afterwards, disputes of a civil nature for the possession of "claims," etc., duly settled before the alcalde's court, besides the trial, conviction and punishment by whipping, of another man, for theft later in the summer, which produced great regularity in that community. The most noted, however, of those "State trials" occurred in February, 1850, when two men were accused and arrested for robbing a tent of a stock of provisions, which had become very precious articles in the mines at that time. The accused demanded legal counsel. They selected lawyer Poland, for whom the alcalde sent some miles down the Big Ravine; this gentleman has been an honored justice of the peace for many years at Auburn. The defendants, by their counsel, demanded separate trials; this was granted; the trials took three days, resulting in the conviction of both men, who were punished, under sentence of the alcalde, by whipping administered by the sheriff. This was followed by the immediate arrest, without complaint or process, and an attempt to lynch, a third man without trial, who had appeared incidentally in the proceedings to have been the chief leader in the crime for which the others had just suffered. While the crowd of several hundred excited and exasperated men were dragging this man, in the grip of the aggrieved parties, to a tree near by, the alcalde begged their attention, and by a few earnest words addressed to their pride and honor as American citizens and in favor of good order as against violence and lynch law, he so engaged the attention of his audience that while they were listening the victim in hand was overlooked, the grasp of his accusers was involuntarily relaxed, and he vanished while they were listening to the alcalde: and he was never seen or heard of there again. As a silent spectator of the scene, there was present in the camp a person then unknown to Mr. Holladay, Mr. Gilbert C. Weld, as correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, who made that occasion the subject of a letter of several columns to his paper, giving a synopsis of the case, the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of the two men, and of the alcalde's speech to the people and the magical deliverance of the accused from the hands of Judge Lynch. This letter was copied in various newspapers at the time, and found its permanent place in literature in *Littell's Living Age* of May 25, 1850, page 354 et seq.

Mr. Weld, in April, 1850, associated with George K. Fitch and the late Rev. F. C. Ewer, founded the Sacramento *Transcript*, which, for the first few months of its existence, was enriched by his graceful pen, but, to the grief of his acquaintances and to the loss of society, this amiable young gentleman and graceful writer died of cholera, at Sacramento, in the summer of that year.

In August, the alcalde changed the name of that place from "Wood's Dry Diggings," to the more euphonious one of "Auburn," which it still bears.

In April, Mr. Holladay resumed his original purpose of locating in San Francisco, and therefore declined the County Judgeship of Sutter county, then embracing Auburn, which was tendered him by the people of that vicinity.

Arriving in San Francisco, the political canvass was progressing for municipal officers under the first charter of April 15, 1850.

Three sides of Portsmouth square and a part of the streets below were at the time thatched with gambling houses, open to the public; their tables piled with coin of different countries—especially Mexican doubloons and five-franc pieces, Indian rupees and gold dust and nuggets—all tempting the reckless adventurers. The saloons were adorned with fine pictures and resonant with music by the best artists. In the absence of other places of entertainment, a stroll through these saloons in the evening was the best entertainment the town afforded. These were also the places where stump speakers urged the merits of their respective candidates for political office at the then approaching first municipal election. On some of these evenings, as the old settlers will remember, a pale, light-haired youth of clear voice, fine, white teeth and crude but pleasing address, was heard from the rostrum of these saloons in the most enthusiastic manner proclaiming the glories of the Democratic party, the "progress and development" of the country generally, and the superior excellence of his candidates on the Democratic ticket, whose names he emphasized with an unction that seemed to carry conviction with it, with general accent on the first part of the name—eulogizing especially "Colonel John W. Geary, the hero of Chapultepec," for Mayor; James O'Grady for County Recorder; Dennis McCarty for Street Commissioner; Frank Tilford for Police Judge, and so on.

His speech was short and earnest, and during the same evening the same thing was repeated in several different saloons, with little variation.

At the election the Democratic ticket prevailed, of course; and under the judicial desk of the city recorder, where Frank Tilford presided as Judge, was seen the pale, white-haired young orator above mentioned, as clerk, and, on inquiry, his name was found to be Milton S. Latham, who soon after went to Sacramento into a lucrative law practice, thence as Representative to Congress, Collector of the Port, Governor, and United States Senator. At the close of his Senatorial term, at the opening of the Rebellion, he retired to Europe, and at its close returned as Banker Latham; and after some years of prosperity in that pursuit his fortunes suddenly changed to disasters, from which he never recovered.

Mr. Holladay has continued his residence and practice of the law at San Francisco from April, 1850, to the present time. By reason of the confusion and uncertainty existing in city land titles until they were adjusted under the acts of Congress, and by confirmation and patent of the city's pueblo title, there was much land litigation, which depended chiefly upon the question of the prior possession of the respective contestants, and Mr. Holladay has participated largely in that class of litigation, besides his success in other cases of dignity and importance.

In 1858, he was elected and served in the State Legislature, where he introduced and had passed the first San Francisco street railroad bill ever passed in this State, and this in opposition to some of the San Francisco delegation; but the bill failed to become a law, having been vetoed by Governor Weller,—not because of his demerits, but, as was at the time claimed by its advocates, for some political resentments of the Governor against Colonel Tom Hayes, one of its chief promoters.

He also introduced and secured the passage of the bill confirming the Van Ness ordinance, upon which the titles to most of the land within the present city of San Francisco depends at this day.

For some three years he served as City and County Attorney, by appointment of the

Board of Supervisors; the late Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, and after him the late F. P. Tracy, were his immediate predecessors in that office. When he entered on its duties, the business of the office was in a state of neglect and confusion, the old city hall being advertised for sale by the sheriff under foreclosure of a mortgage existing at the time of the city's purchase of the property. Mr. Holladay got a new trial, and a reäccounting, by which it was found that the mortgage had been not only paid, but over-paid, and, as a result, some $2,600 was paid back and turned into the city treasury, and the judgment satisfied, and the city's title to the property perfected.

At the same time, the county jail on Broadway street was found to be upon a lot which had been bought and paid for and built upon by the former county, but to which there was no deed from the real owner and the city could show no color of title, the payments having been made to a stranger to the title; Mr. Holladay effected a reasonable compromise and thus secured the title to the city.

Various lots reserved by the Commissioners of the Funded Debt under ordinance of the Common Council, he found occupied by squatters, claiming them adversely to the city, for the recovery of which he commenced and prosecuted various suits, and after the severest litigation ending by judgments in the Supreme Court, the Board of Education was restored to the possession of them, including the school lot, corner of Stockton and Rush, the Lincoln School lot, the lot at corner of Harrison and Fourth and several others.

Through an earnestly contested lawsuit, he won by final judgment of the Supreme Court, and under it restored to the possession of the city the public square between Folsom and Harrison, Fifth and Sixth, taking Mayor Teschmacker to the ground, and putting him into possession by the sheriff for the city.

Mr. Holladay opened and kept the first docket of the city and county cases extant, showing a list of those managed by him, with the results in each. This is now in the office of the City and County Attorney.

Resuming private practice, he has so continued to the present time, the greater part of his business relating to land titles, yet he has also been engaged in other litigations, the more notable of which were the "Bonanza suits" brought by him and an associate, for certain stockholders of the great mining corporations against the managers to compel an accounting for the earnings of the companies, alleged to have been misappropriated. The kings of the Comstock were called on to account for the bullion produced during the flush times of the Comstock lode. In the Blythe Contest also Mr. Holladay represents the Gipsy Blythes, claiming to be the next of kin to the intestate millionaire Thomas Henry Blythe.

Mr. Holladay married Miss Georgiana Catherine Ord, and there are three children of the marriage.

One son, Edmund Burke Holladay, who has been associated with his father for some time in law practice—and two daughters, Louise and Ruth, all educated at our public schools of which Mr. Holladay is a steady and faithful friend. The family have for many years resided at their home on Clay street hill at the place purchased by him in the year 1851.

Mr. Holladay early united with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' associations, being at the present time the earliest of the surviving members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 44, of F. & A. Masons; he is also a member of the Pacific Lodge, No. 155, I. O. O.

F. He is also a life member of the Society of California Pioneers, for which he feels a lively sympathy and pride; and is also a life member of the California Academy of Sciences, having served for three years as a member of its Board of Trustees, giving the work his personal attention daily, during the construction of its new seven-story building on Market street.

Mr. Holladay was an original Republican and took an active interest in the cause of the Union during the great struggle to maintain its integrity. His tastes incline to the quiet of private life, rather than to the strife and anxieties of politics and public office, having but once in later years departed from this course, when in 1888 he accepted his party's nomination tendered him for the Judgeship of the Superior Court, but with nearly the whole of his ticket he failed of election.

A careful student of political government, Mr. Holladay has given much thought to the science of money as the prime factor in the progress of civilization, and to that end he has occasionally published brief articles on the subject, including a pamphlet entitled "Money Principles Formulated," a paper read by him before the Pacific Social Science Association, in support of the idea that one of the highest attributes of national sovereignty is the power and duty of making and issuing from the national treasury direct all the money used by the people and the Government—to be made of paper exclusively—only one kind, and that a full legal tender for all payments, public and private—in short, fiat money.

This he regards as the great reform to come, which will elevate and purify governments and promote the progress and welfare of humanity.

* * *

O. W. NORDWELL, merchant tailor, No. 218 Bush street, has for many years taken a leading position in commercial circles in San Francisco. He came to this city in 1872, and was connnected for some years as cutter with some of the best houses in the trade. He continued in this capacity until 1879, when he established his present business. He has a commodious store and carries a large stock of standard goods, and fine cloths and suitings. He has had a wide practical experience, and no one more fully understands the demands of the trade; he gives all of the various departments his personal supervision, relying alone upon the merit of his work and the satisfaction given his customers for the rapid increase of his business. By these sterling methods he has built up the largest custom trade, and does the leading business in the city.

Mr. Nordwell is a native of Sweden, and was reared, educated and taught his trade in his native country. He came to New York in 1865, and remained there one year, then went to Chicago and spent several years there and in St. Louis. Coming to California in 1872, he has for the past twenty years conducted one of the leading commercial enterprises in San Francisco.

* * *

JAMES D. MURPHY, M. D., deceased, was for about thirty years one of the prominent physicians of the Pacific coast. He was born in county Louth, Ireland, in the early part of 1837, but came with his parents to America when quite young. His earliest advent into active life was in New York, where he learned the engineering business, and for several years operated a locomotive on one of the railroads in that State. He was very successful as an engineer and machinist, having early developed a decided taste for machinery and mechanical work. In later years, when he had become a medical student and practitioner, the eminence in that profession was largely due to the dexterity of a trained hand and the precision obtained as a mechanic. For about two years he was also engaged as a surveyor in New York State, and in that capacity was employed in laying out additions to the Albany cemetery. In the latter part of the '50s he came to California, and found employment in the Allison mines, of which he was soon afterward made superintendent. While in this employ he met with an accident, which though extremely painful and severe influenced his future life. While repairing some part of the machinery his foot slipped between the machinery, crushing the ankle and its small bones into splinters. In connection with this accident is mentioned a fact which strikingly showed the courage and character of the man. He saw the wound, and as no surgeon was at hand he attended to it himself with a pocket knife, cutting away several pieces of bone, and leaving a clean surface which he bandaged. He was removed to San Francisco and given into the care of Dr. Cooper, who found an excision of the ankle joint, and it was two years before the foot grew strong enough to be used by the patient sufferer. Meanwhile Dr. Murphy had become interested in anatomy and surgery, and at once began the study of that profession, in which he grew famous from Texas to Alaska and from Mexico to Washington. He studied with Drs. Toland and Cooper in the Medical College of the Pacific, of which Dr. Cooper was the founder and Dean, and which is now known as the Cooper Medical College. After graduation he went to Chicago and passed through the Rush Medical College with honors. Dr. Murphy then opened an office in this city, where he has practiced continuously for the past thirty years, and for twenty-eight years in the same office. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the Toland College for one year, and for seven years acted as Police Surgeon, and he may be said to have created that office in San Francisco, as before his time there was no regular surgeon attached to the police department. He has held offices as a member of the State and City Boards of Health, and was visiting surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital for twenty years. Dr. Murphy has made during his whole career in the medical profession a conscientious study of every discovery or theory that promised to relieve pain or benefit suffering humanity. His was a noble life's work, and he received ample reward in the numerous and wonderful cures which won him eminence as a surgeon. Patients come from Texas, Alaska, Utah, Arizona, Mexico and all the Pacific States to this city to avail themselves of his skill, he having at one time as many as twenty-three from Virginia City under his care. Even from Central America people have journeyed for his advice.

Dr. Murphy was twice married. His first wife died, leaving one son, now verging into manhood. In 1886 he was married to Miss Enright of Santa Clara county, and they have two promising children.

* * *

COLONEL ISAAC TRUMBO was born September 9, 1858, near the line which marks the division of California and Nevada. His father, John K. Trumbo, was a native of Bath county, Kentucky, and his grandfather, Isaac Trumbo, was also a Kentuckian by birth. Their ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Virginia in the early history of the colonies; later they removed to Kentucky and were contemporary with Daniel Boone. John K. Trumbo came to California in 1849, and was engaged in the mercantile business for years. He was the founder of the horse market in Sacramento, and for a long period of years was interested in mines and mining enterprises. He married Miss Mary Reese, a daughter of Colonel John Reese, a pioneer of Nevada, and one of her most prominent citizens; he laid out the city of Carson, Genoa; Reese river, Nevada, was named in his honor; he also laid out what was known as the McDonald trail over the mountains to California. Mr. Trumbo was a brave and generous man, and was deeply mourned when he died; he passed from this life in 1889.

In 1867 Colonel Trumbo went with his father and family to Corinne, Utah, where he made his start in life. Later he went to Salt Lake City, and there amassed a considerable amount of money in commercial and industrial enterprises. In 1880, he came to California and went to Placer county, where he engaged in mining; at the end of two years he retired from active participation in the management of the business, but still retains a large interest in the mines there. Since coming to San Francisco he has become interested in various lines, and in the great wheat deal a few years ago he succeeded in breaking one of the richest combinations ever formed on the coast. His hand was not counted on and his resources were not believed to be of weight, but he proved his mastery and an ability worthy of the highest diplomacy. He is a member of Governor Waterman's staff.

The Colonel was married October 14, 1886, at Salt Lake City, to Miss Emma White. He has for so many years been prominently identified with the commerce of the city, that a volume of this character would not be complete with his name omitted. He is in every way a representative Californian, and takes a just pride in his nativity.

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EDWARD W. HULFORD, senior member of the warehouse firm of Hulford & Robinson, and an honored resident of California for more than one-third of a century, is a native of England, born in the city of London in 1835. His father, George Hulford, was an extensive manufacturer of soap and candles. His factory, located on the bank of the Thames, was destroyed by fire. The oil and tallow were poured into the river in a burning state, and literally it was said of him that he "set the river on fire."

Edward W. Hulford was reared and received his education in London. Upon reaching early manhood he came to Canada in 1854, and the following year came to the Pacific coast via the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco in 1855; soon after he went to the Salmon Falls mines, El Dorado county. He was successfully engaged in mining and in the livery and stage business for many years, and was well known in that section of the State,. He came to San Francisco about twelve years ago, and for the past nine years has devoted his time to the warehouse business. The firm of Hulford & Robinson operate Pioneer Warehouse Nos. 1 and 2, and Golden Gate Warehouse, Nos. 1 and 2. They transact an extensive business. Their storage capacity is taxed to the utmost limit, and their patronage is constantly increasing, and is sure to secure for this enterprising firm a still larger measure of success.

* * *

DANIEL NORCROSS was born in the city of Philadelphia early in the twenties, and is the descendant of a most honorable English ancestry on the paternal side and of French on the maternal side. William Norcross emigrated from Lancashire, England, in 1699, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Rachel Van Court, a member of the family well-known for her unusual force of character, belonged to the old Pennsylvania Quaker stock. His father was a Methodist clergyman, and his mother, now living at the age of ninety, is a Baptist in her religious creed. Mr. Norcross himself professes no sectarian belief, but has inherited a deep sympathy with the old Quaker doctrines.

In 1844 he wedded Miss Harriet Newell Abbott, a most estimable lady, and a descendant of Puritan stock. She joined her husband in California in 1852 and shared with him the various fortunes of the pioneer. In 1887, when on a visit to Philadelphia, her old home, she contracted a severe cold which resulted in her death, March 3, 1888.

Mr. Norcross is a pioneer in his line of business, both in the United States and in California. The manufacture of regalia, flags, banners, etc., has increased to vast proportions throughout the Union, and is a business which requires a large capital for its successful conduct. When the first news of the gold discovery in California reached the East, Mr. Norcross determined to come to the Pacific coast, and in January, 1849, he sailed with his friend, General J. Winchester, on the ship Tarolinta, bound for San Francisco. After a voyage of 176 days he landed in San Francisco, and since that time has been a constant resident of the city. He did not go to the mines, but settled in the city and began the establishment of the business which has grown to be one of the most important industries of the coast. As the city changed and the requirements of the business demanded it, he made different moves. In 1860 he located in the Masonic Temple, where he carried on a large and successful business.

In 1891 he removed his office to No. 230 Post street, near Stockton street, and has associated with him in his business his grandson, Wm. O. Macdougall, who is also becoming a prominent member of the several orders to which his grandfather belongs.

Their industry requires artistic ability of a high order and an originality of design not demanded by any other manufacturer. The high reputation acquired by this house extends throughout the country west of the Rocky mountains.

Mr. Norcross' connection with Odd Fellowship, Masonry, and kindred benevolent societies constitutes a complete history of such organizations in California. He was initiated into Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in May, 1845, and rapidly passed the degrees until in December, 1846, he was received as a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In September, 1849, he assisted the District Deputy Grand Sire to institute California Lodge, No. 1, the first I. O. O. F. lodge on the Pacific coast. He and his wife were the first persons to have the Rebekah Degree conferred upon them by the Noble Grand of Apollo Lodge, No. 296, in Philadelphia, January 3, 1852. He was made a Mason in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, in Philadelphia, in 1847, from which he withdrew in 1852 to become a charter member of Occidental Lodge, No. 22, of this city. He was initiated into Court Robin Hood, No. 5931, A. O. of F. of this city in company with his Majesty, King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands. He has taken the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Masonry. Following is a list of the various societies of which Mr. Norcross is a prominent member: Oriental Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M.; California Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; California Commandry, No. 1, K. T.; California Chapter, No. 4, O. E. S.; Past Grand Representative, I. O. O. F. of 1865–66; Golden Gate Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; Court-Robin Hood, No. 5931, A. O. F. of A.; California Pioneers, Veteran Firemen's Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Apollo Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F.; Templar Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; Literary and Social Club, I. O. O. F.; Supreme Representative Knights of the Golden Eagle, California; California Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Golden Eagle, California; Grand Castle, California; Society of True Friends, Press Club, Veteran National Guard, California, non-affiliated Druids, Red Men, Knights of Pythias.

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MISS C. B. BARLOW, who has been among the competent teachers in the public schools of San Francisco for more than twenty years, was born in Dutchess county, New York. After attending school in her native county, she entered the State Normal School at Albany, where she completed her course. She then came to California and engaged in teaching, and afterward, in 1876, became principal of the Irving primary school. She has from 450 to 500 pupils on the roll, and eight teachers. This school is located in one of the worst sections of the city, not over one-third of the pupils hearing the English language spoken at home, thus making the teacher's position very laborious compared with the same position in schools of different surroundings. The teachers of this school are very united, and take much interest in all pupils of whatever nationality.

* * *

MENZO SPRING, manufacturer of the most improved artificial limbs, occupies an important though somewhat unique position in commercial circles. He is a native of Madison county, New York, born in 1832, and received his education in the county of his birth. In early manhood he went to Massachusetts, where he had the misfortune to lose a lower limb, and it was this circumstance which lead him to engage in his present business. He returned to New York after having purchased at Springfield, Massachusetts, one of the most celebrated artificial limbs of that time, the Palmer, and wore it for a number of years; then went to Rochester for an artificial limb, where he met Dr. Bly, the inventor of Bly's artificial limbs. He formed a business connection with the Doctor, which lasted three years. During this time he was stationed at Rochester, New York, Cincinnati, Ohio, Washington, District of Columbia, Richmond, Virginia, and Macon, Georgia, assisting in the work of filling orders of contracts with the United States Government, and making limbs for the Lost Cause of the Southern States named, at the close of the war. He next went to Wisconsin, and in four years found his way to California. This was in 1870. In a few weeks he met a stranger on the streets who wanted an artificial limb, and in this chance acquaintance had his first customer.

For the past twenty years he has been

actively engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs, and has secured several patents, one of them being an improved artificial leg-cord or tendon for the connection of the foot and ankle of the artificial legs. Other important ones are for improved knee-joints, used principally for amputations when at or below the knee. He has also invented an improved "rotary stopper" and metal socket for the foot, an improved knee-spring for amputation above the knee, and an improved take up for the lost motion or wear of the joints of the limbs,—all of which are important improvements,—as well as other improvements of more or less utility. His trade extends up the coast to British Columbia, to the Sandwich Islands, to Samoa and San Salvador. He is the oldest manufacturer in this line in the city, and gives employment to several men.

Mr. Spring is a member of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

* * *

PROF. LOUIS LISSER, one of the best known and most prominent members of the musical profession on the Pacific coast, is a native of Germany, born in the city of Berlin in 1860. His father was a merchant, and though his parents were not professional musicians they were very fond of music. Prof. Lisser began the study of music at the early age of six years, though he does not approve of this forced early training and would not advise or allow even his own children to begin so early. He entered the Royal Academy and pursued his musical studies there and at the university. At the former his masters were the noted Henry Barth, Oscar Reif, Prof. Spitter Woldemar and others. After graduating at the Royal Academy he made a concert tour through the Prussian provinces. He left his native country with the intention of coming to San Francisco, and arrived here in 1879. The following year he accepted the position as head of the musical department of Mills' College, and since then for the past twelve years he has been connected in the same capacity with this institution. Being thoroughly identified with the advancement of music, he contributed $3,000 to establish scholarships at Mills' College for students in music.

Prof. Lisser has also a large class of pupils at his home in the city, as well as a number of advanced private pupils. In 1885 he was elected Constitutional member of the American College of Musicians.

* * *

MISS M. McKENZIE, Principal of the Pacific Heights Grammar School, is one of the most experienced and successful teachers in the city of San Francisco. She entered the profession in 1863, in the Fourth street primary under Andrew McGlynn; this was the old Rincon school building, the same she had attended as a pupil in her school days. At the end of three years she was transferred to the Lincoln Grammar School, and then was made assistant teacher in the Girls' High School under Ellis Holmes. She was next promoted to the position of first vice-principal of the Broadway Grammar School, which position she held for two and a half years. Resigning at the end of that time, she began private teaching, to which she devoted herself for several years. Desiring to return to the public schools she took a competitive examination in which she made a record of ninety-six per cent., and was appointed to the original Lincoln Primary, afterward called the Starr King School. For nine years she was principal of this school, and was then transferred to the principalship of the Pacific Heights School. In three years the number of pupils in this school has increased from 500 to over 800, and the number of assistant teachers is sixteen.

In a report made by the *Alta* in 1885 it was said of the Starr King Primary, Miss McKenzie, Principal, "that for careful discipline in articulation and emphasis, reading, recitation, writing, order and precision, thorough good order in marching, the standing was the highest of thirty schools visited," and it was also suggested that older orators would profit by taking the pupils of this school as an example.

Miss McKenzie was born in New York city, and received her education there and in San Francisco; during the time she was a pupil in the latter city Mr. Swett, the well-known and efficient Superintendent of Schools, was the principal of the grammar school she attended. It is doubtful whether many people often think of the laborious lives of the teachers in the public schools of this country, so naturally have they come to accept the gift; but the fact remains that no class of workers perform their duties more faithfully, and none wield a wider influence.

* * *

R. H. STOLLAR, proprietor of the I. X. L. Soda Works, is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Washington county, near Marietta, in 1857. His parents were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in the neighborhood of his birth-place, and resided there until 1887, when he took a trip to New Mexico. There he embarked in the soda, water business, which he conducted successfully until his establishment was destroyed by fire. After this disaster he came to California, and located in Santa Rosa, engaging in the same business; thence he removed to San Francisco, and the result of his enterprise and energy is the I. X. L. Soda Works. He manufactures all kinds of corbonated drinks, his factory being equipped with the most approved machinery. His syrups are prepared with the greatest care, and the high standard of the I. X. L. brand is attracting favorable mention. Mr. Stollar is ambitious to have his products worthy of their christening, and to that end he is bending every energy, with bright prospects of lasting success.

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COLONEL F. A. BEE is cheerfully accorded the following space in this record of some of California's most illustrious and deserving citizens. He is the present Consul for the Chinese Government in this city, and is a prominent member of California Pioneers. He was born in the State of New York, at Clinton, Oneida county, in 1825, his parents being of English and Scotch descent and early settlers in that part of the country. In his early boyhood he entered the academy at Clinton, and afterward began the study of law. It was just at the time the gold discoveries were made in California, and the attention of the whole world was directed to that point. Colonel Bee determined to go to the Pacific coast and see for himself what the possibilities might be. He set sail from New York city on the ship Elizabeth Ellen, and made the voyage via Cape Horn. Among those who took passage on the same vessel were several who have since become noted in the annals of California, notably, James L. Flood and Senator Charles N. Felton. They were 228 days on the trip, and arrived here in August,

1849. Colonel Bee went at once to the mines, and was connected with mining interests altogether for fifteen years. Three years of this period he was also engaged in mercantile business.

Before the breaking out of the civil war, Colonel Bee saw the necessity of telegraphic communication between the East and West, and organized the Placerville & St. Joseph Overland Telegraph Company, with a capital of $250,000. He was elected president of the company, and it was through his efforts that the stock was subscribed to build the line across the Sierras. Great energy and enthusiasm were manifested in the construction of the line, and the Sacramento *Daily Evening Bee* of 1859 announces that laborers of all classes were gladly taking their pay in stock, and that the provisions were being furnished which were being paid for in the same way. After the line was completed to Fort Churchill, Utah, in 1859, Colonel Bee went to Washington, District of Columbia, to place the matter before Congress and ask aid from the Government. The project met with violent opposition from Eastern telegraphic companies on the ground that it was ten years too soon to build a line across the continent, its only friends being ex-Postmaster-General Amos Kendall, under Jackson's administration and Cyrus W. Field, directors of the Western Union Company. After much waiting and working, an appropriation was made of $65,000 a year for ten years, in return the Government business to be done free. The contract was taken by the Western Union, and the line was completed in 150 days. His company was then consolidated with the Western Union and other lines, and much of the stock of his company sold for $400 per share. Colonel Bee bore his own expenses while he was in Washington, and was not one dollar of expense to the Western Union Company. It was during this time that he met General Russell of Russell & Waddell, Government contractors to the famous Utah Military Expedition. He laid before them the proposition to establish a pony express between St. Joe and San Francisco, which was also established through his own personal efforts.

Colonel Bee returned to California via Panama, and upon the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed, under President Lincoln's administration, Provost Marshal of the Central and Northern districts of California, an important and responsible position, which he held until the cessation of hostilities. After the surrender, he came to San Francisco, and was connected with various enterprises, among which was the construction of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, of which he was superintendent from its inception.

On July 6, 1876, both houses of Congress passed a joint resolution, authorizing the appointment of a committee of senators and representatives to proceed to California and investigate the Chinese question. The great war Governor of Indiana, the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, then Senator, was chairman of the committee. At this time the "sand lot" agitators, who were organized to drive the Chinese out of the city, were running things with a high hand. Threats and intimidation were freely made against any citizen who dared to defend or protect the Chinese. The Joint Committee were to meet in October. Leading Chinese applied to prominent attorneys to represent them before the commission, but without success.

Senator Morton, when informed of this, sent a telegram to Colonel Bee, requesting him to act as the attorney of the Chinese before the commission. This honor he promptly accepted. Senator Morton and Colonel Bee had been close friends for many years. The committee held its first session October 18, 1876. Colonel Bee's opening address for boldness of utterance caused a sensation throughout the State. As a result, the commission received scores of letters from prominent citizens, offering to testify on behalf of the Chinese in corroboration of Colonel Bee's statements. The session lasted seven weeks, the report making a volume of 1,218 pages, the preponderance of testimony being favorable to the Chinese.

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, in acknowledgment of his services, the following year, tendered Colonel Bee the position of Chinese Consul at San Francisco; and for the past thirteen years he has discharged the duties of this responsible position with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfation of the empire. He has been three times decorated by the Chinese government. When he was made a Sir Knight, the decoration was accompanied by a letter from the emperor of China, a very rare compliment and worthily bestowed. He has spent much time and thought in establishing amicable commercial relations between the United States and China, and has the distinction of being the only American in the consular service of the Chinese government. He has been closely identified with public enterprises tending to develop the Pacific coast.

Colonel Bee was happily married to Miss Catherine Maxwell of Ballston Springs, New York, a lady of rare accomplishments and unusual force of character. The marriage occurred in 1850, and during the union, which covered over thirty-eight years, they were not separated from each other more than one month. They made twelve journeys together across the continent, and she aided her husband in all his arduous undertakings. Her death in this city, August 18, 1889, was deeply lamented by a host of friends. To her husband she was the best of God's creation. They had one son, Frank M. Bee, who resides on his beautiful farm, "Cherry-Croft" vineyard, near Martinez, California.

* * *

PETER DINWIDDIE WIGGINTON, deceased, was born in Springfield, Illinois, September 6, 1839. When he was four years old his parents moved to the lead-mine region of southern Wisconsin, and his youth was spent in that State. His boyhood was marked by those incidents and vicissitudes of pioneer life which make the Western man one peculiarly American. Out of this Western peculiarity has come that type of manhood of which Abraham Lincoln was a pre-eminent example. In those days the magnificent public school system of the country, and especially of the great central commonwealth of the West, which has grown to such gigantic proportions within a few decades, was unknown. There were no public schools in southern Wisconsin in 1845, and the boy received his common-school education in private schools; later he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he soon earned the reputation of a close and faithful student. Leaving the university, he commenced the study of law in the office of the celebrated jurist, Moses M. Strong, and in due time was admitted to full practice in all the courts of Wisconsin.

An ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, the young lawyer became first an active member and afterward the leader of the "Little Giants," a club of 245 enthusiastic supporters of Douglas. He was also editor of the Dodgeville *Advocate*, an independent paper. Early in 1862, yielding to the influence of the Salmon river gold excitement, Mr. Wigginton resigned his editorial position and his legal practice and went to the Idaho mines. He remained in Idaho but a short time, and within a few months after leaving the home of his youth he was in California. In 1863 he was elected District Attorney of Merced county, in which capacity he served four years.

Going from the District Attorney's office, Mr. Wigginton went out of politics and applied himself closely to the practice of his profession until 1875, when, at the earnest solicitation of his party, he consented to become a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. The Democrats of that district had suffered a series of defeats, and it was evident that the election of a Democratic Representative in Congress from the southern end of the State could be accomplished only by the nomination of a man of recognized ability and of such personal popularity that he could confidently count upon considerable Republican support. P. D. Wigginton was that man. He was elected and went to Congress, representing a district which included 108,500 square miles; and he was the first Democratic Representative from the southern district since San Francisco was set off from its territory. He was re-elected and served two full terms in the House.

For ten years prior to his election to Congress Mr. Wigginton had given the questions of immigration and naturalization deep and earnest study. In the Forty-fourth Congress he was fully occupied attending to the interests of his constituency; but in the Forty-fifth he found time to make a thorough canvass of the members with reference to their views upon amending the naturalization laws and legislation restricting the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners. He was gratified to find that two-thirds of the members strongly favored such action, but disappointed upon discovering that so strong was the feeling of jealousy between the two great parties, and so general and widespread the truckling cowardice of politicians, that no concurrence of Democrats and Republicans could be hoped for on a bill looking to that end. Each owed and acknowledged fealty to his party, and each feared the political death that would follow the advocacy of these American measures. Mr. Wigginton was a member of the Congress which appointed the committee of fifteen,—eight Republicans and seven Democrats,—that decided against Tilden and made Hayes President; and his opposition to the appointment of that electoral commission was one of the official acts of which he was especially proud.

In Fresno, May 27, 1886, Mr. Wigginton made a speech in which he proclaimed to the world the doctrine, "America for Americans." This was the first gun of the American party. On the 23d of September of that year he delivered an able and eloquent address at Stockton before the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association, which was replete with Americanism. On the 28th of September, 1886, he participated in the memorable Fresno convention, at which resolutions were adopted which form the fundamental principles of the American national platform. When the Republican and Democratic nominees for Governor in 1886 refused the proffered nomination of the American party, Mr. Wigginton, at the solicitation of Americans, accepted the place of leader, and in a campaign of less than two months traveled from one end of the State to the other, making speeches and paying his own expenses, which for the most part included cost of halls, music, etc. On election day he polled 8,000 votes for Governor,—more than the first Republican or Free-soil candidate for President received in the whole United States.

He was chairman of the American State Convention held in San Francisco, July 4 and 5, 1888. He was temporary and permanent chairman of the American National Convention held in Washington city on the 14th and 15th of August, 1888. Upon the declination of Abram S. Hewitt, the National Convention tendered him its unanimous endorsement as American candidate for President. This unanticipated honor he declined on the ground that in his belief the first American nominee for President should be a man living east of the Mississippi. In this convention, on the platform resolution demanding the unconditional repeal of the naturalization laws, Mr. Wigginton called the late Mr. Church, of New York, to the chair, and made one of the most eloquent, forcible and convincing speeches of his life. As he closed, Mr. Church, who had opposed the resolution, moved its adoption, and the motion was carried by a unanimous vote. Upon the resignation of the American party's nominee for Vice-President, the National Committee by unanimous choice selected Mr. Wigginton to fill the vacancy. He accepted and made the fight. The party had no organization outside of this State, and but an imperfect one here. How many votes the American party polled for President in California in 1888 will never be known. It was the policy of the Democratic and Republican election officers not to count American ballots.

Mr. Wigginton's professional practice was very exacting. As attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, he was much before the courts of the San Joaquin valley, and it was not unusual for him to leave here in the evening, travel until after midnight, argue a case during the day, and return to his home in Oakland by daylight the following morning. The labor and exposure were too great for even the iron constitution he possessed, and during the latter part of last November he was prostrated with what the family physician pronounced enlargement of the liver. For some weeks no serious result was apprehended. Accompanied by his wife he spent a brief period in San Bernardino county, but, his health not improving, they returned to their home. Then followed several months of improvement and relapses. Finally the physicians agreed that his disease had assumed the form of quick consumption, and gave little hope of his recovery. There were days during which for an hour or two he would seem to have a stronger hold on life, and his wife and children would gladden at the hope that his life would be prolonged, but the delusion was only temporary. His strength gradually failed, and on Monday evening, July 7, 1891, he breathed his last, leaving a wife and three children,—two sons and a daughter. As a husband and father he was all a loving, devoted wife and affectionate children could hope for or desire. He was one of the few men of whom it may be truthfully said that those who knew him best loved him most.

* * *

EDWIN HAYDEN was born in Boston, May 10, 1844. His parents, William and Susan (Kimble) Hayden, were both natives of Watertown, Massachusetts, and the mother is still living, having reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. She traces her ancestry back to the Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock. The father's ancestors were also early settlers in America. This worthy couple had ten children, of whom six are now living. Edwin is the youngest of the family, and was reared and educated in Boston.

Under President Lincoln's first call for 100,000 men to put down the rebellion, young Hayden enlisted in Company H, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was in his seventeenth year and measured but five feet and one and a half inches, and because of his size could go only as a drummer boy. He was in eighteen battles, mostly in North Carolina, his regiment serving successively under Generals Burnside, Foster and Stephenson. Of the thirty drummers and fifers who enlisted in his regiment, only nine returned to be mustered out of the service at the close of the war, Mr. Hayden being one of that number.

After the war he came direct to San Francisco and engaged in the fruit trade, in which he has continued up to the present time. In 1865 he started a small fruit store on Fourth street, and after conducting it a year accepted a position as salesman for Littlefield, Webb & Co., then the largest commission house on the coast. Ten years later the firm became Spear, Mead & Co., and for six years longer he retained his connection with the house. During this time he handled a large proportion of the dried fruit product of the State. In 1881 Mr. Hayden left them in order to start the California Fruit Evaporating Company, in this enterprise being in partnership with Mr. S. Kohlman. They began business at their present location, 818 Battery street. Theirs is the first and only establishment of the kind in the city. They have a capacity of 2,500 pounds of green fruit per day, and during the season employ from thirty to fifty hands. They grade and handle as high as a car-load of French prunes per day, and ship 100 car-loads of dried fruit annually. Their factory is two-stories and basement — 30 x 137 feet. The factory contains all needed appliances for the evaporation of fruit by steam and hot air, the best methods being employed. The quality of their fruits being unsurpassed, it finds a ready market all over the United States. Both Mr. Hayden and Kohlman are gentlemen of integrity and ability, and are managing their establishment in a way that reflects credit on their judgment and their enterprise.

Mr. Hayden was married, in 1872, to Miss Hortense Taylor. Their union was blessed with two children, Charles and Selma, born in San Francisco. Mrs. Hayden died in 1881. In 1887 he wedded Miss Josephine Loller, and by her has one child, Edwin, also born in San Francisco.

Politically Mr. Hayden is a Democrat.

* * *

A. E. PHELPS has been for more than forty years prominently identified with the commercial interests of San Francisco, and as a partner of the firm of W. S. Phelps & Co., represents one of the oldest ship-smithing establishments on the Pacific coast. He was born in New York city in 1825, his ancestors having emigrated from England to New England as early as 1630, settling at Windsor, Connecticut. His parents, Asa H. and Marjorie (McCoun) Phelps, were pioneers of New York. Our subject was educated in New York city, and at the age of sixteen years went to the firm of Harper & Bros. to learn the trade of book-binding. He remained there five years, and then conducted a book-store for two years, when he retired from this line of business. He next took up the trade of a blacksmith which he followed until the spring of 1849 , when he joined eighteen men, each furnishing $500 with which they purchased the schooner General Worth, hired Captain Richardson and a picked crew, and with a cargo of general merchandise sailed for California, April 11, 1849. After a delightful voyage, they entered the harbor of San Francisco October 4, 1849, here the party divided, some going to the mines, and the others, among them Mr. Phelps, sailed the schooner between San Francisco and Sacramento as a freight vessel. In March, 1850, the schooner was sold, and Mr. Phelps and his companions purchased a whale-boat, returning to San Francisco. He next went to the mines of Mariposa county, but found the occupation very uncogenial; he came back to San Francisco and purchased an interest in the sloop Brooklyn, which did a freighting business between San Francisco and Alviso. In the fall of 1850 he disposed of this business, and engaged in his trade, being employed by the firm of Coker & Fick. November 1, 1851, he turned his face toward the rising sun, and going by the Nicaragua route he reached New York city, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1852 he returned to California, accompanied by his brother, W. S. Phelps. After their arrival here they formed the firm of W. S. Phelps & Co., and in July, 1852, they opened a ship-smithing shop at 17 Drumm street, where they have continuously carried on business to the present time, 1891. Few establisments in San Francisco boast of so long an existence. W. S. Phelps being a ship-smith by trade, the firm soon stepped to the front, and they have had a long and successful career. They mention with just pride that among their present (1891) customers are still sea-captains who employed them in 1853. In 1869 they began the manufacture of machine bolts and later extended their facilities to cover bridge-building. In 1878 they put up the first iron bridge constructed on the coast at the island of Tahiti. In 1881 they erected their shops at Black Point, but the ship-smithing department has been continued at the old stand. In 1857 Mr. Phelps returned to New York, and was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. McFarran. They are parents of five children, only two of whom survive, Asa H. and Frank A. Mr. Phelps was a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1851 and 1856. Although he had never been prominent in politics he has been urged to accept public office; he is, however, always too busy, and gratefully declines the honors. He is a life member of the California Pioneers, belongs to Golden Gate Lodge, F. and A. M., and to the Masonic Veteran Association.

* * *

JOSEPH CALEGARIS stands pre-eminent among the Italian citizens of San Francisco. He was born in the city of Genoa, in 1855, and after a thorough preparatory training, entered the university, where he soon made a name for himself as a diligent and capable student. He made a specialty of pharmacy, and had the advantage of four years of actual experience in chemistry before his graduation, which occurred in 1876. He then occupied a responsible position with an eminent pharmacist of Genoa until 1881, when he was induced through Dr. Pescia to come to America and settle in San Francisco. Being complete master of the English language, and rapidly adapting himself to American customs, he quickly won a position in the city of his adoption. Politically he holds the most liberal ideas, which he freely expressed in his writings for the daily press of Genoa and in his correspondence with *La Voce del Popolo* of San Francisco. After coming to this city he purchased an interest in the drug store of Charles Roturier, which was established in 1854; four years later he bought his partner's share, and became sole proprietor of the business; he has a wholesale department, in which he handles medicines imported from Italy and France, and mineral salts and waters from Germany.

Mr. Calegaris' familiarity with five different languages has been of the greatest benefit to him in carrying on business with foreign countries. He is now serving his second term as president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in 1884; this chamber has been an important medium in building up the business relations between the merchants of San Francisco and Italy, and has been of mutual benefit; it is supported by the members, aided by the Italian government.

He is also the author of a book on botany, entitled "Gli Amori delle Piante" (Les Amours des Plantes: The Charms of the Plants), which has been accepted with thanks by the Literary Academy of Florence, Italy, an honor which is conferred on but a few. He has also been a correspondent for many years of the *Annals on Chemistry*, edited by Professor Polli, of Milan, which was and is considered the best publication of the kind in Italy.

Before leaving his native land our subject was married, and he and his wife are the parents of five children: Emile and Arnold, both born in Italy; Mario, Anita and Ines, natives of San Francisco. The family reside at 814 Lombard street, where Mr. Calegaris owns property. He also owns other dwellings and business houses. For several years he was president of the Italian Colony and of the Italian Mutual Aid Society (Bersaglieri). He is a member of the Masonic order of Italy and belongs to the Knights of Pythias of San Francisco. He is a stanch supporter of the College of Pharmacy, and is considered a very able chemist.

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HUNTINGTON-HOPKINS COMPANY.—This house, which is associated with the early history of California, and more than any other with the inception and construction of the first overland railroad, was founded by C. P. Huntington, at 54 K street, in the city of Sacramento, in 1849, at a period when the mining industry was laying the foundation of California's future prosperity; was associated for a time with a Mr. Massoll and Henry Merwin. Early in the '50s he formed a partnership with Mark Hopkins (who, previous to that time, had been engaged in the wholesale business with Edward H. Miller, Jr.), under the firm name of Huntington & Hopkins. At that time, although the business in their line was the most extensive on the coast, the premises occupied had a frontage of but 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It steadily increased in volume, however, until in later years the firm occupied 80 feet on K street by a depth of 160 feet, and 140 feet on L street by a depth of 160 feet.

On January 1, 1868, Albert Gallatin, Charles Miller, W. R. S. Foye and H. H. Seation, who had been employes of the firm for several years, were admitted into partnership, and the business was conducted under the name of Huntington, Hopkins & Company until February 23, 1888, twenty years afterward, when the present corporation was organized. In connection with the organization and growth of this house, the reader is referred to Charles Nordhoff's book on California, published by Harper Brothers, New York, in 1878, Chapters III and IV., on the

Central Pacific Railroad. In 1872 the firm purchased the business of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, and established a house in San Francisco at the junction of Bush and Market streets. A few years later they purchased the adjoining lot, corner Front and Market streets, and erected a handsome four-story iron-front building. It was thought at the time that this would accommodate them permanently, especially so as many staples were stored in a warehouse and yard on First street near Market, where they afterward erected a commodious brick structure called the "Sacramento Building," and in which they continued to carry the heavier class of goods.

Business still increasing beyond all expectations, and finding their Market street stores becoming too crowded, this company purchased the lots extending from the Sacramento building through to Fremont street; and in 1889 erected a handsome five-story building. It is built of granite, iron, San Jose sandstone and Ransome patent brick, and is considered one of the most imposing structures in San Francisco.

The new quarters have a frontage on Fremont of ninety-two feet, on First street of 137½ feet, and a total depth of 275 feet, making it the most extensive hardware and iron establishment in the country, and as complete in all its appointments as money and ingenuity can make it. The building is divided by a brick wall running from ground to roof into 30 and 60 foot stores, with connecting archways on each floor, thoroughly protected by fire-proof doors when not in use.

Entering the 60-foot store on the main floor is the office of the manager and assistant. Immediately in the rear are the headquarters for the salesmen. Scattered throughout the room in convenient localities are desks for the use of the city salesmen and other clerks of the establishment. At the right is a hydraulic elevator for the use of salesmen filling orders, by the side of which is a package elevator, also run by hydraulic power, capable of carrying 300 pounds. At the rear of these, and running along the entire north wall, are the sample rooms with large plate glass windows, affording a fine view from the store room of a complete line of builders' hardware, mechanics' tools, etc.

Opposite this room is a line of counters covered with glass show-cases, containing samples of fire-arms, cutlery of all kinds, fine machinists' tools, etc., while counters and platforms, covering almost the entire floor, are used for the display of larger and more bulky goods. On either side from floor to ceiling, entire length of room, is shelving, with galleries. At the rear of this is the main office for the use of the office manager, cashier, bookkeeper, accountants, etc.; also the private office of the corporation president. These offices are, without doubt, superior to anything in the mercantile line on this coast, being fitted up in solid oak, with plate glass and coppered bronze grill trimmings, two-story vault with stairway, and have every convenience for the prompt transaction of business.

On the second floor is the packing-room, nearly the entire space being required for this purpose. The upper floors are used for the storage of case goods, shovels, wheelbarrows, trucks, etc.

On the main floor, in the 30 foot section is a drive-way, extending from Fremont through to First street. At the right of the entrance is an elevator for receiving goods, and near by the receiving clerk's office. Further on is an elevator for shipping and another package elevator, convenient to the shipping clerk, whose desk is connected by speaking tube with the packer.

In the center of the block, between the First and Fremont street stores, is the iron warehouse, with an iron and glass roof. It contains a two-story bar-iron rack built from the cellar floor up, an elevator of great capacity for hoisting from the cellar, while on either side of the driveway running to First street are racks reaching to the ceilings filled with iron pipe, casing and boiler tubes. In the cellar, the entire floor is made of the Ransome patent cement. Here is where the heavier stock, consisting of nails, horseshoes, plate iron, grindstones, barb wire, handles, etc., are stored, while a large space is devoted to the machinery necessary for use in this establishment.

This consists of a Dundon patent compound boiler of seventy-horse-power capacity, three large accumulators or air compressors to furnish pressure for the nine hydraulic elevators, two powerful steam pumps, a 50-horse-power steam engine, a machine for corrugating sheet iron, two machines for cutting and threading iron pipe from one-fourth inch to eight inches, emery machine for grinding and polishing, upright drill, tumbling barrel for restoring rusty goods, and a Thompson-Houston dynamo of sufficient capacity to furnish 300 lights of sixteen-candle power each, the building being lighted by electricity throughout.

In 1891 the company, for economic reasons, closed the original house at Sacramento, which had for several years been far outstripped by its San Francisco offspring.

In early days and even as late as 1865, Sacramento was considered to be the best distributing center for general hardware, but with the development of Southern California, the coast counties and "the great northwest," this condition of things changed and San Francisco is and will likely remain the great distributing center of the future. Fully realizing this fact and further owing to a large increase of business, it was not considered advisable to maintain the great establishments in such close proximity with duplicate stocks of goods and employés; as under the present conditions of rapid transportation, communication and the more modern system of conducting a large business it is more economical and easier to accomplish the end desired by placing the business under one head, one management. Their patrons realize that in centralizing their business they are directly benefited, owing to the reduction in the cost of management, etc., as above stated. Oregon, Washington, Southern California and the coast counties—having water communication—are greatly benefited by this change, and even Central and Northern California, but in a less degree, share the benefits also. No other concern on the coast carries so large a line of heavy and shelf hardware, iron, steel, mill, mining and railway supplies, etc. Their trade extends over the entire Pacific coast, British Columbia, Mexico and the Pacific islands.

The officers are: Albert Gallatin, President; W. R. S. Foye, Secretary,—who reside in San Francisco; Charles Miller, Vice-President, and C. P. Huntington, Treasurer,—who reside in New York. Strangers visiting San Francisco cannot spend an hour to better advantage than inspecting this immense establishment.

WILLIAM CRONAN, founder of the Eagle Sheet Iron Works of San Francisco, established himself in business in 1872, and for thirteen years he was at 1073 Market street. He then removed to his present location, 1213–15 Market street. He began his business in a small way, but with the phenomenal growth of the city his patronage increased until he now (1891) employs ninety-eight men, and turns out an immense amount of manufactured goods. He has covered many of the most prominent buildings in the city, and the galvanized iron cornices from his works are models of architectural beauty.

Mr. Cronan came to San Francisco in 1860 at the age of fifteen years; up to that age he had lived in New York city, where he received his education. For the past thirty-one years he has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of this city and has contributed his full share towards its prosperity. He was married in 1875 to Miss K. J. Madden, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have had born to them six children, all natives of San Francisco. Mr. Cronan is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the F. & A. M. fraternities, of the Knights of Honor and the A. O. U. W. In political matters he has been a consistent Democrat, and in 1882 he had the honor of being elected a member of the State Senate; he discharged the duties of this office with credit to himself and with honor to his constituency. He has always given his business close and faithful attention, and whatever of success he may have attained he has earned through his own efforts. He is yet in the prime of life, and has before him the prospect of many years of usefulness and prosperity.

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ALBERT GALLATIN, president of the Huntington-Hopkins Company, as the head of this great concern, stands in the very first rank in commercial circles on the Pacific coast, and as his present standing in the business world has been won by his own abilities and efforts, a brief outline sketch of his career forms a fitting supplement to the history of the company.

He is a native of New York, born December 10, 1835, his parents being Daniel J. and Jane (Gray) Gallatin. The father, when a boy, was apprenticed to a trade at Stockholm, Sweden, but as his employer was cruel to him, he took advantage of an opportunity to escape by shipping aboard a vessel. This led him into a seafaring life, which he followed for twenty-five years. During this time he lost trace of his family, and was never after able to place himself in communication with them, but it is supposed that they removed to America, and that from this source sprang the other branch of the Gallatin family in this country. Daniel J. Gallatin died when his son, our subject, was but eight years of age, so that the latter has not so thorough a knowledge of his ancestry as would have probably been the case otherwise.

Albert Gallatin, with whose name this sketch commences, was reared on a farm in New York State, and received the ordinary educational advantages afforded by the district schools of the neighborhood. He had a desire, however, for a more thorough education, and when he was fifteen years of age he besought his brothers to assist him in making his way through college. Finding himself thrown on his own resources in this case, he started out to make his own way in the world. He labored two summers at farm work for wages, and saving the money thus acquired, he attended the East Avenue school, New York city, during the winter seasons. With the proceeds of another summer's farm work, he went to Baltimore, and attended commercial college. He diligently applied himself to the work and study incident to the course there, and acquired knowledge and information which has been of inestimable value to him throughout his later career. The advantages to be obtained there were all the more greedily partaken of because he had himself earned the money which gained him admission to the college. After graduation, he attempted to secure a school to teach, but being unsuccessful, he returned to his home in New York State.

Not being willing to resume farm work again as a regular vocation, however, he decided to go West, and try his mettle in that land of boundless possibilities. With $9 in his pocket, he undertook the westward trip. Arriving in Toledo, he was undecided whither to go from that point. He had then but $5.75, and went to the ticket office of the Michigan Southern railroad to inquire how far $5 would take him, his idea being that when he reached his destination he would have seventy-five cents to keep him over night, and, in case he failed to get immediate employment in some mercantile establishment, he intended to go to work on a farm for the purpose of replenishing his funds and going further West. Going to Hudson, Michigan, he secured a position in a hardware store at a salary of $100 per year and board in the family of the proprietor. He remained there four or five years and during that time had advanced from the position of office boy to that of bookkeeper, and his salary had been raised to $500 per year, a high rate of compensation for that day. His employer, who was much pleased with his services earnestly desired that he should remain, but he felt that the small size of the town precluded the opportunity of much future advancement, and with this idea in view he went to Chicago. This proved to have been an unwise step at that time for the reason that the financial depression of that time was then at its worst, and he could not obtain a situation.

Going to St. Louis, he met with no better success there, and found that mercantile houses were closing their doors day by day. He deposited his surplus money, a little over $300, in the bank of James H. Lucas & Co., but when he concluded to leave the city he learned the bank had suspended. This unexpected crisis made it absolutely necessary that he should find something to do. Crossing the street to where he saw an old gentleman sitting on a dry-goods box in front of a large wholesale establishment, he asked him what the chances were to obtain employment. The gentleman replied that the closing of so many houses had thrown out a large number of employés, and that they should be given employment in preference to a stranger, concluding by advising Mr. Gallatin to leave the city. This the latter expressed a perfect willingness to do, but had to confess his inability to do so on account of the failure of Lucas & Co. having taken away his funds. Inquiring the amount lost, the gentleman informed him that there was a law protecting small depositors, and gave him a card bearing an attorney's name, telling him first to go and demand his money, and in case of refusal to say he would put the claim in that attorney's hands for collection. He made the demand, received an offer of the amount in Illinois currency, which was at ten per cent. discount, but he refused, and was then paid in full.

After going to thank the old gentleman for his kindly advice, he went down to the levee intending to leave by steamer, but undecided as to where he would go. Boarding a New Orleans steamer, he made inquiries in regard to the cost of a ticket to the Crescent City, and then went aboard an Ohio river steamer, seeking similar information in regard to other points. On the latter vessel he made the acquaintance of a young man who had been attending school at St. Louis and who resided in the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky. He suggested that all the young men who had been thrown out of employment on account of the financial depression would eventually seek the main lines of travel between Boston and New Orleans, and that if Mr. Gallatin would go to Lexington he would have better chances of success. Although his old situation at Hudson, Michigan, was open to him, he had too much pride to return there after having left to better his fortunes, and so took the young man's advice and accompanied him to Lexington, where he obtained employment in a clothing and furnishing goods house. His old employers at Hudson, learning his whereabouts, wrote and asked him to come back and help him wind up his business, as he had concluded to retire from active life. He accepted the offer, and returning to Hudson was engaged in the work he had undertaken about a year. Then, becoming dissatisfied and wishing to come to California, he gave up the situation.

Going to New York, he purchased a ticket for San Francisco, but soon afterward met an uncle of his old Hudson employer, who tried to persuade him from going. He said he could get him a situation in a New York wholesale house, adding that the California ticket could be sold. He listened to the proposition with some favor, but as no satisfactory situation could be obtained he held to his previously formed determination and sailed from New York on the steamer North Star, and crossing the Isthmus resumed the voyage by steamer, arriving in San Francisco in May, 1860.

He met two young men who had just come down from the mines, where they had met with sufficient success to induce them to return. They persuaded him to go with them, the understanding being that they should work claims in common. They took a steamer up the Sacramento river to Red Bluff, and proceeded thence by stage to Shasta. From there they followed the trail across Scott mountain to Salmon river, where they mined for a year, the result being a total loss of money and time invested. This experience caused Mr. Gallatin to abandon mining. Going to Red Bluff, he met a man who had been a fellow-passenger on the steamer to California, and this gentleman tried to get him a situation in a mercantile house. The attempt was a failure, and our subject went to Sacramento, where, after two weeks spent in a steady canvass of the business houses, he succeeded in getting a place as general utility man in the hardware house of Huntington & Hopkins, at 54 K street. After three years there he went to Nevada, and engaged in the retail trade at Dayton, where he remained two years, and was quite successful. Finding, however, that there was not the opportunity to rise in the mercantile business there that a large city would afford, and knowing that the firm of Huntington & Hopkins was engaged in the building of the Central Pacific railroad, and consequently could not give to their hardware business the attention it demanded, he wrote to Mr. Hopkins asking him if he could engage him in a capacity that would make it advantageous for him to return to the firm. He received a reply from Mr. Hopkins, saying that he would be very glad to have him come, and, selling out his property in Dayton, he returned to his old position. That was in 1867.

January 1, 1868, with others, he was taken into the firm, the style of which was changed to Huntington, Hopkins & Co. Business was conducted under this name for a period of twenty years, when the firm was incorporated under the laws of California as the

Huntington-Hopkins Company, and Mr. Gallatin was elected president, which relation he now bears to the corporation. In the meantime they bought, in 1872, the business of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, in San Francisco, and opened their establishment here, supplying very largely the materials used in the construction of the railroad to the metropolis.

While in Sacramento, Mr. Gallatin, representing the interest of Mark Hopkins, was a director in the Capital Savings Bank, and a director and vice-president of the California State Bank. He resigned his position in these institutions on removing to San Francisco, in 1886. He was one of the incorporators of the Capital Gas Company, which was afterward consolidated with the rival concern.

In 1882 he purchased a tract of 20,000 acres of land in Tehama county, and later added to it until he had 50,000 acres, but has since sold out 20,000 acres of it, and is offering the remainder for sale. It is located in the west side of the county, near Governor Stanford's great vineyard.

Mr. Gallatin, while a life-long Republican has not only never sought office, but has absolutely refused to accept any political position whatsoever.

He is a man of signal business ability, but his success has been due in no small degree to the two qualities, of foresight in taking advantage of opportunity, and application to business in hand. Few men could withstand the constant high pressure which the successful conducting of the affairs of such a corporation as the Huntington-Hopkins Company involves, but Mr. Gallatin is not a seeker after sinecures, preferring to be in the thickest of the fray of business.

Altogether, he may be justly referred to as a fitting type of the best commercial element, not only of the Pacific coast, but, indeed, of the United States.

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WILLIAM ADOLPH GRADE has been a citizen of California since 1853. He was born in Brunswick in 1833, and came to the United States in 1849. In order to acquire an English education, he attended the night school, and during the day he worked at the confectioner's trade in New York city. When he came to California he opened a general mercantile establishment at Stockton, and in 1855 he removed to Mariposa county, where he was the pioneer merchant. For twenty-one years he carried on a prosperous trade there, and in 1872 he sold out and removed to Merced county. He was a prominent business man of that place until 1884, when he came to San Francisco and engaged in the manufacture of confectionery. He does a large wholesale business, his patronage extending throughout the Pacific coast. His place of business is at No. 533 Washington street, San Francisco. During his long residence in California he has interested himself in agricultural pursuits, and since 1872 he has been the owner of 10,000 acres of land in Merced county, where he raises cattle, hogs and sheep. At one time he devoted his time to the culture of cotton, planting 200 acres to this product; he realized 400 pounds to the acre, for which he received thirteen cents a pound. He is a stockholder and director of the Pacific Bank, one of the most substantial institutions on the coast. Mr. Grade has not escaped some of the losses which are likely to befall a man during a long business career, but depression has not been permanent, and he has soon arisen above any adverse effects.

Mr. Grade has connected himself with a

few of the most prominent fraternities, having become a Mason at Mariposa as early as 1856, and later on joining the chapter. He has passed all the chairs of the I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member for many years.

He has not given much attention to politics, but has been a consistent Democrat ever since he became a voter.

In 1863 he was married to Miss Mary Feist, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of two children, Louis and Dora: the son now renders his father valuable assistance in the management of the San Francisco business.

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DAVIS BROTHERS.—The Golden Rule Bazaar was founded in San Francisco in February, 1871, at No. 419 Kearny street, by Ansley G. Davis. It has grown from a small toy and fancy-goods store to the largest department establishment of its kind on the Pacific coast. The main store at Nos. 718 to 722 Market street, is 85 x 220 feet, four stories high with basement. It has a branch in San Francisco, at No. 1234 Market street, and also a branch at Portland, Oregon. In addition to the above they occupy two large warehouses in San Francisco for storage purposes. They do a large wholesale and manufacturing business in connection with their retail stores, and their transactions extend to all countries of Europe, and all cities in America. They employ, according to the season of the year, from 500 to 1,200 men, women and boys. Their average stock is about $400,000, and their annual sales about $1,000,000. They deal in all lines of fancy goods, toys, notions, art goods, books, stationery, kid gloves, silver-plated ware, house-furnishing goods, gents' furnishing goods, and hats, and in fact, all lines pertaining to a general bazaar and department house.

In 1873 the co-partnership of Davis Brothers was formed by Ansley G., Andrew M. and Eugene G. Davis. This succeeded A. G. Davis. In 1881 the management of the business fell to the junior partner, Andrew M. Davis. The brothers, A. G. and E. G., founded the wholesale business of Davis Brothers, Bergmann & Co.

The brothers were all born in Cleveland, Ohio, removed to New York city in 1861 with their father and family, and came to California with the entire family in 1870. They are the sons of George A. Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, who now resides in San Francisco. The success of this great establishment has been highly satisfactory. Whether it is due to the name, Golden Rule Bazaar, or to the enterprise, ability and honorable dealings of its founders and managers, it is alike a credit to them and the city of San Francisco.

* * *

WILLIAM A. MEEKER, founder of the Excelsior Mill, is a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born in April, 1824. His ancestors were of Welsh descent, and emigrated to New England in the days of the Puritans, and settled in Connecticut. In 1675 William Meeker became a pioneer and one of the first settlers of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The old Meeker homestead still stands on the Irvington road, which was formerly called Pot-pie Lane. For this house and the acres about it a deed was never given. For seven generations it has been handed down from father to son in a direct male line, and is now in 1891 occupied by descendants of the family. During the Revolutionary war, it being important that a close watch be kept of the British, Colonel Josiah Meeker was chosen for the duty, and from the old homestead he used to ride by night to the American lines and carry information of British doings. Other members of the Meeker family were also engaged in the struggle for independence. The father of our subject, Denman Meeker, was born at Lyons Farms, Essex county, New Jersey, in 1781, and settled in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1814. He followed an agricultural life and also engaged in the manufacture of earthen and stone ware. William A. was educated in Morris county where the schools are of a high standard of excellence. He was then apprenticed to a carpenter of Mendham for a period of five years, and by long and faithful service he became a skilled artisan and very competent in his calling. In 1845 he went to New York to engage in business, but after one year he returned to Morris county to superintend the building of a very elegant residence for the Hon. Mahlon Dickinson, ex-Secretary of the Navy; and thereafter he continued business in that county until January, 1862, when he started for California by steamer and the Isthmus of Panama. Landing in San Francisco, he soon found occupation, as skilled mechanics were in demand, and with his long experience and thorough knowledge of detail his ability was recognized and he speedily stepped to the front. He was called upon to superintend the construction of some of the finest residences in the city. In 1866 he built the Howard Presbyterian Church and many other edifices of prominence. In 1867 he established the Excelsior Mill and engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and house-finishing materials, employing about thirty men in the mill. He then gave up building and devoted his attention entirely to his milling interests, which he continued in that location until August, 1876; his mill was then destroyed by fire, when he rebuilt on Bryant street, near Fifth, and with increased facilities and improved machinery he employed about fifty men and conducted an extensive business, until December, 1890. Then, owing to failing health he severed his connection, and retired to a more quiet life. In 1875 Mr. Meeker purchased a lot on the corner of Twenty-first and Shotwell streets, and erected a handsome and spacious residence, subsequently improving the balance of property with houses for renting.

Mr. Meeker was married in West Milford, New Jersey, in 1851, to Miss Victorine M. Monington, a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. Her ancestors settled in Beech Wood, Pennsylvania, when it was a wilderness. Of this union have been born eight children, six of whom are living: Jeannette A., Frances V., Mabel R., now Mrs. Dr. A. A. Stoneberger, of San Francisco; William M., Charlotte L., wife of John H. Bullock, Jr., of San Francisco; and James D., a graduate of Berkeley University. Mr. Meeker is a member of the American Legion of Honor. After a long and eventful life, filled with hard labor and varied experience, he is passing the closing years in peace and restfulness, watchfully attended by his faithful wife of forty years.

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MATTHEW HARRIS, senior member of the firm of Harris & Jones, lumber merchants and manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, at 838 Bryant street, San Francisco, is a native of Blue River, Wisconsin, born in 1842. His father, Matthew Harris, was an Englishman, and emigrated to Wisconsin in his boyhood. He fought under Lincoln in the Black Hawk war, and experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life. In 1851 he came with his family to California, but soon after his arrival he was stricken with a disease which proved fatal. His widow and six children were left in want, but the I. O. O. F., of which he was a member, provided them with the necessaries of life. After the father's death they removed to Sacramento, and in four years went to Mariposa county. Before young Matthew was thirteen years of age he began mining for General Fremont, and was employed on the Fremont grant in Mariposa county until 1864. He then went to Nevada county where he followed quartz-mining for twelve months, and then engaged in stage driving; he was very successful in this business, as his total abstinence from intoxicants won for him the confidence of his employers. He was retained in his position until stages were crowded out by the incoming railroads. In 1868 he returned to San Francisco and secured a position with W. B. Bradbury, who operated a planing mill on Mission street; he afterwards removed to Brannan street. Mr. Harris superintended the teams but was soon promoted to the position of buyer for the mill; it was during this period that the foundation of his present success was laid. In the fire of 1886 Mr. Bradbury's mill was swept away, and Mr. Harris then entered upon his own individual business career. He formed a partnership with H. B. Jones, and at the end of the first thirty days a destructive fire consumed $12,000 worth of property. They then located at 838 Bryant street, where they have large buildings and yards convenient thereto. They handle all varieties of choice woods, and make a specialty of sugar and yellow pine.

Mr. Harris was married in Nevada county in 1868 to Miss Arminda C. Moore, a daughter of Henry M. Moore, the founder of Moore's Flat in Nevada county. They are the parents of two children, Frank Henry and Matthew A. Mr. Harris is a member of F. and A. M., the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the Legion of Honor.

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FISHER AMES, attorney, San Francisco, is well known to the people of California, although he has not sought publicity. His notoriety is due solely to his extended practice as a faithful lawyer and advocate, and to this is mostly due his promotion to public position for a number of years past. He has evinced his independence of spirit and conscientiousness by pursuing a determined course even though he knew it would displease some, which every faithful public officer is obliged to do at times.

Mr. Ames comes of a good New England family, who were originally from old England. For five generations they lived in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, thoroughgoing Americans, doing their duty as patriot when called upon. Mr. Ames indeed had a brother, Thomas Gardner Ames, in the civil war who went to the front with the Fifteenth New Hampshire, and participated with his regiment in the different engagements that followed. His last battle was that of Port Hudson. From the hardships and sufferings he endured in connection with that engagement, he fell ill and died. His devotion to the country he thus sealed with his life, dying in the service, and certainly with as much honor as if death had come to him in all the roar of battle. Mr. Fisher Ames was then too young to enlist, although he much desired so to do. Of Mr. Ames' family, his only sister is also dead, and the other members reside East, he being the only one to come to this State.

Mr. Ames was born in Holderness, New

Hampshire, February 8, 1844. His boyhood was spent on a farm and in teaching school. He attended the Plymouth Academy at Plymouth, New Hampshire, then the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and finished at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was graduated in 1869. His law studies he pursued at the law department of the University of Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1870. Following, he came to this State, believing the prospects to be better here for a young and ambitious lawyer than in the East. He at once entered on the practice of his profession, and of his progress since, and the position he has gained, readers of the papers should be able to form a good general estimate. In all that time he has been in practice alone. He has almost entirely devoted himself to civil procedure. His advocacy has certainly been as successful as the facts warranted. To every case entrusted to him he has given great care. His clients in fact have had the benefit to the full extent of his knowledge and ability, and let the case be a trivial one or an important one, he has ever gone into the merits exhaustively. For what Mr. Ames has accomplished the credit is the greater inasmuch as he began without influence or wealth. The present result, a good position, is due alone to his own efforts.

In politics Mr. Ames has always been a consistent Democrat through conviction. He certainly has been a great benefit to the party in this State. His example, indeed, had influence even had he been less a worker than he was. In the offices he has held he has done his duty faithfully and fully, and in these his record runs parallel with his record as a lawyer. He was Assistant City and County Attorney during 1872–3–4. The latter part of 1874 he was appointed special counsel by the Board of Supervisors for the collection of delinquent taxes. He was a member of the Board of Education in 1875–1877. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders to frame a city charter in 1883. He is now one of our Fire Commissioners.

In business enterprises he was director of the Sutter Street Railroad Company prior to the change to the present management. He is now a director of the State Investment Insurance Company, and attorney for the company. Naturally he belongs to the Bar Association.

In manner Mr. Ames suggests the wide awake merchant or the lawyer. He is cool, searching, self-possessed, but pleasant and courteous to all. He is a man of firm and determined purpose, one indeed who could be relied upon in any emergency. He certainly has always shown the courage of his convictions. His record justly entitles him to the respect in which he is held by the people.

HON. J. D. CARR.—The biography of Jesse D. Carr is the record of a busy and eventful life. It is marked with adventure, with vicissitudes which would have hopelessly wrecked the average mortal, and has finally been crowned with that success which is the sure reward of honesty, industry and perseverance.

Born in Sumner county, Tennessee, June 10, 1814, his early days were spent on a farm. His education was obtained in a country school, and as he left home at the age of sixteen years was not as good as the limited average afforded in those days. His first experience was in a store, kept by Elder Brothers, in Cairo. When eighteen years old he went to Nashville and served six years more as store boy. He was married when twenty-three years old, and with his earnings, amounting to about $1,000, he went to Memphis, and in partnership with Larkin Wood, a former employer, commenced business on his own account. About this time the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians were removed from North Mississippi and West Tennessee and Arkansas, and those sections rapidly filling up with farmers Memphis became an important commercial point. Mr. Carr's business prospered until his partner lost his mind, and embarrassed the firm to the extent of $20,000. This indebtedness Mr. Carr paid off in two years, and at the expiration of six years, when he closed out his business in Memphis, he was worth $40,000. It is a fact worth noting, and of some historical importance, that in 1840 he built the first brick house ever constructed in Memphis.

In 1843 Mr. Carr went to New Orleans, and engaged in the cotton commission business, in which he succeeded in spending the money he had earned in Memphis. The Mexican war breaking out about this time, he made an effort to retrieve his lost fortune as a sutler, still continuing his business, however, in New Orleans. But, to use a homely expression, "he jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire."

February 24, 1847, 3,000 Mexican troops, under command of General Urrea, captured the train in which were his goods, valued at $40,000, and killed or captured 90 of 180 persons with the train. Mr. Carr was summoned before General Taylor to give his testimony, as the officer in command of the train had found it expedient to disobey orders. At the first interview General Taylor was in such a rage that he could not discuss the subject, but in the second interview he was made to realize that what had been done was the best that could have been done under the circumstances. General Taylor afterward told him that the capture of the train possibly prevented his defeat at Buena Vista. General Urrea had orders to join the Mexican forces at Buena Vista, but disobeyed them to capture the train under the misapprehension that it carried half a million dollars Government money to pay off troops. General Taylor expressed the opinion that these 3,000 troops would have turned the tide of battle at Buena Vista. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Mr. Carr stayed in Mexico until after the war and recuperated about $15,000. He returned to New Orleans in January, 1849; had the cholera for the second time, having had an attack in 1834. As soon as he could travel he went to Washington to collect some accounts against dead soldiers. He remained there two months, and attended the inauguration of General Taylor, with whom his acquaintance had ripened into a warm friendship. In the meantime Congress had passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish, after registration, persons going to California with fire-arms at Government cost. General William M. Gwin was the first, and the subject of this sketch was the second person to register under this law. While in Washington Postmaster-General Collamer, through the influence of Mr. Carr's friend, Colonel Churchill, of the army, tendered him the appointment of Postal Agent of California, but two days later sent for him and told him that Colonel Bliss, General Taylor's private secretary, wanted the office for an old school-mate, Captain Allen, whereupon Mr. Carr released Judge Collamer from his promise. Mr. Carr arranged to start for California in June, having been appointed by Colonel James Collier, deputy Collector of the port of San Francisco. Before his departure he was to go to New Orleans and get acquainted with the duties of his office, and the Postmaster-General, in an endeavor to make amends for the *faux pas* of the California Postal Agency appointment, tendered him the position of special Postal Agent at New Orleans, with instructions not to send in his resignation until the day he started for California.

Mr. Carr arrived in San Francisco August 18, 1849; Collier did not arrive until November. Immediately after his arrival, Mr. Carr accepted a position as deputy under Military Collector, Mr. Harrison, and after Collier's arrival assisted in organizing the office. He was in the custom house a little more than a year.

After retiring he was nominated, against his wish, for the Assembly, and was elected by a majority of 176 over the highest competing candidate. He thus became a member of the second California Legislature, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and was second on the Ways and Means Committee, and virtually did the work of both. He introduced and passed the first funding bill for San Francisco, when warrants were out drawing a monthly interest of three per cent. The bill provided for the funding of the debt at ten per cent. per annum. Subsequently to this he mined a little, dealt in real estate some, and in 1852 became interested in a portion of the Pulgas ranch, and in the fall of 1853 moved to the Pajaro Valley. While living here and during his absence from home he was elected Supervisor of Santa Cruz county. He purchased a part of the Salsipuedes ranch, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and bought and sold grain and other produce. In 1859 he moved to the Salinas valley, and has made Monterey county his home ever since.

In 1866 he engaged in staging, and carried the first mail between Virginia city, Nevada, and Boise, Idaho. It was a dangerous business, as the Indians were very bad at that time. From 1866 to 1870 he was the largest stage contractor on the Pacific coast, his contracts amounting to as much as $300,000 a year. For four years he carried the mail between Oroville, California, and Portland, Oregon. He has frequently been known to say that that was the hardest work of his life. In a limited way he is still interested in the stage business.

Mr. Carr owns 20,000 acres of land in Modoc county, and the water controls 100,000 acres. He considers this the best piece of property he has. It is stocked with 5,000 head of cattle and 500 horses. He has recently sold about two-thirds of his Gabilan ranch, of 48,000 acres, in Monterey county. On the remaining third he has some good coal prospects.

Since he quit staging Mr. Carr has remained most of his time at his home in Salinas. He has been prominently identified with nearly every enterprise of the county. He organized the Salinas Bank, and has been its president ever since. He owns 800 of 3,000 shares of stock in the bank. He has also been president, ever since its organization, of the Agricultural Association. He recently endowed the I. O. O. F. Association of Salinas with $5,000 for a free circulating library. He was raised in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has always been a liberal patron of that organization. He gave about $5,000 to the Santa Rosa College.

Mr. Carr is not only a conspicuous man in this State, but is well-known all over the Pacific Coast, and has been more or less intimately acquainted with every administration at Washington since the incumbency of President Taylor. He has the reputation of having considerable influence at the national capital. Although nearing his seventy-eighth birthday, he is still hale and vigorous. He arises early in the morning, and the amount of work he does would fatigue many young men. He is a striking illustration of the fact that "it takes longer to wear out than it does to rust out."

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HENRY HEYMAN, violinist and musical director, and one of the most popular members of the musical profession in San Francisco, is a native of the city of Oakland, California. At quite an early age his great musical talent began to develop itself, and after having completed his literary course at the educational institution now known as the University of California, he left for Europe and entered the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipzig, where he became a favorite pupil of the celebrated Ferdinand David. He also studied under E. F. Richter, E. Röntgen, S. Jadassohn and other celebrated masters; received the Mendelssohn prize and distinguished himself generally. After graduating, with the highest honors, he accepted and most creditably filled the position as quartet leader and solo violinist to the Dutchess of Bernburg. Returning to San Francisco he at once became a prominent musical factor. He was one of the principal founders of the old Philharmonic Society, and with Gustav Hinrichs gave during a number of years the most successful orchestral concerts ever known in San Francisco. He also organized the Henry Heyman String Quartet, and his chamber music recitals constantly attract great attention. The success of any entertainment under Henry Heyman's direction is proverbial. As a teacher of the violin, to which he devotes great attention, he is especially gifted. He has already produced quite a number of fine artists, and his reputation as a noted instructor is constantly increasing.

Aside from his musical abilities he is a public-spirited citizen as well, and has won for himself an enviable reputation by his connection with social and charitable institutions. He is also a member of prominent clubs and societies, and has been for years one of the directors of the San Francisco Art Association and School of Design. In 1888, upon the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the University of Bologna, he had the honor of being appointed a corresponding member of the International Exposition of Music. He enjoys the friendship of many European celebrities and numerous distinguished honors have been conferred upon him. The late King Kalakaua created him a Knight of the Royal Order of the Star of Oceania, which is the oldest decoration of the Hawaiian kingdom, a rare and unusual compliment, and also conferred on him the title of Royal Hawaiian Solo Violinist. He has given successful concerts all over the Pacific coast and at Honolulu. Sir Henry Heyman, as he is now addressed, uses his great ability in the most generous way. He has endeared himself to the public and his friends not only by his courteous and refined manners, his constant readiness to help his colleagues, but also by zealous work in the cause of music and sweet charity, which gives him the very highest standing.

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CHARLES A. LATON—The Palatine Insurance Company, Limited, Manchester, England, has recently established a branch office at San Francisco at 439 California street; Charles A. Laton, manager.

This department embraces all the territory west of and including Colorado. The Palatine was formerly a re-insuring company, and in 1890 it was re organized and amalgamated with the Mutual of Manchester, acquiring thereby one and half millions of additional business, and three months thereafter its stock had increased in value fifty per cent. The company is writing large lines of desirable business and affording solid security. It has $200,000 United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Oregon for the benefit of all policy-holders in the United States, and $50,000 also deposited in Oregon as required by the laws of said state.

From *The Review*, of London, E. C., August 26, 1891, we quote the following:—

"The latest development in connection with the fire offices managed by Mr. J. N. Lane is a circular issued stating that the Palatine and United will in future become jointly responsible on policies. The combined funds of the Palatine and the United will show something like a half million sterling in hand, with an uncalled capital of £680,000. The Palatine and United have now been admitted members of the Fire Offices Committee. The legal and financial difficulties which have been overcome by Mr. Lane in connection with these transformations are not to be despised, and the brilliancy of the results fully justifies the unlimited confidence which has been placed in Mr. Lane by all who have had anything to do with him since he left Bristol and took up his residence in Manchester. It is difficult to prophesy what the future of the associated institutions will be. We go so far to say that, however successful they have been in the past, this success will be eclipsed in the future."

Charles A. Laton, manager of the Pacific coast branch, was born in New York city, in 1838, and is the son of Benjamin Burlock and Mary (Johnson) Laton; the parents are both living in Oakland, California,—the mother at the age of seventy-eight years, and the father at eighty. They had two sons, George Albert, a resident of Oakland, and Charles A., the subject of this notice. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and at the Academy of New York. After leaving school he entered the services of Messrs. Spring, Broadly & Buffum, dry-goods commission merchants, New York city. He was with them two years, and in 1856 came to California. He first located in San-Francisco, and in the following spring went to Nevada county to engage in mining. Shortly afterward, however, he accepted the position as chief clerk in the private banking house of A. Delano, and continued there until the spring of 1862, when he came to San Francisco and entered the insurance business with which he has been since connected. He was for a time general agent in Chicago of the Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco, having twelve States in charge at the time of the Chicago fire of 1871. Not long after this he returned to the Pacific coast for permanent residence. Then he was secretary of the Commercial Insurance Company of California, and general agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, the Reading Fire Insurance Company, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and lastly, his present company, the Palatine, which has become one of the strongest and best insurance corporations in existence.

Mr. Laton was married in 1862 to Miss Henrietta Elton Davis, a native of New York city and a schoolmate of his boyhood. This union was blessed by one son, Frederick Burlock, who grew to be a young man of the highest promise; his parents were greatly bereaved by his death, which occurred April 15, 1885, in the twenty-second year of his age. Mr. Laton has taken a deep interest in the moral and religious movements in the city, and has been for many years a trustee and elder of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a consistent Republican. For the past thirty-two years he has given the closest attention to business interests, and has met with eminent success. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the United States in insurance circles, where he is regarded as a man of fine business abilities.

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JOSEPH CARBONE is one of the most enterprising members of the Italian population in the city of San Francisco. He was born in 1859, and was educated at Turin, Italy. As a boy he studied botany with his father who was a professor of this science. Then it was, possibly, that he acquired a taste for the business he has pursued since arriving at years of maturity. He went from Turin to Paris where he passed four years in the florist's business; thence he came to the United States in 1881, and located in Pennsylvania, remaining there one year; he next went to Chicago and after a residence of two and half years he came to San Francisco, he embarked in business at 343 Kearney street, which is his present location. It was not long after his arrival here that he formed a partnership with Paul Monti. They have been very prosperous and have realized their most sanguine expectations. In 1887 they opened a branch store at 619 Valencia street, which also received a generous patronage. They own a nursery at Alameda, where they have nine greenhouses; there they cultivate ornamental trees, and plants of every description; their stock is very choice, and their trade in cut flowers alone is an important business. Mr. Carbone is a stockholder in the Carrara marble quarry, which promises to be one of the leading industries of the Pacific coast; the city works are at 1219 Market street and the patronage of Stanford University is of itself an excellent guaranty. He also owns a ranch in Shasta county to which he gives some attention. In 1888 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Isakson. He is treasurer of the Italian colony and is also treasurer of the California Florist Club. He became a citizen of the United States and faithfully discharges his duty in that capacity. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking the Italian, Spanish, French and English languages with equal fluency, and has that courteous, genial manner that insures many friends.

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ARTHUR M. EBBETS has been a resident of California since August 5, 1849. He was born in New York city January 18, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Ann (Stransbury) Ebbets. His paternal ancestors, from England and Holland, were among the first settlers in the Empire State, where both his parents were born. The mother was of German origin, and her ancesters were identified with the colonial history of New York. Arthur M. is one of a family of twelve children, five of whom survive. He was educated in New York city, and for a short time previous to his coming to California he was employed in that city as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He was only nineteen years old when the fabulous stories of the gold discoveries in California reached the Atlantic coast, but he set sail at once on the ship Pacific, and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1849. He brought with him a stock of merchandise which he sold at a handsome profit, and in partnership with a fellow-passenger purchased a lot on Broadway near Sansome street; there they built a wooden house, 10 x 20 feet, two stories high; the lower room was used for a store and the upper one as a sleeping apartment; they opened a general stock of merchandise and were prosperous from the start, at the end of five months having cleared some $40,000. Late in 1849 they purchased property on the corner of California and Sansome streets, and DeWitt Brown, his partner, went East for a stock of goods; they erected a warehouse, the lumber for which was shipped from New York, and continued business until 1857; in 1852 they erected a granite and brick building on California next to Front street, and after this was finished they pulled down the frame edifice and used the lumber in finishing a dwelling for Mr. Ebbets on the corner of Jones and Washington streets, the site being a very fine one, overlooking the bay; there he has lived since 1854. To Mr. Ebbets also belongs the credit of building the first granite structure in San Francisco, the stone being shipped from China.

After the dissolution of his firm in 1857 he started a general merchandise business at Bellingham Bay, Washington, having his purchasing office in San Francisco. Closing this unprofitable venture in 1859, he opened a coal business at 109–115 Sacramento street, and is still one of the leading merchants in that line.

While Mr. Ebbets has been actively engaged in commercial pursuits he has not neglected the duties of a loyal citizen. He was a prominent member of all the vigilance committees and did his full share in establishing law and order, which had been well-nigh overcome by the strong influx of an element that knew no restraint. In 1861 he was elected on the People's ticket Recorder of the county, and in 1857 he had held the office of Deputy Assessor. In 1874 he was elected by the Republican party, of which he had been a member since its organization, to the office of Supervisor, and was chosen chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Ebbets has been President of the Society of California Pioneers, and on several occasions a director; he has been President of the Sportsmen's Club, and is now Vice President of the Pacific Yacht Club. For nine years he was director of the Mercantile Library, and for one term filled the office of President. He has also the honor of having been a member of the first Republican Convention held in this county.

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CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN KIRKETERP, one of California's successful pioneers, came to San Francisco December 28, 1849, having sailed from Boston on the sailing schooner, Roanoke, and consuming 150 days in the passage. He is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, born April 23, 1817. He was educated in his own country, and was graduated from Professor Nielson's College; he had studied navigation, and at the age of sixteen years he went to sea. Two years later he arrived in the port of Boston, but he did not leave the sea until eighteen years had passed and he had become master of the vessel. With nineteen companions he purchased the schooner on which he came to San Francisco, and stored it with supplies which were sold with the schooner for $10,000; the money was divided and each man went his way. Captain Kirketerp formed a partnership and for six months freighted provisions from San Francisco to Sacramento and Marysville, but the advent of the river steamers ended this industry. He then went to the mines and began operations on the west branch of Feather river; it was discouraging work and the captain had almost determined to go back to the sea, when one day as he sat digging in the sand with his heels, he discovered something glitter; he scraped a pan of the sand, washed it, and had two dollars and a half for his pains; he washed a second pan with like success, and then went for his partner; they slept on the claim in a brush tent, and in fourteen days took out $15,000. When the claim became exhausted they mined at Bidwell's, where they took out five and six ounces of gold per day. Then the captain came to San Francisco and engaged in business. In the meantime his partner had died, and in San Francisco he met one of the men who came out on the same vessel; they formed a partnership and engaged in the coal and wood business, the firm name being Haste & Kirk. The name "Kirketerp" was too long for those busy days, so the miners abridged it to Kirk. This firm had a prosperous existence from 1854 to 1882, when both members retired from business. They are now (1891) seventy-five and and seventy-eight years of age. In after years, when the rush and hurry of getting gold had somewhat subsided, the captain applied to the courts for the restoration of his full name. Thirty-two years ago he built his residence on Bush street, which is now in the heart of the city.

In 1861 Captain Kirketerp was married to a lady whose maiden name was Eliza Taylor, a native of Massachusetts; she was the widow of Herman Haste, brother of the captain's partner. She had two children by her first marriage, whom the captain adopted; three children have been born of the latter union. Our worthy subject is a member of the Society of Pioneers, and many years ago he joined the church of the Rev. Starr King, which membership has since continued. Politically he has adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and belonged to the Vigilance Committee in the days when it became necessary for the citizens to take into their own hands the preservation of law and order. He has borne his share of the burden of developing this wonderful State, and is entitled to all the honor due the worthy pioneer.

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G. W. BAKER, a talented member of the bar of San Francisco, was born at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, where he spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. In his home life he received excellent training, and he also had good educational advantages. After completing his literary studies he took up the legal profession with the idea of making it his life work. He was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin, and practiced there a number of years. In addition to his regular practice he was the attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for a period of three years, and subsequently he was attorney for the McGregor & Western Road.

In 1870 Mr. Baker decided to go to Nevada. He was young, ambitious and energetic, and although the bar of Nevada even then had many brilliant members, men well known all over the coast for their learning, he was not daunted by the competition he was to meet; the fact that he has established a large and successful practice is proof that he possesses ability of a high order. He settled in Eureka, gained the good will and respect of the people there, and in 1873 was elected District Attorney, being the first officer to hold that position in Eureka. In 1876 he was sent to the State Senate, and in 1878 he was nominated by his party for the more important position of Secretary of

State; although he received a large vote, the Democratic party was then in the minority and he was defeated. In September, 1880, he formed a partnership with Mr. Wines, and Mr. Dorsey has since been admitted to the firm, the title being Baker, Wines & Dorsey. It is safe to say that for the past fifteen years there has not been a case of importance tried in Nevada with which Mr. Baker has not been connected. For eleven years his firm has been counsel for the Southern Pacific Company in Nevada, and he has established a high reputation by the success he has had in mining cases.

Until 1884 Mr. Baker was identified with the Democratic party, but he has since affiliated with the Republicans, believing that the principles of that party are best for the country, especially the section in which he resides. He is connected with few clubs or or societies, but is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and a member of Eureka Commandery, K. T. He is a courteous, liberal-minded gentleman, enjoying the highest esteem of all who know him both in professional and social circles. Although not a Californian until recently, he has been a very close neighbor, and San Francisco is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of so eminent a member of the legal profession and so loyal a citizen.

* * *

JOHN LOMBARD BARDWELL came to San Francisco in 1852, and has passed through the exciting scenes in the early history of the city. He was born in South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, September 27, 1830, and is a son of Josiah and Maria (Lombard) Bardwell, also natives of Massachusetts. The maternal grandfather was Justin Lombard of Springfield, Massachusetts, and his family was one of the best-known in that commonwealth.

The subject of this notice started for California in 1852, sailing on the ship Staffordshire from Boston. He was 101 days on the passage, and arrived in San Francisco August 10, 1852. The first six months he spent in the employ of J. P. Haven as a clerk, and in connection with his brother Josiah in Boston also began the importation of drills and sheeting, and so has the credit of being the pioneer bag man of the State. Later he embarked in the wholesale produce business, and was the first shipper of California wheat to the East, per ship Adelaide in 1855. Although the margin was not very great, he still made some money in this operation. In the outbreaks of 1856, when it became necessary for all law-abiding citizens to rally to the support of the city government, he joined the Vigilance Committee, and did some very effective work in the capacity of No. 192. He abandoned his private interests, and participated in the execution of Casey and Cora, and was also connected with several other noted cases.

Mr. Bardwell continued his business with uninterrupted success until the panic of 1875, when he met with reverses over which he had no control. Since that time he has been a salesman in the large establishment of Neville & Co., to whose patronage he has brought many old friends and business acquaintances. He is a man of refined, cultivated tastes, and in his prosperous days was a generous patron of the fine arts; he had at one time a fine collection of paintings, which he sold to meet an obligation. He now owns a valuable collection of Japanese ivory carvings, which is the finest on the coast. He also has in his possession some relics of historic interest; one that is now owned by the Pioneer Society, a gift from Mr. Bardwell, is the "All-seeing Eye," that ornamented the rooms of the

Vigilance Committee; it was authenticated by No. 33, Secretary Isaac Bluxom, and is one of the most interesting relics exhibited by the society.

Mr. Bardwell is unmarried. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He has always taken a deep interest in the prosperity and growth of San Francisco, and has had the gratification of seeing it become one of the greatest metropolises of the earth.

In 1873 he presented to the Medical Department of the University of California a valuable original painting (portrait) of Gabriele Fallopio, by Tintoretto. The picture has for some time past been on exhibition at the Art Union Association's rooms, and is considered by connoisseurs an exquisite work of art; being an original, the inference is that it is a likeness, and as such will doubtless be highly esteemed by the Regents and Faculty, not only as an acquisition to its museum, but as an indication of the interest which is already making itself manifest amongst our citizens in the welfare of our great central institution, the State University.

ALMON BIGELOW DIXON, a landowner and dairyman of Lorin, Oakland township, was born in 1824, in Delaware county, New York, a son of Francis and Chloe (Nichols) Dixon, both natives of Conn. The father lived to be over seventy-five, and the mother nearly eighty years. Grandfather Francis Dixon came from the north of Ireland, settled in Connecticut, and married an English woman. They lived to an advanced age. Grandfather Dixon was a soldier of the Revolution, and his son (father of our subject), enlisted for the war of 1812. The father and mother moved to Geauga county, Ohio, on the Western Reserve, not far from Painesville, where they owned 160 acres of land. They had four sons and one daughter: Alfred, Elizabeth, Eli, Russell F., A. B., of whom Elizabeth and A. B. only are living in 1891. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Daniel Morehouse, of Claridon, Geauga county. A. B. was brought up on a farm, received a common-school education, went to Illinois at twenty-two, and was married in Stephenson county, in 1858, to Miss Eleanor Aurand, a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents had settled in Stephenson county, Illinois. He had farmed in Illinois on his own account and in partnership with his brother Eli, and ran a dairy ranch by himself in 1854.

In 1860 he came to California, and went to dairying at Gilroy, having 150 cows, using it largely in the manufacture of cheese, making 200 pounds of cheese a day, averaging perhaps sixteen cents a pound. He stayed there till 1866; in 1863 he got his own stock, then worked the dairy ranch at Gilroy one and a half years for wages, then rented it two years, finally buying the stock in the fall of 1863. In 1866 he came to his present location, buying twenty-eight acres of land, and also a number of cows, making butter and doing teaming and small farming. About 1878 he subdivided a portion of the land and sold the lots, he retaining about four acres in lots. He has been Road Overseer for five years; and Deacon, Trustee and Treasurer of the Park Street Congregational Church, and formerly Treasurer of the Berkeley Congregational Church; a member of the Good Templars, and an earnest temperance man.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have had six children, of whom four are living: Chloe Ellen, born in Illinois, in Carroll county, in 1859, by marriage Mrs. William J. Derickson, a millwright and carpenter of Lorin; were married here; Clara Eliza, born in Gilroy, died at the age of twenty-six years, the wife of William

Menefee of Berkeley; she died in 1889 leaving Lillian Menefee, who lives with his grandparents Dixon, born July 4, 1884; Frank W., born in Lorin, in 1872, lives with his parents, received a business college education, besides the general public school course; Arthur A., born here in 1874, received a common-school education and is learning the trade of carpenter; Guy Everett, born November 20, 1876.

Mr. Dixon has been a Republican in politics since 1860; was for some years an Odd Fellow; connection broken by removal.

The Nichols family were Scotch, grandfather Nichols being a Scotch immigrant.

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ROBERT NOBLETT, deceased, was recently a member of the firm of McCleverty & Noblett, proprietors of the Fashion Stables, No. 862 Broadway, Oakland. He was born at Pleasanton Arms, near Blackburn, Lancashire, England, December 19, 1822, a son of John and Ellen (Rigby) Noblett. The father died about fifty-two years of age, and the mother at seventy, both being of long-lived ancestry, grandmother Noblett's years reaching beyond 100.

Our subject, Robert Noblett, left home when about sixteen years of age, and became groom for Captain Plunkett, of the British army, remaining with him about two years; for the next eight years he was with Captain Nesbitt, serving in Great Britain and Ireland. Then he came to America, and for the first year was private coachmen for Mr. Mounett at the New York Hotel; next he filled a similar position a year at Washington for the Peruvian minister to the United States; then one season with Milton S. Lapham, member of Congress from California; and finally he came to this State with Senator Gwin; next he was interested with Charles McLaughlin, in his stage enterprise about nine years, and lost money. In 1864 he came to Oakland and first ran a stage from Oregon to San José. In 1865 he took a contract for carrying the mail from Oakland through Contra Costa county two years, while he was still interested with McLaughlin. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Louis Beaudry, forming the firm of Beaudry & Noblett, and ran the Fashion Stable, at the present location. Two years afterward Mr. Beaudry sold out, and a new company was formed under the style of Holland, McCleverty & Noblett. A member of the firm died afterward, and other changes were made, and since 1873 the present proprietorship has been preserved.

Mr. Noblett was first married in Ireland, in 1846, to Miss Mary Casey, who was born about 1823, and they have one child living, John, born in Ireland in 1847. Mr. Noblett was again married in 1865, in San Francisco, to Margaret Boyle, a native of Ireland, and by this marriage there is one child, Edward Biddle Noblett, born in Oakland in 1867, and now a postal clerk.

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PROF. JOSEPH ROECKEL was born in Paris, France, and at an early age began the study of music in his native city, pursuing his studies in the Paris Conservatory of Music. After this he perfected himself with Delsarte and Garcia in lyrical declamation and singing, and Raff in instrumentation composition. After making a concert tour around the world, Professor Roeckel located in San Francisco in 1876, and since that time has been identified with the musical profession in this city. He established his vocal conservatory here, and the methods employed in his school have given it a well-deserved reputation. The Professor is ably assisted in his work by Madame Ellen Coursen Roeckel, his estimable and talented wife. She is a native of Sacramento, and received her vocal and stage education under the instructions of her husband. She has attained signal success as an operatic and concert singer, and many of the best local vocalists have received all of their musical schooling from her.

Their new rooms in the Donohoe Building, corner of Taylor and Market streets, are complete in their appointments and well adapted for the demands of their classes. Professor Roeckel has also made a reputation with his multitude of compositions.

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JOHN H. GRADY is one of San Francisco's representative native sons and is one of her active, reliable business men. He was born in San Francisco July 23, 1852, and is a son of James H. Grady, a native of county Galway, Ireland, born in 1822. The father received his education in his own country, and when eighteen years of age he came to the United States; the gold discoveries of 1848 brought him to the Pacific coast, and seeing the excellent opportunities for engaging in commercial enterprises, he opened a clothing store; he had been in this business before coming to California; his venture was proving a brilliant success when the fire of 1851 swept the city, and commerce was for a time crippled. After the fire he went to Tuolumne county and mined there for eleven years; he then returned to San Francisco and after one year he went to Virginia City, where he passed the remainder of his life; his death occurred in 1874. He had married, when in New Orleans, Miss Mary Dolly, a native of the town in which he was born. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom still survive. John H., the subject of this notice, was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and was for some years engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He became a prominent factor in the political movements of the city, and was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of City and County Tax Collector in 1881; he was elected and was re-nominated and re-elected. At the close of the second term he received the appointment of deputy State Treasurer, in which capacity he served most satisfactorily from 1885 to 1887. Upon retiring from public office he made some investments in real estate, both on his own account and for others, and has been quite successful in all his dealings. He was a prominent actor in the organization of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West, and was a charter member of the first Parlor in the State of California. It dates its beginning in 1875, and in 1882 he was elected Grand President of the Grand Parlor of N. S. G. W. He discharged the duties of this office with honor and distinction, and at the close of the term he was presented with a handsome gold badge by the delegates, as a token of their appreciation of his services. He united with the A. O. U. W., interested himself in the prosperity of the order, and became Past Master of his lodge.

Mr. Grady was united in marriage in 1877 to Miss Nellie G. Rourke, a daughter of California. Seven children have been born of this union. Mr. Grady has built a delightful residence on Twenty-fourth street, where he resides surrounded with his family and all the comforts of a modern home. He has affiliated with the Democratic party since his majority, and has taken a deep interest in its success; he has participated in its deliberations where his opinions have carried weight and conviction. He is a man highly esteemed throughout the State and thoroughly respected by all who know him.

* * *

DENIS D. HUNT, a druggist of San Francisco who has achieved the highest success, was born in Utica, New York, in 1843, and is a son of Dr. Harvey Hunt, who was also a native of the Empire State. The father emigrated to California in 1850 and practiced his profession in Nevada City until 1860, when he came to San Francisco. After a few years his health failed and he returned to the East, where he died in 1869. His wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Clapsaddle, was a native of New York, and belonged to one of the oldest families of that State. Denis D. is the second of a family of five children, three of whom still survive. He was educated in the common schools of Utica, and at the age of sixteen years he came to California with his parents. He assisted his father in their drug store in Nevada City until he became of age, when he embarked in the same business on his own account. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Gage, a native of New York city. They had three children born to them. In 1880 Mrs. Hunt died, and in 1882 Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Margeretta Bevell, of San Francisco; two children have been born to this union.

It was in 1879 that Mr. Hunt established his business on Fifth street near Folsom. He is now (1891) about to remove to more commodious quarters, which his large patronage demands, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Folsom streets; here he will have every facility for supplying the wants of his customers, and we bespeak for him a continuance of the prosperity which has attended his every undertaking.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the American Order of Foresters; he has recently represented the latter lodge at the Grand Lodge held in the East. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in 1890 he was elected a City Supervisor from his ward, a position he still fills. He is chairman of the Building Committee, is a member of the Hospital, Police and of the Water Committees, and is doing all in his power to render valuable service to the city. He is a man of the highest business qualifications, and a zealous supporter of all home industries.

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PETER CANEPA is a native of Genoa, Italy, and did not become a citizen of this country until 1874. In his youth he was engaged in the business of manufacturing flannel garments, and continued this business until he emigrated to America. He came at once to California, but did not engage in business here until 1875, when he started the Establishment Baths at 325 Montgomery avenue. These baths are supplied with Spring valley water, and Mr. Canepa put in his own engine for heating purposes.

Like most Californians, Mr. Canepa has some agricultural interests; he is one of the original members of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony at Asti, Sonoma county, and since 1884 has been one of the Board of Directors. The colony owns 1,500 acres of land, 650 of which are planted to wine grapes from imported vines, 100 in assorted fruits, 250 in grain and hay, and the balance in preparation for vines.

Our subject was married in the city of his birth, and brought his wife to California in

W. H. H. Hart

1874. He has recently purchased property at 608 Filbert street, where they reside. He is a member of Speranza Italiana, No. 209, F. & A. M.; Miantoma Tribe, No. 9, A. O. R. M.; the Italian Benevolent Society; the Garibaldi and Bersaglieri Societies, and the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

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W. H. H. HART, Attorney-General, was born in Yorkshire, England, January 25, 1848 His father left England in May, 1852, and went direct to Little Rock, Kendall county, Illinois. He remained there until 1857. In April, 1856, Mr. Hart was stolen by the Indians, and was recovered in October of the same year. The Indians were a portion of the Blackhawk tribe encamped near Little Rock, then a frontier village. In the spring of 1857 his father removed to Iowa. His mother died in February, 1858, and his father in April, 1859. Young Hart's first work in Iowa consisted in herding sheep, which he commenced in 1857, when he was nine years old, and at this time he was taught the use of fire-arms, in which he had considerable practice, until at the time of entering the army, he was considered an expert for a boy. Having been treated unkindly by the man with whom he lived, he ran away in August, 1861. going to a friend of his father's some miles away, for whom he worked until Christmas, 1861, when court proceedings were threatened to obtain possession of young Hart. As it happened, he had attended school for two winters previous with a young man fifteen years his elder by the name of Hinckley, and at the breaking out of the war Hinckley had gone to Southern Illinois, and having been much attached to young Hart, had kept up a correspondence with him. When Grant was stationed at Cairo in the summer of '61, Hinckley rendered important services, on account of which Grant selected him as the proper man to organize a company of private scouts. Young Hart, hearing of the proceedings about to be taken in court against him, drew his money from his father's friend for four months work, at $6 per month, and was taken by his friend to Rock Island, Illinois, and reached Cairo on the 3d or 4th of January, 1862. He there met Hinckley, and finally decided to join his company of private scouts, which he did, and was sworn in January 23, 1862, being then two days less than fourteen years of age. Hinckley's scouts left a few days later for Paducah, and along with them young Hart took part in the campaigns of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and in command of Hinckley's scouts performed important services at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was wounded three times during that contest, while carrying an important dispatch from Grant to Sherman's command across a portion of the field occupied by Confederate forces (between Citico creek and Sherman's right). After partial recovery from these wounds Mr. Hart returned home, in March, 1864. He began study at the public school, and in May enlisted in the Forty-fourth Iowa as a private. Mr. Hart was mustered out of the service in September of the same year, and in February, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois. He was finally mustered out of the service in February, 1866, having been wounded five times, at Shiloh, Pulmes Ferry and Citico creek. In the summer of 1865 Judge Russell suggested to young Hart that he would make a lawyer, and presented him with a copy of Blackstone. That was while he was doing provost duty at Dawson, Terrell county, Georgia.

From that time he continued to study law, and during two years after leaving the army he devoted himself to study in the public schools, reading law at night. He was admitted to practice in the county courts of Iowa in September, 1868, four months before attaining his majority. He was admitted to practice in the District Court of Iowa in September, 1869; in the Supreme Court of Iowa in April, 1870; in the Supreme Court of California in July, 1873; in the Supreme Court of the United States in December, 1874; and was since admitted in the Supreme Court of Illinois, Nevada and Arizona. He has also been admitted to practice in the Eighth and Ninth Circuit of the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Courts for Iowa and California, and was also admitted, in December, 1874, to practice in the United States Court of Claims.

While practicing law in Iowa Mr. Hart was elected City Attorney for the city of De Witt. It that city it was a noted fact, during his incumbency, that the ordinances of the city were enforced; and, before coming to California, Mr. Hart was known as one of the best criminal lawyers in that section of the State. He defended four murder cases, in which he was uniformly successful. Since coming to California he has devoted himself to the civil law in all its branches.

As a citizen of California, Mr. Hart has been interested in manufacturing, agriculture and mining, and his interest in mining at the present time is considered very large. He is considered one of the best mining lawyers in the State, having gained the reputation in the Copper Queen cases in Arizona and sustained it through numerous prominent cases in this State.

Mr. Hart is a member of the Grand Army, George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, of San Francisco; of the Masonic Fraternity; of the Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Golden Gate Commandery, Knight Templars, and is a director in the Veterans' Home Association at Yountville.

Mr. Hart is the distinguished attorney for Florence Blythe, the successful claimant of the great Blythe case recently finished in San Francisco. At the close of that case, after eleven and a half months' steady trial, his opponents gave him the credit of having mastered all the details and evidence in the case in reference to the collateral claimants, as well as the alleged widow, and his own client. The preparations which he made for this case, true to his instincts, were arduous and intricate, but when complete there was not a weak place to be found.

His management of the child's case has won for him a reputation that will endure through life.

Mr. Hart was the Republican candidate for Attorney-General four years ago in the Swift campaign in which he ran more than 7,000 votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Hart was instrumental in having passed by the Legislature in 1889 the bill for a belt railroad in San Francisco, the road to be built on the State property around the margin of the bay, and to be controlled by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, and to be free for all railroads coming into San Francisco, and shippers of freight.

As a political economist Mr. Hart is distinguished for the strong, clear views propounded by him on the silver question. Like himself, these views have been growing in favor firmly and steadily.

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MISS SUSAN SROUFE is a talented artist of San Francisco whose work is attracting much attention. She is a native of California, and her parents are honored residents of this city. They emigrated from Ohio, the State in which they were born, when gold was first discovered in California, making the journey overland with their own teams. They were four months on the way, but had a comparatively easy trip.

Miss Sroufe in early life betrayed her talent for drawing, and in the public schools received her first instruction in the art. After leaving school she received lessons from the best teachers, and made steady progress. She then spent three years abroad, studying in Munich and Paris. She prefers the French school, and one of her subjects was exhibited in the Paris Salon, receiving favorable mention; the same subject was published in the "American Ideals." At the end of three years spent so pleasantly and profitably in the study of the masterpieces of the world, she returned to San Francisco and opened a studio. She has a beautiful suite of rooms which are decorated with her own work. Among the finished pieces are "Lake Tahoe" and "On the Trail," which attract the artist's eye at once There are many smaller studies which are executed with the true artist's skill and betray the unmistakable genius of the hand that has fashioned so true to nature.

As a pastime Miss Sroufe has taken up wood-carving, in which she also excels. She has finished some work of the most elaborate and artistic design which are a most tasteful addition to the other decorations of her studio.

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WILLIAM NOBLE MILLER was born in Canada, near the city of Toronto, in 1832. His father, Edward Miller, was a native of Scotland who settled in Canada in his boyhood. Until he was eighteen years old, William N. remained at home, acquiring a good education, and performing those tasks which usually fall to the lot of the farmer's son. When he had finished his studies he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and with naturally ingenious and mechanical talents he arose rapidly in this calling; at the end of two years he became foreman, and at the close of his apprenticeship he was made a member of the firm. In 1859 he came to the United States, and followed his trade in New York and Bridgeport until 1860, when he embarked on a steamer for California; he went by the Isthmus, and arriving in San Francisco he went to work as journeyman in the old Mechanics' Mill; later he became foreman of this shop. In the spring of 1863 he left San Francisco for the mines, and located at Aurora, Esmeralda county, Nevada; there he carried on a general mercantile trade, being a member of the firm of Morrison, Miller & Haley; after four years they closed out the business, and Mr. Miller returned to San Francisco. He formed a partnership with James F. Haley and they purchased the Empire Mill, which they operated four years, doing a large business and employing from 150 to 200 men. In the fall of 1871 the Empire Mill was burned to the ground, Miller & Haley losing over $100,000; this disaster caused them to suspend. Mr. Miller them bought a one-third interest in the Oakland Planing Mill, remaining a member of the firm eight years, during which time he also acted as superintendent. The depreciation of real estate in Oakland and the general depression of business caused Mr. Miller to sell his interest in the Oakland Planing Mill, after which he became superintendent of the Enterprise Mill & Building Company of San Francisco. He was thus employed until May 7, 1884, when he formed a business relation with

James W. Hamilton, formerly head foreman of the Enterprise Mill; they rented a part of the Enterprise Mill, and conducted a prosperous business there until February, 1891, when they were compelled by the volume of trade to seek wider quarters; they removed to 413 and 415, Mission street, where they are well equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of house finishings; they give employment to forty men.

Mr. Miller was married in San Francisco, in May, 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Anderson, a native of New York city; she died in 1879, leaving three children, May Morland, Edward Arthur and Lillie Augusta. By his second marriage, in 1880, to Miss Charlotte Nelson, there have been three children: William Noble, Jr., Alice Pauline and Maud Ethel. The family reside in Oakland, where Mr. Miller purchaseda home in 1886. He is connected with many business associations in the city, taking an active interest in promoting the commercial growth of the entire coast. He is secretary of the Millmen's Protective Association, vice-president of the Builder's Exchange, director of the National Builder's Association and one of the Legislative Committee, director of the Manufacturers' and Employers' Association and one of the Executive Committee, a member of the State Emigration Committee, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Unitarian Church in the city of Oakland.

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ASA C. NICHOLS, deceased, was among the early pioneers of California, arriving here in 1850. He was a native of Wethersfield, Vermont, born November 6, 1813, and on his mother's side descended from the Perry family of which the illustrious Commodore Perry was a member.

Mr. Nichols was educated in Vermont, giving particular attention to commercial branches. He afterward settled at Barre, Massachusetts, and carried on a general mercantile trade until 1850, when he came to California, making the trip by way the Isthmus of Panama. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco he secured a position with Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., merchants, but after a short engagement he embarked in a general commission business with Samuel F. Parker, under the firm name of Nichols, Parker & Co. They erected a frame building at the corner of Clay and Battery streets and also established a branch house in Sacramento under the name of J. S. Loveland & Co. In the fire of 1851 the Clay street store was burned, and they then erected the brick building which they now occupy. The firm of Nichols, Parker & Co. continued for several years, being broken by the death of Mr. Parker; the business was closed, and Mr. Nichols engaged in loaning money, losing heavily by accepting mining securities. He then resumed mercantile life, engaging in the leather commission business under the firm name of Cox & Nichols; after a few years the firm dissolved, and the present firm of A. C. Nichols & Co. was established, A. C. Nichols owning the entire interest. His business was almost entirely confined to the leather trade, and he was also interested in a tannery at East Oakland; he handled the out-put of the leading tanneries of Oregon and the product of the Devlin tannery, which is said to have no superior in any market. In 1880 he was stricken with paralysis, but continued to manage the business by his advice and counsel until 1886, when a second stroke disabled him; he then gave up all business care, and patiently awaited his end, which did not come until November 19, 1889. Thus passed away a gentleman of most courteous, kindly disposition, excellent business capabilities, and great integrity of character. He was deeply interested in the church and educational work of the city, and was always on the side of law and order.

Mr. Nichols was married at Quechee, Vermont, in 1847, to Miss Ellen Wolcott Foster, a descendant of Puritan and Revolutionary stock. Governor Bradford, the second Governor of Massachusetts, and Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were among her ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had born to them six children: Ella F., widow of T. W. Parker, who was at one time president of the Panama Railroad; Louise P., wife of Hepburn Wilkins; Alice Wolcott, wife of A. G. Towne; Belle Carter, Grace and Charles Carter, a partner and manager of the business of A. G. Nichols & Co.

* * *

CHARLES A. KLINKNER, real-estate and general insurance agent, of Klinknerville, is one of the progressive and influential citizens of Alameda county. In 1878 he located between the prosperous cities of Oakland and Berkeley, and since that time has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of that section. He began building in the beautiful suburb now known as Klinknerville, purchasing a residence lot for $100, and borrowing the capital with which to do his building. He has since erected fifty-two buildings, dwellings and business places, and owns 2,000 front feet on San Pablo avenue, one of the main thoroughfares of Oakland. Among the buildings put up by Mr. Klinkner are some of the most expensive of the place. Klinkner's Block, which covers a frontage of 120 feet, is a two-story frame structure of good style and finish; it is occupied by the post office, and a drug store and general stock of dry goods; the upper story is used for a public hall, and there are besides forty-two offices. The large hotel building is also the property of Mr. Klinkner. In all public enterprises he has been among the first to respond with his money and influence. He has been a liberal contributor to the churches and educational enterprises. From his private funds he gave $500, and raised $2,000 by subscription, as an inducement to the railroad company to extend a horse-car line to Klinknerville from Emery Station. To him also is due the credit of getting a branch post office located at Klinknerville. The advent of the electric and cable roads has given rapid transit between Oakland and Berkeley, greatly increasing the value of property in the neighborhood of Klinknerville.

Mr. Klinkner is also conducting a large and lucrative business at 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, manufacturing rubber and metallic stamps and badges of all descriptions. He employs a considerable force of men, and has agencies throughout the State.

Mr. Klinkner is a native of Germany, and dates his birth at Surbruechen on the Rhine, June 24, 1852. He was reared in the southeastern part of Iowa, his parents having emigrated to that State when he was a child. He is the second of a family of fourteen children born to John and Katherine Klinkner, natives of Germany. The father died in 1884, but the mother still survives and resides in Iowa. Charles A. attended school until he was eleven years of age, and from that time he has relied upon his own resources. In 1872 he came to California and settled in San Francisco, where he secured employment in the general merchandise and novelty store of Van Schaack & Co. Thirteen months later he took his blankets and followed a threshing-machine in the interior for six months. He next engaged as traveling salesman to a "peddler," and six weeks later he bought out his employer for $142. He continued the business three months, when he found he had cleared the neat little sum of $960. He then returned to San Francisco, and made a specialty of peddling novelties for a short time. He next sold rubber stamps, and finding that very profitable business, he traveled several months throughout the central and northern portion of the State, finally locating in San Francisco.

Mr. Klinkner was married in Solano county, November 3, 1875, to Miss Katherine V. Parke, a native of Oakland and a daughter of Robert Parke, a pioneer of the days of '49. Mr. and Mrs. Klinkner are the parents of seven children: Charles A., Frederick S., Hattie V., Cora, Harry and Elma. Politically Mr. Klinkner is a stanch Democrat, and takes an active interest in local politics. He is a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 152, Knights of Pythias, and has filled some of the important offices of that society. He is also identified with Harbor View Council, Chosen Friends. He has always been a man of indomitable zeal and energy, and one whom any community may be proud to acknowledge.

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JOHN SWETT, City Superintendent of Common Schools of San Francisco, was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, in 1830. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and from that time he was thrown to a great extent upon his own responsibilities. He managed to secure a good education, and at the age of seventeen years he was tendered a position as a teacher near Pembroke Academy, where he was a student. His father had been a teacher before him, and he inherited those traits which characterize the successful instructor. His next school was at Randolph, Massachusetts, where he enjoyed the privilege of attending lectures by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker. These great teachers laid the foundation for a cultivated, refined, literary taste in their eager listener.

Mr. Swett arrived in California early in 1853, and after a few months in the mines he began teaching in San Francisco, as principal of the Rincon school. He remained in charge there until 1862, when he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction for a term of one year. He was re-elected in 1863 for a term of four years, and was re-nominated in 1867, but was defeated with the entire Republican ticket, the campaign being led by George C. Gorham. The most notable work of his administration was the drafting and securing of the passage of the "Revised School Law," which became the permanent foundation of the free-school system in California. One prominent feature of this law was the provision for life diplomas and for boards of examination composed exclusively of professional teachers.

In 1868 he was appointed principal of the Denman school; in 1871, deputy city superintendent of schools, and in 1873 he was again made principal of the Denman school. In 1876 he was elected principal of the Girls' High School, which position he held until 1889, when he resigned. One of the most important ends accomplished by Mr. Swett in later years was the organization of a normal department for the fitting of graduates from the high school to become teachers. As a result of this enterprise nearly one-half of the public school teachers of the city are graduates of this institution. In 1872 Mr. Swett read a paper before the National Educational Association, at Boston, against the continued re-examination of teachers and the annual election of teachers. It was remarkable as being the first educational address on record in the United States upon this subject. It attracted marked attention all over the country, and led, ten years later, to the tenure-of-office law in Massachusetts. In 1870 he attacked the annual election of teachers in San Francisco, which led to the present tenure of-office rule in this city.

In November, 1890, Mr. Swett was elected Superintendent of the Schools of San Francisco, with the overwhelming majority of 11,000,—a splendid victory, and a free, heartfelt offering from an army of enthusiastic admirers.

He is the author of several excellent works whose merits are well known to the profession: "Methods of Teaching," "School Elocution," "Examination Questions," "Normal Word Book," "History of the Public School System in California," etc. He was also associated with Professor Swinton in the compilation of "Language Lesson Series" and "Swinton's Geographies."

Our worthy friend and benefactor was married in 1862, to Mary L. Tracy, daughter of Judge Frederick P. Tracy, and is the father of two sons and two daughters.

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GEORGE HENRY CARLETON, City Electrician of Oakland, was born in Belfast, Maine, June 18, 1844, the son of Henry Erskine and Hephzibah (Eames) Carleton. His mother was born in August, 1812, of New England descent for several generations, and is still living. His father, a native of Winthrop, Maine, and a house and ship carpenter and contractor by vocation, died in 1877, aged seventy years. His maternal grandfather, Erskine, was a soldier of the Revolution; his gun, "Queen's Arms," was made in 1768. What is left of it is still treasured in the family, being now preserved at the home of Mrs. H. E. Carleton in Berkeley. Guy Carleton, sent over to this country to counsel with reference to treaty at the close of our Revolutionary war, was a great-grandfather of the subject of this notice.

Mr. Carleton, our subject, came to California by way of Cape Horn, in 1852, with his his mother, his father having come in 1849–'50. His first business here was contracting and building. Later he became a farmer on the San Pablo road near West Berkeley, where the family homestead is still retained by Mrs. Carleton, his mother, and occupied also by a brother, Charles Edward. Mr. Carleton was educated in San Francisco, being a member of the first high-school class, probably the first in the State. He was with his father during 1857–9, on their then new tract of land in Contra Costa county. In the latter year he settled upon his present tract of 100 acres on the San Pablo road. At the age of seventeen years he went to sea, and was engaged in the coast trade and with the Sandwich Islands. At the age of nineteen he began to learn the trade of carpenter, serving a three-years apprenticeship. Returning to seafaring life, he became master of a coaster, and continued on the ocean until 1867, and then he began to pick up his present line of work, beginning with the Western Union Telegraph Company. He built their their telegraph lines in Northern California, while in the employ of the old "California Telegraph Company," since incorporated into the Western Union. In 1869 he followed his trade as carpenter in Oakland for a short time, when he was appointed a member of the police department of the city of Oakland, and acted as patrolman, and he has been a member of that department ever since. In 1870 the chief of police asked him to put up a city telegraph system in Oakland for the fire and police departments. He did so, and has since been improving it until it is now one of the best in the State. In 1875 he was appointed City Electrician, and has been regularly reappointed for every term since. In 1883 he introduced an independent system for the patrol wagons,—the first on this side of the Rocky Mountains. He was, perhaps, the originator of the system introduced in Chicago in 1884.

Mr. Carleton is a member of Oak Grove Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M. He was married in 1876, in Oakland, to Henrietta Charlington, who was born in the State of New York, a daughter of John Charlington, an Englishman, who came to America when a boy and was married in New York State. Having also considerable musical talent, Mr. Carleton sang in Trinity church, San Francisco, from 1859 to 1865, and afterward in Oakland. He has done a great deal of concert work. Of late years, however, his business has more engrossed his time.

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J. M. MERRELL was born in Syracuse, New York, and is a son of Charles G. Merrell, a descendant of the old Knickerbocker family. In 1847 the father emigrated with his family to the Pacific coast, making the journey overland. He remained in Oregon the first year, and then went to California; our subject accompanied his father, making the trip in a sailing vessel. He remained in San Francisco until the fall of 1850, and then returned to Oregon, where his father had made a permanent settlement. In 1852 Mr. Merrell again returned to California and engaged in mercantile trade in the northern part of the State. Later on he became interested in the mountain trade in Idaho and Montana, where he had considerable mining and mercantile investments.

In 1870 Mr. Merrill engaged in quartz-mining in Montana, and for many years he has been prominently identified with that industry. He has been a prominent factor in the development of some of the richest mines of that section, among which are the "Bimetallic" and the "Granite Mountain" mines. He is also connected with various other commercial enterprises in which his ability and energy have been gratefully recognized. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and while he is interested in good government he has no taste for official life. The success which has crowned his efforts has not been an unmerited gift, but a reward well and faithfully earned through persistent efforts.

Mr. Merrell was married to Miss Davis of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and one son was born of the union, who is named Millard G., and is nine years of age (1891). In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Merrell removed to California and settled in Oakland, where they have a beautiful and attractive home.

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G. GINOCCHIO.—Prominent among the Italian residents of San Francisco is the subject of this biographical sketch, who was born in Borzonasca, Italy, in 1839. His father was a merchant and manufacturer of woolen goods. He was educated at Chiavari, the county seat, and at the age of sixteen years, with two companions, started for the United States of America. Crossing France to Havre they met other friends en route to

America; when they reached the port their steamer had just gone, and rather than wait fifteen days for another steamer they embarked on a sailing vessel, and were sixty-three days on the voyage. After a rest of thirty days in New York city, they set sail for California, going via the Isthmus, and arriving in San Francisco in 1856. Mr. Ginocchio went at once to the mines at Coulterville, Mariposa county, to meet his cousin, E. Ginocchio, who was there in business. After a short visit he engaged in mining, which he continued two years with anything but satisfactory results. He then took charge of his cousin's store while he went to Fraser river, returning at the end of twenty months. Mr. Ginocchio then became manager of a store at Deer Flat, but this venture also proved unsuccessful. He was afterward connected with several mercantile enterprises in various mining localities until 1867, when he returned tc Coulterville. There he took charge of a store and remained until February, 1870. In that year he came to San Francisco, with a capital of $500, and engaged in a purchasing and re-selling business. He carried on a large and profitable trade. He also established stores at San Diego, Yuma and Portland. In 1879 his health failed through over-work and he closed out his business, making safe investments with his capital. He is a stock-holder in the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony at Asti, Sonoma county, and has been treasurer of the colony since 1885. In August, 1887, he bought a ranch of about 200 acres at Asti, and he has placed 120 acres in mixed fruits and vines. In 1884 he built a $30,000 residence at 2727 Folsom street, where he now resides. A portion of his time is spent in superintending the cultivation of his ranch.

Mr. Ginocchio was married in San Francisco, in 1880, to an American young lady, a native of San Francisco. He is a man of genial disposition, of excellent judgment, and strict integrity of character, and well worthy of the success that has finally crowned his efforts.

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TRUMAN & HOOKER, No. 421 Market street, San Francisco. This firm was founded in 1867 by Mr. Irwin J. Truman, at No. 1717 Front street, and was that of manufacturing and dealing in hay presses. This business was continued fifteen years and then the purchase and sale of agricultural implements, and wagons and buggies was added to it. In 1885 Mr. C. Osgood Hooker became a member of the firm. From the inception of the business it has been a growing one and has met with flattering success. They do a wholesale and retail business, enjoy a wide acquaintance, and have a trade that extends over the Pacific coast and to the Sandwich Islands, and they have also shipped goods to Russia and Egypt. They employ about thirty men.

Irwin J. Truman was born in Philadelphia October 27, 1840. His father, Thomas Truman, a native of the North of Ireland, came with his wife and children to the United States in 1831. Mr. Truman was their youngest born and was reared and educated in Canada. He came to California and was employed as a clerk until he started his own business. He was married in 1860 to Miss P. J. Sage, a native of Canada. Their only child, I. C. J. Truman, is now in business for himself in this city. Mr. Truman is a member of the I. O. O. F., in all its branches, and in politics is a Republican. He has invested in city property, has built a residence, and is thoroughly identified with the interests of

San Francisco and the great State of California, in which he has lived for thirty years.

C. Osgood Hooker is a native of California, born in 1860, and is the son of Charles G. Hooker, a prominent hardware merchant of California, who came to this State in 1852, and still resides in San Francisco. Mr. Hooker was educated in the public schools of this city and at Exeter, New Hampshire. He was receiving teller in the First National Bank from 1881 till 1885, and at that time engaged in his present business. He has charge of the buying and selling departments. Mr. Hooker is a quick, intelligent and obliging business man, a Californian of whom California has no reason to be ashamed.

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HENRY D. MORTON was born in San Francisco, California, in 1862, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. He took a course at Heald's Business College, and at the age of eighteen years he was employed as engineer on the Geary street railroad extension, where he remained one year; he was then appointed assistant superintendent of the Geary street cable road, and later on was made superintendent. At the end of two and a half years he was appointed superintendent of the Market street cable system, and resigned his position to accept this offer; for two and a half years he filled this potition with great credit to himself and profit to the road; then he resigned to accept a position with the old, established house of W. T. Garratt & Co.; being a stockholder in the organization, he was elected a member of the board of directors, and was also appointed manager of the iron-manufacturing department, in which 150 men are employed. This is one of the leading houses on the coast, and does an immense business in every line and department.

In November, 1889, the Morton Special Delivery was established, the firm being composed of Henry D. and William R. Morton. They opened a stable at 115 O'Farrell street, and with six two-wheel carts began operations; with the increase of business they have enlarged their facilities. In 1891 they erected a large building on Taylor street, where they have twenty-two wagons, and are conducting a large and profitable business. He has also made some investments in real estate, chiefly residence property.

Mr. Morton was married in San Francisco, in 1883, to Miss Clara Garratt, a daughter of William T. Garratt, a native of San Francisco. Two children have been born of this union, Reuben Garratt and Ruth. He is a man of kind and genial disposition, shrewd in his business relations, honorable and upright in all his transactions.

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RUSSELL HOPKINS COOL, D. D. S., of Oakland, was born in Jacksonville, Oregon, June 12, 1858, son of Dr. George W. and Virginia M. (Pleasants) Cool. The father, born in Ohio, in 1828, was a son of an American, who was a merchant that settled in Missouri. The mother, born in Kentucky, in 1832, died in 1882. Doctor G. W. Cool was brought up in Kentucky, graduated at a university, studied dentistry under Chapman A. Harris, a well-known dentist and one of the original founders of the Baltimore College of Dentistry, whence he received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He came to this coast in 1850, practicing first in British Columbia, Washington Territory and Oregon, and finally settled in San Francisco, in 1881. His wife died in 1882, leaving three children: William Pleasants, born in 1849, in Kentucky, and now a dentist in San Francisco, married and has two daughters and one son; the next born was the subject of this sketch; the next was George W. in British Columbia, in 1865, is a very successful dentist in Guatemala, married Miss Schuler of Oakland and has one son and daughter. Mrs. Virginia M. Cool was the daughter of Daniel Pleasants, a planter of Virginia and a descendant of John Pleasants, who came to America in 1650, settling in Virginia. The great-grandfather, James Pleasants, liberated his slaves, settling them in Ohio. He was born in Goochland county, Virginia, October 24, 1769, and died at his residence, "Contention," in that county, November 9, 1839. He was a first cousin of President Jefferson. He was admitted to the bar of his native county, enjoyed an extensive practice, especially as an advocate; was a member of the Legislature in 1796, elected by the Republicans Clerk of the House, 1803–11, and a Representative to Congress 1811–19, was United States Senator 1819–23, which position he resigned and was Governor of Virginia 1832–5. In 1824 La Fayette visited Virginia. Mr. Pleasants was a delegate to the Virginia State Constitutional Convention in 1829–30, and subsequently he declined appointment as Judge of the Circuit Court and the Virginia Court of Appeals. The county of Pleasants, now in Western Virginia, was named in his honor. John Randolph of Roanoke said of him: "James Pleasants never made an enemy nor lost a friend." His son, John Hampden, journalist, born in Goochland county, Virginia, January 4, 1797, died in Richmond, Virginia, February 27, 1846, was educated at William and Mary College and admitted to the bar at an early age, but abandoned law for journalism, and founded and became editor of the *Lynchburg Virginian.* He subsequently moved to Richmond and in 1824 founded the *Constitutional Whig and Public Advertiser*, and was its chief editor for twenty-two years. He was finally killed in a duel with Thomas Richie, Jr., of the *Richmond Enquirer*, a Democratic organ. Mr. Pleasants was a brilliant editor and paragraphist, and his journal was the principal exponent of the Whig party in Virginia. His political sympathizers erected a monument to his memory, on which his gallant and self-sacrificing patriotism is recorded.

Dr. Cool, whose name introduces this sketch, graduated at the high school of San Francisco in 1874, practiced dentistry in 1875, followed a course of medical lectures in the College of the Pacific, while studying dentistry also in his father's office, and commenced practice on his own account in 1876 at Haywards. In 1879 he came to Oakland. In 1881 he graduated in the dental department of the University of California. In June, 1890, he was elected Vice-President of the Post-Graduate Dental Association of the United States. He is also a member of the California Odontological Society, and belongs to Brooklyn Lodge, No. 222, F. & A. M.

The Doctor was married in January, 1879, to Miss Lou Emerson, and has one child, Dicka, born November 6, 1880, in Haywards.

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PETER NICHOLAS KUSS, house and decorative painter, 409 Thirteenth street, Oakland, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, February 10, 1849, then under Danish dominion but now under Prussian. He was a son of John George and Anna (Jorgensen) Kuss, both natives of Schleswig-Holstein, and now deceased. The mother died in 1854, comparatively young, and the father at the age of sixty-two, about 1876; he was a mechanic in Hagerslav.

Mr. Kuss, whose name heads this notice, attended the gymnasium until the age of fifteen years, learned Danish, German, English and French, entered a navigation school, was apprenticed as a sailor before the mast three and a half years, in the Chinese coast trade, and received a diploma after six months, in his eighteenth year. Finally he made a trip as able seaman from Hamburg to San Francisco, arriving here in his nineteenth year. For a few months he followed ranching in Alameda county, and then apprenticed himself to a house and general painter, and at twenty years of age he was a journeyman in this art. For two years he worked at different points in the county; then, in 1872, he started into business at Colusa. In 1874 he came to Oakland and worked about six months as journeyman, and in 1875 opened out on his own account, in partnership with Mr. Goetz; but in 1881 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Goetz going upon a farm in Sonoma county. Mr. Kuss has contracts throughout the State, employing steadily some thirty-five men, most of whom are participants in the profits of the business. Last year, 1890, these participants numbered twenty-six, and they are members of the Kuss Kaweah Colony.

Having been a laboring man all his life, and seeing the heart-breaking strife between employer and employee, Mr. Kuss allows his work to be carried on under a scheme of co-operation. January 1, 1890, he drew up an agreement with his employees, giving them standard current wages, he himself to receive $150 a month salary, after the claims of all the employees have been satisfied. The employees are paid weekly. After their wages are paid, the business is to pay ten per cent upon the capital invested, and the further profits, if any, are to be divided at the end of the year, as follows: One part to be paid out in cash to all employees entitled to participation in the profits; one part to be paid to the concern itself and to the manager thereof; and one part to be paid to himself for him to invest in such concern or institution as he may deem advisable,—the benefits accruing from such investment to go to such employees in whose name such investment is made. The employer reserves the right, of course, to employ and discharge men. No workman is entitled to share the profits unless he has worked at least thirty days during the year, and is a member of some beneficiary organization, of his own choice and in good financial standing, that pays a weekly sick benefit to its members. All profit shall be shared in proportion to the number of days the employee has worked during the year and the wages received. Other regulations to be according to the employer's judgment as to what is beneficial to both parties. The system thus described attracts only good workmen, and such men say that the plan is satisfactory, being able to lay up more by the year than they could do independently. From apprentices up to the best workmen the wages are $12 to $50 a month.

Mr. Kuss owns a farm of 155 acres in Contra Costa county, near Danville, and also an interest in the Esperanza land & Improvement Company.

He was married, in 1873, in Santa Barbara, California, to Miss Carola Mueller, who was born near St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Ernest and Anna (Neubach) Mueller, natives of Germany, who were married in St. Louis, in 1848. Mr. Mueller is now a jeweler in Oakland, aged about sixty-five years. He resided in San Francisco some time before locating in Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Kuss have had seven children, of whom only three are now living, namely: Edward, born January 11, 1877; Amy, February 13, 1881; and Mabel Ethel, August 22, 1884.

Mr. Kuss is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F., and Oakland Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W.

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ALMON AMES, the present Assemblyman representing the Fifty-sixth district, was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, September 29, 1855, son of Washington and Margaret (Carson) Ames. His father, a native of Vermont, was brought up to blacksmithing, and was the chief blacksmith in Milwaukee for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. About 1850 he owned a large forge at Akron, Ohio, and was a well established and widely known manufacturer of edged tools. In 1838 he settled in Ohio, where he married a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, born about 1824. They had six sons and three daughters; one son and one daughter died in infancy. The living are: George E., general agent and director of the Union Iron Works, and has three daughters and one son—Laura, Kittie, George and Addie; Mary A., now the wife of J. C. Harlow, State Printer for Nevada at Carson; Joseph A., real-estate and mining broker at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, having as children Eugene, Robert and four daughters; Nancy J., now Mrs. Cady, of Omro, Wisconsin; Robert Carson, also of Omro, who spent several years on this coast, coming in 1867; was City Gas Inspector of San Francisco four years—1881-4, and was interested in Utah and Montana machinery department, managing the branch in Butte, Montana, 1884–9, when on account of ill health he returned East; and William E., now in the lumber business in northern Wisconsin, and has four children—William and three daughters. Mr. Washington Ames died June 29, 1890, in Omro, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Ames, of this sketch, completed his education at a normal school, taught one year of public school in his sixteenth year, and at seventeen was an assistant in the engineering corps of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for about a year. He learned the machinists' trade at Houghton, Michigan, on Lake Superior, spending about two and a half years there. Came to Pioche, Nevada, in 1873, and worked as a machinist and engineer. In the spring of 1881 he came to San Francisco and for about two years was foreman of the machine shop of the Pacific Iron Works. Next for six years he was a commercial traveler for the Pacific Rolling Mills. In 1859 he became manager of the Ajax Rustless Teredo-Proof Armor Pile Company, based on a patent of his own invention. He is also the inventor of a lathe for turning masts and spars, which belongs to the same company.

In his social relations Mr. Ames is a member of Durant Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., and of Lincoln Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., of Virginia City, Nevada. He was a delegate to the State Convention of September 12, 1890; was nominated without solicitation on his part for his present position, and was elected by a vote of 1,987 to 945, and in the Assembly he was chosen chairman of the Alameda county delegation. In 1879 he was Journal Clerk of the Nevada Assembly.

Miss Hattie Henderson, now Mrs. Almon Ames, was born in Douglas Flat, Calaveras county, California, October 30, 1858, a daughter of William and Jane (Logan) Henderson. Her father, born in Scotland, came to California early in the mining period, and was killed in 1878, in the mines at Gold Hill, Nevada, at the age of about fifty-nine years. Mrs. Ames' mother, a native of Nova Scotia, is living at Berkeley, now aged sixty-two years. The parents were married in Nova Scotia and came around the Horn to California for their wedding tour. Here Mr. Henderson engaged in mining. Mrs. Ames has two sisters and one brother: Cassie Jane, born in 1860; Alice in 1866, in Virginia City, Nevada; and William Daniel, a clerk in Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Ames were married November 11, 1880, at Gold Hill, Nevada.

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JOHN A. SCHMIDT, a California pioneer, was born in Germany, July 31, 1824. He was educated in his native land, and emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1845; for three and a half years he was employed of a clerk in that city, and in April, 1849, he made a journey to California, coming by way of Cape Horn; he arrived November 5, 1849. For three months he devoted himself to the musical profession, and afterwards, he undertook any duty that presented himself as it was the fashion in those days to engage in any honest labor. In 1850 he embarked in the mercantile business, but the fabulous stories of gold-mining so excited his imagination that he turned his attention to that industry, only to be disappointed in the results. He next engaged as a clerk, and received $150 per month as a salary. The next enterprise of his own in which he became interested was the fruit business, and the fire of May, 1851, swept away his little accumulations. He had just recovered from this disaster and was nicely started again when the fire of June, 1851, came and burned him out the second time. In partnership with two other gentlemen he leased the ground and erected three stores which a third fire destroyed; he was, however, not damaged in this conflagration. He afterwards removed to 134 Clay street and remained there until 1858. During the Fraser river excitement he went to Ft. Hope and opened a store there, but in a year every one came away, so he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the real estate business which he has pursued successfully since that time. In 1859 he went to Europe on a visit, and returned to San Francisco the following year. He is now the owner of several valuable pieces of city property, and has ever been an ardent supporter of home interests.

Mr. Schmidt was married in 1860 to Miss Elizabeth Weyman, a native of his own country. They have had born to them ten children, six of whom are still living, all residents and natives of this city and well settled in business. In his political opinions Mr. Schmidt affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Pioneer Society, and belongs to several German societies. He was one of the organizers of the Home Loan Society. He is highly respected by a wide circle of acquaintance, and regarded as one of the most worthy citizens of San Francisco.

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WILLIAM THOMPSON GARRATT one of the most conspicuous characters in the manufacturing history of the Pacific coast, and a representative California pioneer, was the son of Joseph Garrat and Catharine *nee* Thompson, both of English birth, but at the time of their marriage, and a number of years previous, residents of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Joseph Garratt's brother William established the first brass foundry in the Quaker City, in which Joseph learned the trade and was enployed for years. After his marriage to Miss Thompson they went to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he was engaged in constructing a brass foundry, and there, October 4, 1829, William T. Garratt, the subject of this memoir, was born. Soon after completing this foundry, his parents moved to Baltimore, where his father erected another brass foundry.

Believing the "Great West" offered superior advantages for the business, Mr. Garratt removed with his family in 1834 to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there built still another brass foundry, in which William T. learned his trade of foundryman. At twenty years of age he left the parental roof to seek his fortune in the newly discovered gold fields of California, expecting to return after he had acquired it Going down the river by steamboat to New Orleans, he sailed thence for the Isthmus of Panama. Crossing the isthmus partly by boat, on the Chagres river, and partly on mule-back, he took passage on the Pacific side for California on board the whale ship Norman, and landed in San Francisco, July 20, 1850. Having traveled thousands of miles to wrest from Nature her hidden treasures, Mr. Garratt proceeded to the mines, near where Nevada City now stands, and spent about two weeks placer mining with the long tom and rocker, when ill health compelled him to abandon that occupation, which necessitated constant exposure and contact with the cold mountain water. Returning to Sacramento, he accepted employment with Messrs. Wamer & Ferrell, brick manufacturers, and old friends of his family.

Judge G. W. Schultz, who had knowledge of Mr. Garratt's capabilities, learned of his arrivel in California, and sent for him to come and join him in the foundry business in San Francisco. Mr. Garratt came, and in October, 1850, was established the foundation of the present extensive manufactory which bears his name, under the firm style of Schultz & Co. In addition to general mechanical work the firm made most of the coin dies which at that time were used quite extensively by private individuals and banks. They also made the machinery for coining $5 and $10 pieces, and did coining for Burgoyne & Co. and other banks. This department of the business was under the control of Judge Schultz; and upon the dissolution of their partnership he took that interest. It was soon after extinguished, however, by the passage of an act by the Legislature prohibiting private coinage.

Mr. Garratt's first foundry was located on Clay street, opposite the Plaza, from which he moved to Leidesdorff street, near Sacramento street, where he did a prosperous business until his property was swept away by the great fire of May 4, 1851. He started again on Halleck street, but soon removed to near the corner of Market and First streets. In 1866 the Alta Flouring Mills in the rear of his foundry took fire, and again his establishment was wiped out. He next located on the corner of Mission and Fremont streets, where, in 1870, the same calamity befell him, caused by the burning of the Mechanics' Mill on the opposite side of the street. His loss by this fire was estimated at $130,000. These successive disasters would have disheartened most men, but Mr. Garratt's indomitable will and energy were not to be conquered by misfortune, and he at once prepared to re-establish his business on the corner of Fremont and Natoma streets, where he built and thoroughly equipped the largest brass and bell foundry west of the Mississippi river. Here he carried on a very successful business until 1885, when, in view of its great and constantly increasing magnitude, he deemed it advisable to incorporate and thus distribute the responsibilities of its management among several competent assistants. The corporation took the name of W. T. Garratt & Co., and the stock was mostly taken by members of his family, who still own it. Mr. Garratt continued as the directing head until his death, January 14, 1890, from heart disease.

The life of William T. Garratt was so interwoven with the material and social progress of San Francisco and the Pacific coast that it forms an essential and important part of the history of the city and State. Being a strong Union man during the war of the Rebellion, and a zealous supporter of and liberal contributor to the sanitary fund, he was naturally a Republican in his political affiliations; and his intellectual qualifications and great force of character made him one of that party's ablest local leaders. While he was an active worker in all that pertained to the public weal, he had no ambition for office; and the only political position he ever filled was that of the State Senatorship of his district, from 1870 to 1874. He also served in the City Board of Education for some years. Mr. Garratt was a member and one of the leading promoters of the Mechanics' Institute during its struggling days. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the organization of Territorial Pioneers, of which he was at one time president. In his efforts to develop and foster productive industries on this coast, Mr. Garratt expended a large sum of money and much labor to establish beet-sugar cultivation and manufacture in California; and, though his experiment was not a financial success, it demonstrated that under more favorable conditions beet sugar could be profitably produced here. The repairing of broken castings by the burning-metal process, now universally employed throughout the world, is Mr. Garratt's invention. He was prominently connected with steamboating, railroading and mining enterprises in this State, and was a potent force in these lines of activity. Socially he was highly esteemed for his kind, generous nature, his scrupulous honesty and his sterling character. It is said of him by those who knew him best, that he was never heard to speak an unkind word to or of a human being. While he, by persistent effort and fine business capabilities—and despite repeated heavy losses—accumulated an ample fortune, it was solely the result of legitimate industry and enterprise; and no dollar of his large estate was ever stained by the tears of the oppressed.

Mr. Garratt was twice married. May 3, 1854, he was wedded to Miss Mary Donahue, who bore him ten children, of whom seven are living, namely: William T. and Milton, Mrs. James E. Bond, Mrs. Henry D. Norton, Mrs. W. A. Allen and Julia and Mary Garratt. His second wife was Miss Gibbons, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Gibbons, who survives him.

THE MANUFACTORY.

This institution, which is one of the largest of its class in the United States, still continues under the name of W. T. Garratt & Co. A number of years ago another department was added, for making all kinds of iron castings and general machinery. The plant for this branch is situated on Fifth and Brannan streets, and consists of extensive and commodious buildings furnished with the latest improved machinery and appliances for doing heavy work of this line. The company manufacture all kinds of brass goods for steam, gas and water purposes; also bells, windmill pumps, and general machinery supplies. Two hundred hands are employed in the different departments of the manufactory, and the company have representatives in all the principal cities of the Pacific slope.

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J. W. HAMILTON, a member of the firm of Miller & Hamilton, manufacturers of moldings, doors, sash, and blinds, San Francisco, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1838. Until seventeen years of age he resided with his parents, receiving a thorough education. When he left school he taught one year, but not finding this calling to his taste, he went to Amherst, Massachusetts, and there passed four years learning the carpenter's trade. For two years he worked at the trade, and having saved about $400, he determined to go to California, to try his luck in the land of gold. In 1861 he made up a party of eight, and May 1st they sailed from New York city, making the trip via the Isthmus of Panama; they arrived in San Francisco May 25. As the days of placer-mining had passed, Mr. Hamilton resumed his trade, work being plentiful and wages high. His first contract was to build a house on the Sacramento river; this being completed he returned to San Francisco, and continued in the employ of the same firm until April, 1862. Then he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and there followed contracting and building until the spring of 1864, when he again returned to San Francisco, and engaged as foreman in the planing mill of Robinson & Chapman. When this business was discontinued on account of the death of Mr. Robinson he secured a position with the firm of McDonald Bros., as foreman; this he held until 1884, when he formed a partnership with W. N. Miller, formerly superintendent of the Enterprise Mill; they carried on the same business until February, 1891, when they removed from the rented quarters of the Enterprise Mill to their present location on Mission street; they have put in a complete outfit of new and improved machinery, and give occupation to about forty men. The business has steadily grown from the first, proving a profitable investment.

Mr. Hamilton was married in San Francisco, July 3, 1871, to Miss Johanna Shaw, a native of Inverness, Scotland; they have had born to them four children, only two of whom are living: George E. and Catherine Hilda.

In 1880 Mr. Hamilton built his residence at No. 721, Ivy avenue, and owns other improved property in that neighborhood. In 1889 he made his first visit to Nova Scotia since he left it in his youth; he also traveled extensively throughout the Eastern States.

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JOSEPH CAMILLUS McAVOY, Councilman of the Fourth Ward of Oakland and a member of the firm of McAvoy & McCarthy, undertakers, was born in Loretta, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, July 18,1855, a son of Bernard and Isabella (Gallagher) McAvoy. His father was born in county Donegal, Ireland, a farmer by vocation, and came to America with his wife and five children about 1840. They have six more children in this country, and of the eleven nine are still living, and all of them about the Bay of San Francisco. The parents came to the coast in 1858, with their seven children. One daughter, Bridget, now Mrs. John Fay of San Francisco, had come to this State a few years earlier. Mr. McAvoy's mother, also a native of county Donegal, and there married, was a daughter of Henry and Isabella Gallagher, who both lived to an advanced age, about seventy years. They had seven children who grew to maturity, all of whom came to the United States. Among them were two priests of the Catholic Church, Hugh and Joseph A.—the third and fifth in order of birth—ordained in Pennsylvania, both of whom died on this coast. The eldest child, Mary, died in Lake county; Daniel, the second born, is a farmer by occupation and now a resident of San Francisco; Isabella is the fourth; Bridget, the sixth child, is now Mrs. James Kelly of San Francisco; and Michael, the youngest, died in San Francisco, at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. McAvoy's mother died on the homestead in Contra Costa county, in 1889, aged seventy years. His father died at the same place, in 1876, in his eighty-first year. Their children were: Bridget, now Mrs. John Fay; Margaret; Annie, now Mrs. Louis N. Beaudry, of Oakland township; Mary, now Mrs. Guillaume Teladeau, also of that township; Theresa, now Mrs. James Brennan of West Berkeley; Augusta, now Mrs. Edward Le Barge; Henry Joseph, formerly in the undertaker business, now in real estate in Oakland; Hugh Bernard, of the firm of McAvoy & Gallagher, undertakers of San Francisco; Joseph C., the subject of this sketch; and Kate (now deceased), the wife of James L. McCarthy, his partner in business.

Mr. McAvoy, our subject, was brought up in this section from the age of three years, completed his education at St. Mary's College, San Francisco, and from boyhood assisted also on the farm. On leaving college at the age of nineteen he worked on a farm until 1874, in the meantime being absent only a short period in San Francisco, learning the business of undertaker. Returning to the ranch on the death of his father in 1876 he conducted it for the family until 1874. He has always taken a citizens' interest in political affairs since he became of age, believing that the privilege of an elector entails a proper discharge of the corresponding duty. He was elected to the City Council in March, 1889, and is a member of the Committee on streets, Finance and Education, and is Chairman of the Committee on Printing. He was President of a Young Men's Institute for the year ending in July, 1890; is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the A. O. U. W.

He was married in Oakland, April 26, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Lyons, who was born in Sacramento September 23, 1864, a daughter of John and Kate (Milligan) Lyons, both natives of Ireland. Her father was a dry-goods merchant for several years in Sacramento, and died there in middle life. Her mother is still living, aged about fifty-two. Mr. and Mrs. McAvoy's children are: Mary Isabella, born December 17, 1888, and Katie Loretta, born July 29, 1890.

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J. A. GALLET, of San Leandro, was born in the north of France in 1845. In 1850 he came to the United States with his father, P. A. Gallet, who located in western New York. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Wyoming county, New York, where he grew to man's estate. After obtaining his majority he went to Plymouth, Wisconsin, and established a warehouse, and for five years was engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery. While in Plymouth he was married to Miss Georgiana Warner, a native of Wisconsin. In 1873 Mr. Gallet came to California, and after spending some time in Oakland he went to Portland, Oregon, where for a year and a half he dealt in agricultural machinery. In 1875 he came to San Leandro, and bought the livery stock of Lee Morehouse. In the last fifteen years he has improved the barns and added materially to the stock, and it may truthfully be said that he has to-day as fine a livery stock, carriages, hacks and buggies as can be found in Alameda county. In 1876 Mr. Gallet built the first residence on Juanna avenue, San Leandro, and at present he owns several adjoining lots on this avenue, which is one of the principal residence streets in the city.

In 1882 he was elected Constable, which office he has ever since held. He served one term as President of the Board of Trustees of San Leandro, and has recently been appointed as one of the delegates from Eden township to the Democratic State Convention at San Jose.

Mr. Gallet is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., of San Leandro, of which he has passed all the chairs. At the present time he is Past Chief of the Haywards Encampment.

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ADAM MILLER was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1845, and is the son of an architect of the old school. His father was born in one of the European countries, and was a master of his profession. Mr. Miller spent his youth in his native city, attending school. When he had finished his studies he entered his father's office, where he was thoroughly instructed in the principles of architectural laws and building. Before he reached his majority he determined to come to the Pacific coast, and he accordingly went to New York city, and sailed from that port via the Isthmus, arriving here in 1864. The first ten years of his residence here were devoted to his profession, but in 1874 he began taking contracts for building, and since that time he has been one of the prominent leaders of his craft. Among the many large buildings erected by him are the Wells-Fargo Express Building, corner of Mission and New Montgomery streets, the General Keys Hotel Block, and the William Tell Block, all model structures. He has now in process of erection the Doe Building, on Market and Ninth streets, in area one of the largest blocks in the city.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Miller has been a faithful pupil of that most efficient teacher, Experience, and he has profited by her instructions. He enjoys an enviable reputation both as to professional ability and personal integrity. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and of the Builders' Association.

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GEORGE W. LEE, License Collector, San Francisco, is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1856. He came here with his mother during his early childhood and received his education in the public schools of this city. After reaching manhood he engaged in a produce and commission business. He was appointed chief bookkeeper of the street department and held that position during the fiscal years of 1884–'85, under the Ruggles and Patterson administration.

Mr. Lee is in his political affiliations a staunch Republican. He has represented one district on the Republican County Committee for eight years, and has held the position of secretary of the Republican County Committee for four years, chosen by the people at large. He was appointed to his present position, Collector of Licenses, June 8, 1891, receiving a unanimous vote. He is what may be called a self-made man, his success in life being wholly due to his own earnest efforts.

He is a member of the order of Foresters.

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ROBERT LIDDLE, proprietor of the Sportsmen's Emporium, 538 Washington street, is the leading manufacturer of shot-guns on the Pacific coast. He is a native of England, but his earliest recollections are of Baltimore, Maryland, to which city his parents brought him in his infancy. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a gun-smith, and after five years he followed the trade as a journeyman until he came to California. He made the journey via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in February, 1853. He went to the mines on the south fork of the Salmon river, but as fortune did not favor him he abandoned the occupation; when he had saved sufficient money to pay his passage, he returned to San Francisco, and resumed work at his trade in the small shop of Mr. Coomans on Davis street. After a few months he secured employment with Mr. Bogart, where he remained until the fall of 1854; in that year he returned to Baltimore and brought his family back to the coast; he continued with Mr. Bogart until the end of another year, and then purchased the business, forming a partnership at the same time with Charles Kading, under the firm name of Liddle & Kading. The manufacturing facilities were increased, and in 1860 the business had grown to such proportions that they removed to their present location, where they have enlarged their stock and extended their connections; they keep a full line of sportsmen's supplies and are large importers of English goods. In March, 1889, Mr. Liddle purchased Mr. Kading's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He imports many of his rifles, guns and pistols, but manufactures a hammerless, breech-loading shot-gun under his own patent; it is a very choice gun and ranges in price from $125 to $250. He also does a large business in repairing.

Mr. Liddle was married in Baltimore to Miss Clara Knight, and nine children have been born to them, five of whom survive: William, Thomas, Robert, George and John. George looks after the business at the store while his father manages the factory. Mr. Liddle is one of the early members of California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., belongs to the Knights of Pythias, to Unity Lodge, Chosen Friends, and Alcazar Council; he is a member of several shooting clubs, and in his younger days was the crack shot of the State. He built his residence at 329 Fell street, in 1870, and owns a ranch of 160 acres in Los Angeles county. He has been a man of industrious habits all his life, and through his strict attention to his trade he has built up a business that covers the entire coast States.

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PIETRO C. ROSSI, pharmacist, at 318 Montgomery avenue, is the sole architect of his fortunes. He came to San Francisco with limited means and unaided by influence; but, inspired by a worthy ambition, through diligence and persevering effort he has brought about the success which he now enjoys. He was born at Dogliani, near Turin, Italy, where he passed his boyhood days. At the age of fifteen years he entered the University of Turin, from which he was graduated before he was twenty. He made a special study of chemistry and pharmacy, and after college hours he was with a leading druggist of Turin. After his graduation in

1875 he determined to begin his business career in San Francisco, where his uncle, Mr. Sabaldano, then resided. This gentleman was also a druggist, and the nephew was connected with him three years, acquiring a knowledge of the English language and learning the customs of the American people. In January, 1878, he entered into partnership with Mr. Steylaars, who had been established in the drug business since 1870. This relationship continued until 1882, when Mr. Rossi purchased the entire interest and has since conducted the store alone. He is agent for Grimault & Co., the leading drug house of Paris, and he makes a specialty of his French, Italian and German importations. In 1881 he was one of the incorporators of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, a well-known organization at Asti, Sonoma county, California, with a capital stock of $300,000. He was elected president of the company in 1887, and is the present incumbent of the office. The colony has erected one of the most complete wineries in the State, with a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 gallons; two blending tanks have a capacity of 24,000 gallons each, and 100 men are employed on the place. Mr. Rossi is one of the largest stockholders, and is deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

He was united in marriage, in 1880, in the city of San Francisco, to Miss Emily Caire, a daughter of Justin Caire. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rossi, only four of whom are living: Marie, Robert and Edmund (twins), and Albine. Mr. Rossi has made some profitable investments in real estate, and owns his residence at 716 Union street and other improved and unimproved property. He is not a member of any secret orders, but belongs to several benevolent societies; for five years he was president of the Bersaglieri and the Garibaldi Societies, is a director of the Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Society, and is treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been a member of the Board of Pharmacy, a director of the Pharmaceutical College, and a director of the French Savings Bank.

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JOHN LOGAN, M. D., whose office is at No. 101, Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1886, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine during that time. He was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1856, and brought up on his father's farm. His education was received in the national schools of that part of Ireland, attended school until the age of sixteen years, and then studied the classics under private teachers. He commenced the study of medicine in 1882, entered the Royal College of Surgeons, and graduated at that institution in 1866, after a full course of four years. Later in the summer he graduated at the Kings' and Queens' College of Physicians, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he came, via New Orleans, to California, where he has since been engaged in general practice.

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S. EDGAR FISHER, architect, residing in Oakland, was born in Sutter county, California, July 11, 1865, son of La Fayette and Mary (Bartle) Fisher. Both the Fisher and Bartle families are of New England origin for several generations. The grandfather, John Fisher, was a farmer by occupation, and lived to be ninety-eight years of age, and his wife died a week later, at the age of ninety-six years. The mother of the subject of this sketch, a native of New York

State, died when about fifty years old, leaving three children. His father, born in July, 1824, in Massachusetts, left there with his parents at the age of ten years, who settled as pioneers in Michigan. He started out in the lumber business and followed it until he left for California, in 1849. On arriving here he followed mining at Michigan Bar and other points for about five years. At length he settled at Dutch Flat, engaging in the hotel business. Three years afterward he was burned out, losing everything. Moving then to Sutter county, he entered land, in 1858, becoming the owner of about 800 acres. He was engaged in agriculture there about sixteen years. In 1874 he sold out and settled in Marysville, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business for a few years, and then retired from active business life, and is now a resident of Oakland. He has traveled a great deal.

His children are: Pauline, born in Dutch Flat and married to L. S. Hawkins, a miller, then of Marysville, but now resides in Seattle, Washington; Eva May, born in Sutter county in 1871, and now attending school in Santa Clara, and S. E., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Fisher, our subject, was educated mostly in Oakland, graduating at the high school at the age of seventeen; spent two years learning his art in San Francisco; learned also the trades of carpenter and millwright, and acquired also some practical knowledge of masonry. In 1889 he opened an office as architect in Oakland, where he now has a growing business, employing several draughtsmen. He has designed several of Oakland's handsome residences. He is a member of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W.

He was married in Oakland, November 23, 1888, to Miss Alice Clement, who was born in the village of Clement, and came to California with her parents, R. H. and Carrie E. (Davis) Clement. Mrs. Fisher died in 1890, at the age of twenty-two years, leaving one son, E. Clement Fisher, who was born June 13, 1889.

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M. D. HOBRO, one of the most self-reliant and successful business men of San Francisco, is an adopted citizen of this country, his birth-place having been Worcester, England. There he was reared and trained in the business he has conducted with so much energy and intelligence since coming to America. When he attained his majority he bade farewell to the scenes of his childhood, and sailed over the sea to the New World, where he hoped to find better opportunities of making a place for himself in the business circles of the country. This was in 1868, and immediately after his arrival in New York city he came to this city. He was in the employ of Edward Dana, on Kearny street, for a short time, and then opened an establishment on Washington street which he conducted in his own name. For more than twenty years he has been actively engaged in plumbing and gas-fitting. During this period there have been great improvements in the methods and principles of sanitary plumbing, and more intelligent attention is given to this than to any other department of residence improvement. Mr. Hobro occupies two stores, and employs from twenty to twenty-five men. He has built up a large and reliable patronage, and has taken a leading place in this important industry.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Honor, and of the Master Plumbers' Association. His high achievements in a commercial way have been entirely due to his own persevering efforts, and he is reaping the reward of many years of faithful and conscientious labor.

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EBEN GARLAND CRAM, of the real-estate firm of Beardsley & Cram, of Oakland, was born in Bradley, on the Penobscot river, Maine, April 23, 1849, a son of Thomas A. and Caroline Hall (Garland) Cram, both of New England descent for many generations. The Cram family is believed to be of the early immigration represented by two brothers who settled in New Hampshire. Thomas Ashman Cram, a farmer, was born in 1812, and died in 1889, at his home in Maine. His wife is still living, in Bradley, that State, born in 1814. The grandfather, Ashman Cram, was a school teacher in that section and lived to be eighty years of age, dying in 1859. The grandmother Garland, by birth Brackett, was also of a Maine family, and died in middle life. Mr. T. A. Cram had nine children, of whom eight grew up to maturity. One daughter died at the age of fourteen years; another died in 1886, and Elizabeth, by marriage Mrs. Hugh Munns, of Bradley, died at the age of fifty-two years. Five sons and two daughters are still living, the eldest being about fifty years old. One son, Ashman Batchelder Cram, is a lumberman at Snowhornish, Washington, and has one son. Two other brothers, in Bradley, have about eight children.

The subject of this sketch began work in a sawmill at the age of thirteen years. After he was sixteen years old he went to school at Oak Hill Seminary, Bucksport, Maine, four terms, paying his own way by working in the lumber mills during the intervals of school. At the age of twenty years he taught school one winter in Bradley, and another in Carmel, Maine. In 1871 he went to the foot of the White mountains, in New Hampshire, and engaged in lumbering one year. In 1873 he became cashier and bookkeeper in the clothing store of F. H. Blackman & Co., a well-known house in Bay City, Michigan, and remained with them about three years. In 1875 he entered, in the same capacity, the office of the lumber firm of Ford, Smith & Co., of Bangor, Michigan, near Bay City.

While in the latter city he enlisted in the Peninsular Company, Third Regiment of Michigan State Troops, and while in that company he was Captain of the Rifle Team. He was a distinguished marksman in a company of distinguished marksmen, and remained with them until he left for California in 1877, arriving here May 6.

Since his location here he has been chiefly engaged in real estate. In 1884 he was for a time the deputy in the Recorder's office. In politics he has been the Republican Committeeman for the Third Ward several terms. In 1877 he was a member of the firm of W. P. Haines & Co., about a year or more. Then he withdrew and operated alone for four or five years, and then, in 1887, he formed a partnership with J. S. Beardsley, establishing the firm of Beardsley & Cram. Mr. Beardsley has been in the business several years. He was formerly of the firm of Beardsley & Lloyd.

Mr. Cram was married in Oakland, in 1886, to Miss Adeline Dolly Jones, an elocutionist, who was born in California, graduated at the Oakland high school, in elocution, as a pupil of Edna Snell Folsom. She is a daughter of Thomas Jones, a miner of Calaveras. They have one child, Zoe Xariffa Cram, who was born September 18, 1890; they lost their first child January 6, 1889, named Zana Xariffa.

CYRUS S. WRIGHT, who has been associated with the old established house of N. Gray & Co., undertakers, for the past quarter of a century, is a native of Vermont. He grew up in his New England home, and after completing his preparatory studies entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the scientific department with the class of 1857. He came to California in 1865, landing in San Francisco October 24. The week following his arrival here he entered the employ of Nathaniel Gray, one of his college classmates, and continued in that position until 1876, when he became a partner with Mr. Gray. They did business together till 1887, when Mr. Wright purchased the interest of his partner and succeeded to the business of N. Gray & Co., the firm name remaining the same.

Politically Mr. Wright affiliates with the Republican party.

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NATHANIEL GRAY, founder of the well-known pioneer undertaking establishment of N. Gray & Co., was born in Massachusetts and reared in New England. The gold discovery that attracted throngs of people to California drew him hither. He left home in September, 1849, and arrived here in February, 1850. Soon afterward he established the business above referred to, it being first located on the corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets. He removed from there to a brick building he had erected on the north side of Sacramento street. The following year he moved the establishment to its present quarters, and here for the past thirty-eight years the business has been conducted. Mr. Gray did business in his own name until 1868, when his son became a partner and the firm was styled N. Gray & Co. After the son's death in 1876, Mr. Cyrus S. Wright became a member of the firm and remained so until 1887, when he purchased Mr. Gray's interest. The latter lived a retired life until April 30, 1889, when he passed away, mourned by a large circle of friends. His business career in San Francisco was a most successful one, and he occupied a prominent position among the most honored citizens. During his connection with the undertaking business he laid away in their last resting places no less than thirty thousand persons.

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JOHN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL MACDONALD, a master plumber and manufacturer of tinware, of Oakland, was born February 6, 1849, a son of Donald and Jane (Thomson) Macdonald. His father was born in Scotland, near Aberfeldy, in 1808, and his mother about 1817, at Milnathart, Scotland; both are still living. His grandfather Thomson was over eighty years of age at his death. His father, through the greater part of his life, has been a hotel-keeper at Blair Athole. Of their family of eleven children, five are living: the oldest son died in 1886, at the age of forty-three years; Thomas Thomson Macdonald is bookkeeper for Hamilton & Miller, proprietors of a planing mill in San Francisco; he came to California about 1885, and is now aged twenty-six or twenty-seven; the other three are still in the old country.

Mr. Macdonald, whose name heads this biographical outline, arrived in New York at the age of fifteen years, in September, 1864, in company with his uncle, Peter Thomson, and remained at Cooperstown some six months. He arrived in California April 16, 1865, coming from New York by way of Panama. The first two or three years he spent in his uncle Thomson's store in San Francisco, selling gents' furnishing goods. Then he went to learn the plumber's trade of Robert Dalziel (now Dalziel & Moller) of Oakland, and remained with him four years as apprentice and journeyman. After that he continued two or three years longer as journeyman for other parties, and then entered business on his own account, in July, 1875, locating on the east side of Broadway between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. A year afterward he moved to his present place above Seventeenth street, the lot extending back to Telegraph avenue and his establishment having two fronts. Here he erected a shop, to which he has made additions from time to time. In 1885 he sold out his business, rented his factory and followed farming two years in Tulare county, raising mostly wheat and stock. Finding, then, that his old business was more profitable and congenial, he returned in 1887 to resume it at the old stand, where he has since prospered.

In politics he has taken a keen interest for many years. He was elected to the City Council, on the Citizens' ticket, in March, 1889, and took his seat April 1 for two years. He favors public improvements, more especially if provided for by direct taxation, believing that the yearly interest on a large issue of bonds would itself make a sufficient improvement fund. As questions come up he gives them careful consideration and acts in accordance with his convictions of the tendency toward good municipal government. In 1869 he was a member of the old Oakland Guard, as a private; was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of Company A, and was in command when the company was merged into the Fifth Infantry Battalion in 1879. He again joined Company A, and was promoted to Sergeant and First Lieutenant. He resigned and soon afterward joined the Oakland Light Cavalry, and remained with it two years. After entering agriculture he resigned his place there and was elected an honorary member. He was also an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department before it became a paid institution, belonging to a hook and ladder company.

Mr. Macdonald was married in Oakland, August 25, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Cavasso, a native of California and of French parentage, and they have three children: Donald Peter Thomson Macdonald, born June 6, 1876; Esther Jane, February 2, 1878; and William Isidore, January 12, 1880,—all natives of Oakland. Mrs. Macdonald was born in Mariposa, California, August 25, 1854, a daughter of Isidore Cavasso. Her mother, whose maiden name was Esther Guillaume, was a native of Paris, France, and died in Oakland, in 1875, aged fifty-one. The father survived until December, 1889, aged sixty-five. He was a native of Nice, and of Italian descent. Mr. Macdonald is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., and Oakland Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W.

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FROLICH & MEIGHAN, proprietors of the Pioneer Cigar Box Factory, succeeded to the business established by Abraham Waldstein in 1856. Cigar-making was then in its infancy and the necessary boxes were manufactured at the home of Mr. Waldstein. From this small beginning the present important industry has grown. Mr. Waldstein died in 1888, but his widow continued the business under the same firm name until October, 1889, Mr. Frolich acting as her manager. Messrs. Frolich & Meighan then purchased one-third interest each, and the firm of A. Waldstein & Co. continued until June 6, 1890, when Frolich & Meighan became sole proprietors. They increased the capacity of the factory to 2,500 boxes per day, and employ an average of thirty-five hands. They ship their goods to British Columbia, Central America, Australia, and the Pacific Coast States. The lumber used in the manufactory is purchased in cargo lots in Central America, and is cedar-wood; it is shipped in large, square, hewn logs, and the sawing is all done at the factory.

Theodore Frolich was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1856, and at the age of thirteen years he emigrated to America, where his father was then living. He was educated in the public schools and Barnard's College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1879. He was then employed in the office of Mr. Waldstein, where he made his services of great value to the proprietor. He was married in San Francisco May 12, 1890, to Miss Hattie Waldstein, a daughter of Abraham Waldstein and a native of California. They have one child, Audley F. Mr. Frolich is a member of the F. & A. M., being Past Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 44; he also belongs to the chapter and commandery. He is one of the directors of the Alliance Building & Loan Association. He has a pleasant residence at 807 Fulton street, which he erected in 1891.

Thomas P. Meighan was born at Diamond Spring, in El Dorado county, California, August 29, 1860. He received his education in the public schools and the Sacred Heart College. When he had finished his literary studies he entered the law office of Eugene Deuprey, and was afterward one of the first students at Hastings Law College. After two years of close application his health failed him and he was obliged to withdraw from the college. In order to change his occupation he purchased a newspaper route, which he conducted for eight years. He then entered the office of A. Waldstein as salesman and continued in this department until he succeeded to the business. He was united in marriage in the city of San Francisco, April 27, 1887, to Miss Hattie Dick, and of this union one child has been born, Carrie Bernice. Mr. Meighan is a member of Pacific Parlor, No. 10, N. S. G. W. He resides at 803 Fulton street, where he has just completed a tasteful dwelling.

The firm of Frolich & Meighan is among the most active commercial institutions in the city. They are young, energetic, and industrious men, and possess all the elements that insure success.

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ANDREW KOHLER, deceased, was for more than a third of a century one of San Francisco's honored and successful merchants.

Mr. Kohler was a native of Obendorf, Wittenberg, Germany, born January 2, 1819. He attended school and learned the trade of clock-making in Germany, and at the age of sixteen years came with his mother and family to New York. In that city he found employment with Haas & Gates, the first importers of toys in the United States, with whom he remained three years. He then engaged in the jewelry business on Catharine street, and continued there several years; went to Troy, New York, and was engaged in the dry-goods business there and at Albany until 1848, and next went to Boston. In the latter city he was married to Cordelia A. Coffin, a native of Freeport, Maine. Her ancestors were early settlers of New England, and descendants of Tristam Coffin.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kohler came to the Pacific coast to seek their fortune in the land of gold and sunshine. Sailing from Boston, March 4, 1850, on a California packet ship, Captain Kimball, they rounded Cape Horn, and after a voyage of five months and twenty days, arrived in San Francisco August 20. They brought with them a stock of accordions and violins, and, besides keeping musical instruments, also opened a small grocery. In assisting her husband to establish and conduct their store, Mrs. Kohler proved herself a help-mate in the true sense of the word. She made and sold pies, receiving for them a dollar each, and soon established a reputation for her home-made pies. Ere long the demand for them taxed both her strength and the limited capacity of her rooms. Mrs. Kohler speaks of getting her little parlor furnished. Her time was almost wholly taken up with her household work and baking and duties in the store, so that she had little time for beautifying her home; but finally the pleasant task was completed late one Saturday night, and she sat down to rest in her upholstered rocking-chair. The next day their little store and house were destroyed by fire, and they lost everything except their clothing! They had little time for regrets, and they at once set about rebuilding. A two-story house, erected for both store and residence, soon took the place of the old one, and they opened a grocery and notion store. In 1853 they closed out the stock of groceries, and turned their attention exclusively to the sale of musical instruments and toys, Mrs. Kohler all the time aiding her husband by her wisdom and counsel, and sharing with him the management of the business. In 1853 Mr. Quincy, the present managing partner, became connected with the business, and the firm became Kohler & Chase. The business rapidly increased, and, as it outgrew their store on Washington street, they removed to Sansome street, where they occupied the whole of the second floor from Commercial to Clay street. From there they moved to Clay street, and thence to 137 and 139 Post street. They had an immense trade that extended not only over the State but all along the coast, and had the leading business in the city in their line. Mr. Kohler continued thus actively engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1884.

He was a man thoroughly identified with the progress and development of this city, was public-spirited, generous and charitable; had a successful business career, and died leaving a large estate. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. in Boston, of the Sons of Hermann in New York, and also of the Masonic order. Ever interested in good government, he affiliated with the Republican party; was repeatedly urged to become a candidate for office, but always declined.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohler had one child, Louise Georgiana, who died at the age of five years, seven months and twenty-eight days. Mrs. Kohler is still living.

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HENRY HEMAN HAVENS, a retired lawyer of Oakland, was born in Moriah, Essex county, New York, January 2, 1826, a son of John and Orillie (Pratt) Havens. John Havens, his grandfather, was a farmer in Essex county, a soldier in the Revolution and drew a pension of $4 a month for partial disability. He died at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Pratt, the grandfather, died at the age of ninety-six years. Henry's father, born in Rhode Island, of English descent, moved to Essex county early in this century, where he became a farmer, being also a shoemaker by trade; he was a deacon of the Baptist Church and very highly esteemed in the community in which he lived; he was in the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812, and finally died of cholera about 1835, while traveling in Michigan, aged about forty-five years. His wife, born in Vermont, lived to the age of sixty or more, dying in Tioga, Pennsylvania. They had five sons and four daughters, who grew to maturity, of whom two, John Franklin and Henry Heman, our subject, came finally to this coast and are both residents of Oakland. John Franklin, born in 1813, early became a lawyer and arrived in California in July, 1869.

Mr. Havens, the subject of this sketch, went to school, did chores for the family and worked on the farm until the age of eighteen years, when he began teaching school winters and clerked in a store or helped on the farm in summer, and continued this for nine years. Then he commenced the study of law under the instructions of his brother in 1853; he passed examination and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York July 5, 1852, and even after that he continued to teach school during the winter. He practiced his profession in Crown Point, New York, sixteen years; was also Justice of the Peace over twelve years. He arrived at San Francisco December 20, 1868, coming by way of the Isthmus and settling in Oakland. March 26, 1869, he was admitted to the District Court of California, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of this State November 3, 1870. He was elected City Attorney in 1869, holding that office until 1872; was also Deputy District Attorney throughout his term as City Attorney. He practiced his profession until 1882; meanwhile he was appointed United States Storekeeper, having charge of warehouses, etc., for over eight years. He was a Notary Public for seventeen years in Crown Point, New York, and Commissioner of Deeds for New York for several years in this State.

Mr. Havens was married in Essex, Essex County, New York, August 16, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth H. Shattuck, who was born January 29, 1835, at Crown Point, in that county, a daughter of Weston and Betsey (Mather) Shattuck. Her maternal grandmother, Mather, lived to the age of ninety-nine years. The living children of Mr. and Mrs Havens are: Henry Roscoe, born October 6, 1856; John Weston, born February 4, 1860; Francis Jean, January 24, 1862; Mary Justina, March 22, 1864, now Mrs. Thomas M. Robinson, of Oakland (see sketch of Mr. Robinson); Ethel Millicent, born September 18, 1867; all these were born in Crown Point, New York; Florence Elizabeth, born in Oakland, California, December 15, 1872.

Henry R. Havens was twelve years old when the family settled in Oakland, and he continued his education here in the Brayton College School and in the high school. In 1874 he entered the State University. In 1879–'80 he taught school eighteen months in Lake county. Returning to the university he was graduated Ph. B. in the class of 1880, and he again taught school about two years. Next he attended Hastings Law College about a year and continued his law studies in private a second year. In 1884 he was Clerk of the Committee on Education in the State Assembly, and in 1886 of the Committee on Corporations. While in Sacramento, in 1884, he was admitted to the bar, on examination, and then practiced law for a time as a member of the firm of Chapman & Havens. In 1887 he was appointed Deputy City Assessor, and afterward Deputy County Assessor. In 1889 he took his present position as bookkeeper for A. L. Stone in real-estate and insurance business, having meanwhile lost interest in the legal profession. John Weston Havens is collection teller in the Pacific National Bank of San Francisco; and Francis Jean is an insurance agent.

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GEORGE HERMAN KRIECHBAUM, a dentist of Oakland, was born in Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon, May 10, 1861, son of John George and Lucy (Morgan) Kriechbaum. His father, born near Berlin, Germany, came with his parents to America in 1816, who settled in Burlington, Iowa, as pioneers, and died April 21, 1888, in Oakland. His parents lived to an advanced age. They left four sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living, between sixty-five and seventy-five years of age. The grandfather Morgan lives with his family near Springfield, Illinois. Their ancestry are American for generations, and probably of Scotch origin. Mr. Morgan was about sixty-five years old at death, and his wife died probably about seventy-five years old. All came to Oregon, settling at Eugene. John George Kriechbaum was a physician for forty-six years. While in Corvallis he was elected Coroner, and he practiced medicine there for twelve years, near Windsor, Sonoma county, and during the last ten years of his life he practiced mostly at Oakland. About 1868, in Sonoma county, he and his wife joined the Seventh-Day Adventists, and are now, as well as their son, stockholders in some of the enterprises of that people. On his death Dr. Kriechbaum left two sons and two daughters: George H., our subject; Fannie, now Mrs. Joseph Dimmick.

At the age of eighteen years Dr. Kriechbaum, whose name heads this sketch, began the study of dentistry, under Drs. Warner, of Oakland, and S. H. Roberts, of San Francisco, continuing two years, one year of which time he was associated with the latter in practice. Directly after the passage of the law requiring dentists to obtain certificates he complied, and now he has been practicing for about ten years, with signal success. In 1881–2 he was in Jackson, Amador county. For his present office he has five rooms and five assistants.

He was married in Jackson, in 1881, to Mary Briggs, who was born in 1861, in that place, the daughter of Hon. R. M. Briggs, Superior Judge of Mono county, who died in 1887, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow, Mary Scott before marriage, is still living, aged about sixty years.

Mrs. Kriechbaum is a graduate in music. Dr. and Mrs. Kriechbaum have one daughter living, Maud Irene, born in 1882; they lost three children in infancy.

The Doctor is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F., and is actively interested in all the enterprises of his church. He is a large land-owner, is president of the San Francisco Packing Company, which is operating upon a capital of $250,000, and is also interested in a box factory.

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LORIN J. DUTTON, a contractor and builder, San Francisco, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1857, and was reared and educated in his native city. His parents were also natives of Maine, and his father, John L. Dutton, was a stone contractor.

In 1878, on reaching his majority, Mr. Dutton came to California, and in San Francisco learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. After working at his trade for several years, in 1884 he began business for himself, since which time he has been successfully engaged in contracting and building. He has established a reputation for thorough, substantial and artistic work, and has done much in the way of fitting up stores and offices, besides a general jobbing business.

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TALIESIN EVANS, Councilman at large of the city of Oakland, and a stockholder in the Popular Railroad Guide Company of San Francisco and Oakland—of which he is general manager—was born in Manchester, England, November 8, 1843. His father, John Evans, was a native of Montgomeryshire, and his mother, Ann Thomas (Evans), of Flintshire, both in Wales, and they both sprang from the freeholding agricultural class. His grandfather, Evan Evans, lived to the age of eighty-three, and his grandmother Thomas was ninety-one years old at the time of her death. His parents were married in Manchester, England. The father was interested in quarrying and mining enterprises, being manager of a slate quarry for many years and of a copper mine near Beddgelert, Caernarvonshire. The mother died in England, in middle life.

Mr. Evans, the subject of this article, left England, December 22, 1862, in the ship Rising Sun, destined for Victoria, Vancouver. Coming by way of Cape Horn, he arrived June 16, following. His father left in February, 1863, and came by the Southampton route to St. Thomas, and thence to Aspinwall, and by way of Panama to San Francisco, and went to the mines in this State. He and Henry B. Jackson, a merchant of Manchester, formed a company of twenty-six practical miners, under engagement for two years, with a view to work the Cariboo mines in British Columbia. Mr. Evans arrived in San Francisco and went to Nevada to ascertain what inducements would be offered for employing his company of miners. Finding the State laws unfavorable, Mr. Taliesin Evans went to the Cariboo country in charge of the men and located claims on Lightning creek. There they worked two years, with no profit to the undertakers of the enterprise, Messrs. John Evans and H. B. Jackson, and the company disbanded. Mr. T. Evans continued mining until the latter part of October, 1869,—six and a half years in all—and then came to California, arriving in San Francisco before the close of that year, and he has been a resident here ever since. John Evans died in August, 1879, aged sixty years, a member of the Provincial Parliament, serving his third term. He was a resident of Cariboo, where he had filled the position of Government Mining Engineer of the Cariboo district.

Mr. Taliesin Evans studied law the first year (1870) in the office of George B. Merrill. A year afterward he entered the printing office of John H. Carmany & Co., publishers of the original *Overland Monthly*, the *Commercial Herald*, the *Pacific* and some other publications. Mr. Evans had previously become a contributor to the *Overland* and also the *Bulletin*, and now learned the printing business at the case. While so engaged, in October, 1871, he accepted an invitation from the Los Angeles *News* to become its local editor, and he remained with it until it became extinct, in November, 1872. During the next month he became local editor of the San Diego *Union*, beginning December 26 and succeeding John De Young, subsequently managing editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. In May he accepted an invitation to take a place on the San Francisco *Bulletin*, and for two years was the junior commercial editor of that paper; then for eight years he was city editor, and five and a half years managing editor. He left the *Bulletin* in August, 1888, and then became associated with the Oakland *Tribune*. Meanwhile, in November, 1883, he had come to Oakland to reside. In March, 1889, he was elected Councilman at large on the Citizens' ticket, receiving the highest vote, namely, 1,200 more than some of his colleagues,—a clear majority of nearly 2,000.

He organized in 1887 the first Ward Improvement Association in Oakland, and was its first President. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Masonic order.

He was married in Los Angeles, August 4, 1873, to Mary J. Macy, who was born in Indiana, and brought up to this coast from the age of one year, her parents, Dr. Obed and Lucinda Macy, having come across the plains in 1850 and settling in Los Angeles. They were of the Macy family who founded Nantucket, Massachusetts. Dr. Macy died in middle life, and his wife in 1872, both in Los Angeles. Mr. Evans' children are four daughters (two sons died in infancy): Annie Lucinda, Cora Louisa, Leila Emily and Minnie Olwen.

JOHN C. QUINN, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of California, was born in El Dorado county, California, in 1858, and is a son of John and Ann (Orr) Quinn, natives of Ireland. John Quinn was numbered among the California pioneers, having arrived in the State in 1849; his wife came two years later. He followed mining in El Dorado county until 1860, and then began hydraulic mining in Nevada county, where he lost heavily.

John C. Quinn was one of three children: Margaret, the wife of J. C. McCormick, of San Francisco, and Annie, the wife of Neil Kennedy, of San Luis Obispo county, being the other two. He was educated in the school of North San Juan, remaining a student there until he was fifteen years old. He then started out in life to earn his own support; his first employment was on a dairy ranch in Sierra county, where he received a salary of $100 a year. At the end of two years, having practiced the most rigid economy, he had saved nearly two hundred dollars, and with this amount he started to San Francisco, with the determination to take up the study of law. This has always been his highest ambition, but on his arrival he found it impossible to secure a position in a lawyer's office, so he regretfully relinquished his most cherished plan. He then turned his attention to learning a trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years and a half with the Occidental Foundry. During this period he devoted his evenings to study in the Lincoln High School. In 1880 he started the Mechanics' Foundry, where he built up an extensive business and employed about seventy hands. He furnished much of the heavy iron work for city buildings, and filled one contract of $150,000 with the New California Sugar Refinery. With the depression of 1883 business decreased until 1885, when he was forced to retire with heavy losses. He then took charge of the mechanical department of the Mission Transfer Oil Company, of Ventura county. During his connection with this concern, he invented an oil burner for the purpose of utilizing oil fuel, which increased the sales of the company from 500 barrels to 10,000 barrels per month. This industry existed until the wells were exhausted. In 1888 Mr. Quinn took up mechanical and mining engineering, going to San Bernardino county and associating himself with J. DeBarth Shorb; they developed gold-mining property on the Mojave Desert, which promises great returns. He returned to San Francisco in 1890, and was offered the position of Assistant Postmaster under General S. W. Backus; he continued in this office until April, 1891, when he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Harrison upon the unanimous recommendation of the Congressional delegation.

Mr. Quinn was married in San Francisco in 1881 to Miss Margaret E. Ridout, a native of California. He is a member of Alcatraz Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Fidelity Lodge, F. and A. M., of the American Legion of Honor and of the Knights of Honor. He is a thorough Republican, and for several years has been very active in politics in the Fourth Congressional district

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CORNELIUS HENRY BROSNAHAN, Councilman of the Sixth Ward of Oakland, and a member of the firm of Brosnahan & Barry, proprietors of the San Pablo Avenue Carriage Factory, was born in Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, July 21, 1856, a son of Cornelius Brosnahan (a farmer) and his wife, by birth Catherine Prindiville. He was but two weeks old when his parents left Ireland, and three months old when they arrived in New York. They soon settled on a farm in Springfield, Vermont, where he was brought up as a Green Mountain boy. In 1870 he moved with his parents to Brattleboro, same State, where his father died in 1877, aged seventy-three years; his mother died there in 1888, at the same age. Of their nine children, four died in infancy. One daughter, Katie, by marriage Mrs. James Fleming, died in Brattleboro in 1889, aged forty-one years. Four are living, namely: Margaret, born in 1837, and residing in Oakland; Elizabeth, now the wife of Martin Austin, a blacksmith of Brattleboro; Daniel W., of Leadville, Colorado, a carpenter by trade.

Mr. Brosnahan, our subject, was reared on a farm. At the age of fifteen years he began to learn the trade of carriage-painter, which he has followed in one way or another ever since. In 1875 he commenced in business for himself. In 1878 he came to this coast and first worked as a journeyman in Oakland, then in Stockton, Santa Rosa, San Francisco and finally Oakland again. In 1887, with John H. Barry, he formed the firm of Brosnahan & Barry, carriage painters. September 1, 1888, they enlarged their business so as to include all departments of carriage manufacture, and have been prosperous. They now employ twelve skilled mechanics.

Mr. Brosnahan has taken an interest in politics, as a Democrat, all his life; was for a time Collector for the State Harbor Commissioners at Washington street wharf in San Francisco, resigning when elected to the Council in March, 1889, and taking his seat the first Monday in April. He favors public improvements and every movement seeming conducive to the welfare of Oakland. He has been a delegate to several State conventions of his party and a member of its Executive Committee in Oakland. In the City Council he is a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Removals and Obstructions, Printing, and on Education, and Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water.

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GEORGE HENRY BEW, capitalist, Alameda, came to this State in 1884, settling in Alameda. He was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, August 12, 1851, of New England parentage. His father, George Bew, now resides at Santa Rosa, this State. He was brought up and educated in his native town, and in 1870 moved with his parents to Lawrence, Kansas, and other places. While still a youth he was employed in his father's grocery and learned business habits. At Lawrence he entered the pork trade, in partnership, under the firm name of Bew & Company, but his father finally dropped out, and George conducted the business alone. Commencing in a small way he gradually increased his operations as demands increased until they became extensive, and he was successful. While living in Lawrence he also operated extensively in Kansas City property while that city was undergoing a boom, being interested in a tract which was afterward platted and made "Bew's Addition" to the city. Through these investments he realized a handsome margin. His health becoming poor, he came to California. He now has extensive real-estate interests in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda—the most of which is in the "city."

He is a member of the order of the Knights of Honor, being now Dictator of Garden City Lodge, of Alameda. He is also a member of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco.

February 23, 1874, in Lawrence, Kansas, he married Mattie Hart Burnton, a resident of that city and a native of New York city. They have one son, named George Ellsworth.

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ANDREW JACKSON SNYDER.—George Snyder, grandfather of A. J., was a Revolutionary soldier, being a Sergeant at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. A native of Holland, he came to America about the age of nineteen years, in company with two older brothers, Charles and Simon. The last-named was killed while serving in the Revolutionary army. He was married in Holland, and his descendants are settled mostly in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Charles settled in New York after the war, and was married in this country. George Snyder married Christina Hager, of Hagerstown, Maryland, from whose ancestry that place was named. The children were George, Catherine and John. Their parents lived to an advanced age, the father dying at the age of ninety-nine years to a day, and the mother at ninety-seven. The father was a Dunkard preacher and one of the early settlers of Dayton, Ohio. He was a pensioner of the Indian war, and he served in the army also during the last year of the war of 1812-'14, just after his arrival in Ohio. He died in 1864, at the age of eighty-eight years, and his wife died in 1856, in Elkhart, Indiana. The grandmother Davis left Rebecca (mother of the subject of this sketch), Hephzibah, Eliza and Daniel. The father, John Snyder, a stone mason, builder and farmer, was brought up at Hagerstown and moved to Baltimore, where he erected a great many buildings, mostly residences. He was married in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Rebecca Davis, who was born in that county, of Welsh parentage. He moved to Dayton, Ohio, two years after his father, manufactured brick and built many houses, and owned a farm across the river from Dayton. David Davis, the grandfather, a college graduate, had an office in the British army and resigned just before our Revolutionary war. He died at the age of sixty-eight years. His brother George, a civil engineer, was also in this country and sided with the American party. He afterward became a Government surveyor, engaging largely in the survey of the Northwest Territory. The grandmother Davis, *nee* Johns, died young.

Our present subject, Mr. A. J. Snyder

was born in Dayton, December 22, 1824, and brought up on his father's farm until about seventeen years of age, when he went to learn the trade of manufacturing edged tools at the shop of D. W. Kyler, who married his sister, Christina, when he was twenty years old. Mr. Kyler died, and Mr. Snyder obtained a contract to put in the iron works of the locks on the canal between Cincinnati and Toledo, via Dayton. One Dr. Smith, Clerk of the Court under a Democratic administration, obtained the contract for him. He obtained his iron from David Stout, a dealer at Dayton.

Mr. Snyder moved to Benton, Elkhart county, Indiana, and engaged in general blacksmithing. Afterward he returned to the vicinity of Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, and carried on blacksmithing there. Again, in Dayton, in 1848, he started a finishing shop for edged tools.

He was married October 1, 1849, in Dayton, to Ann Maria Carson, a native of New Jersey. Her father, William Carson, was a farmer near Dayton, and her mother, whose name before marriage was Ann Maria Robinson, was a native of New Jersey. They were married in New Jersey and moved, when Mrs. Snyder was two years old, to the vicinity of Dayton, purchasing the farm owned by John Snyder, the father of the subject of this sketch. Her father died about 1885, when about seventy years old, on the old homestead where the subject of this sketch was born, and her mother died during the year they moved to Montgomery county, Illinois.

Three weeks after his marriage Mr. A. J. Snyder started with his wife for California, but first stopped a year in Illinois, and a while in Burlington, Iowa, following his trade, in order to raise the means necessary for the trip. He left the latter place April 25, 1852, with a wagon made by himself and four horses. At Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, he refitted for the journey, and joined a train of about thirty wagons. While crossing the plains they had a little trouble with the Pawnee Indians, at the Loup Fork of the Platte river. Mr. Snyder came on by way of Fort Hall to the Dalles, Oregon. On the Columbia river he built and ran a steam paddle-wheel boat, on which he carried passengers and made money between the Dalles and the Cascades. Then he followed mining at Rich Gulch near Jacksonville, in southern Oregon. Provisions were scarce and he suffered much privation. He took in a partner because he had a bellows, anvil and a few tools, costing him about $3,000, which in the East would be worth only about $65. While there he was Alcalde for the miners, under miners' law. He followed blacksmithing until the fall of 1853, when he left there with $1,600 for San Francisco, by way of the Crescent City. From that city he went East again by way of the Isthmus, and remained at Dayton, Ohio, until June, 1854, when he again left for California, this time locating at Marysville, Yuba county, and opening a blacksmith shop. Within a year he was running three shops, employing nine men; he also bought and sold iron. During the year he was in Marysville he made about $20,000.

Closing then that business he, in partnership, opened a store in Oroville, under the firm name of Snyder & Hafley; but a year afterward he sold out his interest to Mr. Downing and returned to Marysville.

In 1856 he purchased a ranch of about 160 acres, bottom land; but, finding the title defective, he moved to San Francisco and began to operate in real estate. A short time afterward, however, in 1857, he went again to Marysville, bought property, built a shop and ran it till 1860, meanwhile investing in mines. At one time he owned a controlling interest in the Jefferson mine, in Brown's valley, twelve miles from Marysville, which yielded large profits.

In 1861 he was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office for the Marysville district, and served in that position until 1865, when he resigned. During that period, probably in 1864, he was called to Washington, District of Columbia, to consult on the timber interests of California. Coming again to San Francisco, he resumed real estate operations. In 1867 he purchased a farm of fifty acres just out of Oakland, beyond what is now Golden Gate, and since then that has been his home. His real-estate business he continued until 1886, being alone excepting the last two years of that period, when the firm was A. J. Snyder & Son. This son, Sherman E., carried it on alone until he died, February 28, 1889, when his father resumed the business. Mr. Snyder built the Snyder block, 150 feet on South Ninth street; and he has also built many houses, for sale. He has been a member of the Masonic order for forty years, being now a member of Live Oak Lodge.

His children are: Desdemona, who was born three weeks before he left Burlington, Iowa, for California, and died nine months afterward; Byron, born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1854, and is now a contractor in Oakland, is married and has one daughter; Emma, born in Marysville, California, in 1857, and is now Mrs. Joseph Reinhart; Alice Kate, born also in Marysville, and is an artist, living with her parents; Snerman E., born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1864, named by telegraph, married and died as before mentioned, leaving one child, Edna, born in 1887. His wife, before marriage Miss Carrie Fross, is a daughter of Dr. Fross, and an elocutionist. Dr. Fross died aged about thirty eight years, and his wife is still living, now aged fifty-five years. The next child of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder is Bebecca, who was born in Oakland township and is now married to Myron L. Wurts, of the firm of Dusenbury & Wurts, and she has one child, Myron L., Jr.; and Lilly, the last born, is living at her parental home.

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CHRISTIAN ZINN, an old and honored citizen and the oldest merchant tailor now engaged in active business in San Francisco, was born in Alsace, France, in 1824. In 1832 he came with his parents to New York, and in that city grew up, attended school and learned his trade.

Like many other young men all over the country, Mr. Zinn was interested in the reports which reached him of the gold discoveries in California, and he determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. Leaving New York on the old French barque Gustave, he made the voyage to San Francisco and arrived here in July, 1850. He at once went to the mines, but a few days later returned to the city and began work at his trade. In 1852 he again sought the mines, on the Yuba river, this time remaining about six months, after which he returned and continued work at his trade. In 1853 he went back East, returning to California three years later. He then engaged in business for himself in a small store on Front street, and soon afterward accepted a position as cutter for Walter & Brooks. In 1862 this firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Zinn and Mr. Walker associated themselves together under the style of Walker & Company, continuing thus for three years, or until the death of Mr. Walker. Mr. Zinn has since been in business alone. For sixteen years he remained at 611 Sacramento street, and from there removed to his present location, No. 8 Montgomery street, where he has been successfully engaged in business for the past twelve years. During his long business career in this city he has won hosts of friends.

* * *

WILLIAM H. SMITH was born at Stolp, Prussia, Germany, in 1832, and at the tender age of fourteen years began to follow the sea, leading the life of a sailor for nine years. He was promoted to the position of first mate and entered every important port of the world. In 1855 he landed in Boston, U. S. A., and there abandoned the sea, engaging in the ship-rigging business which he followed until 1864. He then embarked for California, coming by the Nicaragua route. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he worked at his trade for a few months, when he opened a small ship-rigging business of his own on Main street. He was very prosperous there, and soon more space was demanded, when he leased his present location and erected a building adequate to the requirements of his increasing trade. He then entered more extensively into the work which he has continued to the present time, standing in the foremost rank of his vocation. He has rigged seventy-one vessels for Messrs. Hall Brothers, ship-builders of Port Blakely, Puget Sound; all work is completed in San Francisco, and is then sent to the ship-yard with competent men to put the rigging in place. He has also rigged several vessels for Thomas H. Peterson of Seattle, William Adams, Dicky Brothers, and many other builders of the coast. He is also engaged in the hoisting of heavy machinery, girders and columns. He took out and replaced the boilers of the steamer Australia, weighing seventy-two tons each, the heaviest ever handled on the Pacific coast. He is interested in sixteen vessels which are employed in freighting between San Francisco and the islands of the Pacific. His reputation has been established upon his satisfactory work and efforts to please his patrons. For many years his shop has been filled with the work which has come to him because of his strict integrity and honorable methods of conducting business.

Mr. Smith has been twice married, the first time in Boston, and again in San Francisco. Sixteen children were born of these unions, eleven of whom survive. Mr. Smith is a member of the Chosen Friends and of the Society of Master Mariners, which is composed of sea captains and ship-owners.

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CHARLES EDWIN WHITE, real-estate agent of Golden Gate, Oakland, was born in Piscataquis county, Maine, April 9, 1845, the son of Charles and Anna S. (Knight) White. His father was born in Peacham, Vermont, and was mostly a farmer during his life. Coming to California in 1855, he followed mining three years, and returning East he afterward moved to Alexander, Douglas county, Minnesota, in 1883, and died there July 11, 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. White's mother was a native of Sebec, Piscataquis county, Maine, and is still living, aged seventy-eight, with the subject of this sketch. The grandfather, George Knight, a farmer in Maine, died there, aged eighty-two years; and his wife, whose name before marriage was Catharine Sands, was of a long-lived family, but died in middle life. Hugh Sands, her grandfather, was banished from England for political reasons, and his coat-of-arms was preserved in the family for a long time. David, his son, the father of Catharine Sands, was at one time in England to recover the Sands estate, but failed. Later it has been understood that the American branch of the family was entitled to it, but the necessary papers have since been lost. This David Sands was born on Long Island, New York, October 4, 1845, and died in Cornwall, Orange county, New York, in June, 18—. He became a merchant, but entered the Society of Friends, marrying a member of that denomination, and began to preach in 1872, and continued thus to labor in this country and in Canada until 1874, and then in Europe until he was sixty years of age. A book was published at New York in 1848, entitled, "David Sands: A Journal of His Life and Gospel Labors."

B. F. Sands was born in Baltimore, February 11, 1811, became an Admiral in the United States navy, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, June 30, 1883. Henry Berton Sands, born in New York city, September 27, 1830, graduated in 1854, and is a prominent surgeon of that city. Joshua Ratoon Sands, born in Brooklyn, New York, May 13, 1795, died in Baltimore, October 2, 1883; he also became a naval officer. His father Joshua Sands, was Collector of the port of New York and a Representative to Congress in 1803–5 and in 1825–7. The son, Joshua Ratoon Sands, was made Rear Admiral July 25, 1866. Robert Charles Sands, author, was born in Flatbush, Long Island, May 11, 1799, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, December 17, 1832. His father, Comfort Sands, living from 1748 to 1834, was a New York merchant, an active Revolutionary patriot, a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1777 and for many years a member of the Legislature.

Mrs. Hannah S. White has three sons living, namely: Henry Kirk, born in Sebec, Maine, moved to Minnesota about 1873, and is now Clerk of the Douglas County Court; he married Miss Electa Moulton, and has one son and one daughter,—Carl Moulton and Nina O.; Charles E. the subject of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; James Elliott, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work. Mrs. White also has two daughters,—one dying in infancy and the other during girlhood.

Mr. Charles E. White was brought up in his native county to the age of sixteen and a half years, at school and on the farm. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg December 14, 1861, in the shoulder, and was discharged from the hospital in 1863. His brother, Henry K., enlisted in the Sixth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and lost his left arm in the battle of Cold Harbor. Both the brothers now draw a pension. After his discharge from the army service he served as wagonmaster on the plains to Salt Lake, for a Government train, two years. About the close of the war he returned home and served as clerk for a hat house in Boston a year and a half. Then he went to Minnesota and took up 160 acres of land in Osakes township, Douglas township, and remained there about eight years. About 1882 he sold out his farm and was traveling salesman for a nursery house in Minneapolis until 1886, and then for a furniture factory of Sauk Center, Minnesota, about a year and a half. While in Minnesota he spent a year and a half at the State University there, at the age of thirty years. He came to the coast in 1887, in the employ of the Sauk Center furniture manufactory. A little more than a year afterward, in March, 1890, he entered the real estate business as manager for Jeffress & White (his brother), at the Golden Gate office. Also for a year he has operated here as builder and contractor, having learned the trade of carpenter in his youth. In October, 1890, he bought the business of the Golden Gate office. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R.

He was married in Sauk Center, Minnesota, in 1880, to Mary Hubbard, a native of Maine, taken in childhood to Minnesota. Her father, Captain Andrew Hubbard, had command of a Minnesota regiment in the last war and lost his life in the service. Her mother, before marriage Olive Soule, is still living. The Soules and the Hubbards are of New England descent for several generations. Mr. and Mrs. White's children are: Olive, born in 1883; Emilia, in 1886; and Herold Hubbard, in 1888.

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JOSEPH GEORGE McCALL, the present Assemblyman for the Fifty-third District, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, December 28, 1842, son of Roswell and Maria (McDonald) McCall, both of whom are deceased. Joseph's grandmother, Catharine McDonald, lived to be over 100 years of age. Mr. Roswell McCall was born and brought up in the State of New York, became a hotel-keeper in Tennessee and afterward a planter. Three brothers—William, Robert and John—and two aunts—Nora and Olive McCall—lived to be over eighty. William died of yellow fever; John was killed in the war, and Robert, a sea captain who was born about 1820, was last heard from about 1880. Joseph's mother died of typhoid fever, about 1846, leaving four children. His father was accidentally killed.

Mr. McCall of this sketch was brought to California during his seventh year. In August of the next year (1850) he entered the California Stage Company's office in Marysville, and remained with them in various positions, being for a time roadmaster, until 1862, when he came to San Francisco, for medical treatment. After his recovery he engaged himself to the Wells-Fargo Express Company; next he was hack-driver for two or three years on his own account; then for two years, 1873-5, he was passenger agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In June, 1873, he became the general agent for the Erie Railway Company, in San Francisco, which position he now holds.

He was nominated for the Assembly September 13, 1890, and elected November 4, following, and in the session of the Legislature following he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Rules and Regulations. He has been a Republican ever since the war. He belonged to the State Militia, as a member of the Ellsworth Zouaves, of which he was one of the organizers, spending his money freely for the purpose. He is a member of the order of Knights of Honor.

For many years Mr. McCall has been before the public, in his capacity of general agent of the Erie Railway Company, and likewise as the originator and conductor of the annual teachers' excursions, the Baptist excursions, and several specially arranged excursions for overland parties. In this trying position he has made a host of friends among those who have traveled with him. Said a prominent merchant of Oakland: "There is more than one hard-working man in Oakland who, when he wanted to send for his family back in the old country, has found Mr. McCall willing not only to help him but also in many cases to trust the man to repay him the passage money. Mr. Mc Call is a genial, whole-souled fellow who makes friends of
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strangers, and who, in the cause of right and justice, is ever found firm and determined.

Mr. McCall was married in San Francisco, in May, 1871, to Katie Madden, and they have five children, as follows: Lizzie, Gertie, Olive, Louis and Esther. Mrs. McCall's mother, a native of New York, is still living, now aged over seventy years. Mr. Madden died in middle life.

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T. J. MURRAY, a promising young attorney of San Francisco, was born in Stockton, California, in 1861, the son of early settlers, his father having come to the Pacific coast in the early fifties. Young Murray grew up and received his education in his native State. After completing his studies in the public schools he entered St. Mary's College and graduated with the class of 1880. He studied law in this city and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1890, after which he opened an office in the new Donohue Block, corner of Market and Taylor streets, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He gives special attention to probate law.

Mr. Murray is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and also of the Foresters.

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EDWIN SHERR CULVER, of Oakland, secretary of the Pacific Coast Blooded Horse Association, and the present Assemblyman from the Fifty-fourth district, was born in Ithaca, New York, November 19, 1841, a son of Richard Pelton and Elsie (Sherr) Culver. His mother was a native of Newburg, that state, of Dutch descent, the Sherr family being one of the most historic families of the early Dutch immigration. She died in February, 1889, aged seventy-six years; her mother had reached the age of eighty-nine. The father of E. S., our subject, was a native of Tompkins county, New York, learned the trade of carpenter and came to California in 1852, by the Panama route, having a tedious voyage on this side. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Mexico, but all the lives were saved. They walked in company to Acapulco, where they sailed to San Francisco, arriving late in 1852. Mr. Culver then built a saw-mill above Placerville, for another party, but became owner in 1853. In 1855 he went East for his family, going and coming by the Nicaragua route, and returned with his family and five children, namely: Lewis Genet, now a farmer at Sevastopol, Sonomo county, and has one son; E. S., the subject of this sketch; Isabella Pelton, now the wife of David Lewis, who is the superintendent of the smelting works of the Anaconda mine, Butte City, Montana; Orrin Belding, who has been for many years chief salesman for Le Conte Bros., of San Francisco; and Charles Francis, a miner in southern Oregon.

After engaging for several years in lumbering near Placerville he (Mr. R. P. Culver), moved to Mormon Island, where he became proprietor of a toll bridge on the American river, and died in 1878, of malarial fever; he was born in 1805. His father, Robert Culver, a native of New England, and of New England descent for several generations, was a farmer in Tompkins county, New York, and died at eighty-three years of age, as a result from an accident from a runaway team. His wife, *nee* Jane Mead, a native of New York, survives him, reaching the age of eighty-nine years.

Mr. Culver, whose name introduces this sketch, left his native county, June 20, 1853, at the age of fourteen years, and arrived in

San Francisco July 15. The next winter he was employed in mill work, etc., at Placerville, first driving team, and then picking up engineering. Then he followed "pinning the saw" in a sawmill one season, till early in 1860. Afterward, growing tired of the lumber business, he entered the office of the Placerville *Republican* then conducted by Thomas Fitch, the "silver-tongued orator," and learned the printers' trade, spending part of the summer there. Next he was employed a short time on the Placerville *News*, doing press-work. Returning to San Francisco, he worked a short time in a job office. In 1862 the Washoe excitement carried him to Carson City and Virginia City, Nevada, where he located claims, which however did not turn out valuable; then he prospected in the lumber business a little, but had no success in either line. Returning to Placerville he engaged as editor of the *Courier*, which paper, however, went down in consequence of the defeat of George C. Gorham for Governor. Returning again to San Francisco, he was employed a year and a half on the *Dramatic Chronicle*. Then the *Chronicle* was established, and he was employed on that another year and a half in the business office, and next he was engaged on the *Call* nine years, also in the business office; then he was city editor of the Oakland *Times*, next of the *Republican* one winter, when over-work injured his health. After recruiting his energies he became a reporter for the Oakland *Democrat* and then for the Oakland *Tribune*, where the hard work prevented him from recovering his former vigor. In 1879 he prospected for quartz in Ventura county, but did not "hit" it. After spending a short time at home he went to Port Jones, Siskiyou county, and purchased an interest in the Scott Valley *News* and remained with that from the fall of 1879 to August, 1882. Selling out, he became editor of the *Breeder* and *Sportsman*, of San Francisco, which was established in July, that year, and he continued there until 1887, when the paper was sold. Meanwhile he was elected to his present position as secretary of the Pacific Coast Blooded-Horse Association. In 1888 and in 1890 he was elected Assemblyman, in which capacity he has done honorable service. He is a member of the San Francisco Press Club and of the Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married in Oakland, 1876, to Miss Lilly Simpson, who was born in Iowa in 1855, daughter of Joseph Cairn and Delight (Bartlett, Simpson. Her father was born in 1823, in Scotland and her mother is a native of Pennsylvania, both are still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Culver are: Edwin Curtis, born in Port Jones, California, in November, 1882; Minnie Walker, born in Oakland, in 1855; Griffis Simpson, in 1887; and the first-born died in infancy.

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JAMES ELLIOTT WHITE, of the firm of Jeffress & White, real-estate agents of Oakland, was born February 24, 1857, in Sangerville, Piscataquis county, Maine. For an account of his parentage and ancestry see sketch of Charles E. White, elsewhere in this volume. He was brought up to farming and lumbering. At the age of twenty years, in 1877, he came to Nevada and followed lumbering on the shores of Lake Tahoe two years. For the next three years he was employed as teamster in San Francisco, and six years longer on his own account. In May, 1889, he engaged in the real-estate business at Twenty-third avenue station, in company with Thomas W. Jeffress, firm name Jeffress & White.

He was married July 16, 1879, to Anna

Elizabeth McKail, born in Sacramento in 1855, daughter of James McKail. Her father was born in England, January 3, 1811; her mother died in 1861, in middle life. Mr. and Mrs. White's children are: Lillie Hannah, born May 3, 1880; Burton James, born December 21, 1885; Raymond Charles, December 19, 1887.

Mr. White is a member of California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of San Francisco; of Golden Gate Encampment, No. 1, of San Francisco, and of the Equitable Aid Union.

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DR. CHARLES N. ELLINWOOD, whose office is at No. 715 Clay street, has been a resident of California since 1866, all of which time he has been a resident and practiced medicine in San Francisco. He was born in Cambridge, Vermont, in 1838, and his boyhood was passed partly at Niagara Falls and later at Chicago, where he received his primary education, graduating at Hathaway's private academy in the latter city in 1853. He then entered the Rush Medical College, and at the same time continued study under the preceptorship of Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney. After a year's course, and a year spent as interne at the Mercy Hospital, he received his degree as M. D. After one year spent in traveling, during which time he visited California and the Sandwich Islands, and also kept up his studies, he went to Paris, France, entering as a student at the School of Medicine, where he spent two years. The war in this country having broken out, he returned to Chicago, determined to take part in the war for the preservation of the Union. After being twelve days in Chicago, during which time he had passed the necessary examination and was appointed Surgeon of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was on his way to the front, joining his regiment at Perrysville, Ohio, where he entered immediately on his duties as a Surgeon. He found the church of Perrysville filled with wounded soldiers from the fight with the rebel General Morgan. He was with his regiment at Emigrant Gap, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and the charge at Mission Ridge. After the latter battle Dr. Ellinwood organized a hospital of 1,500 beds, on the top of Lookout mountain, where he remained about seven months. He was then transferred to the charge of a division hospital before Atlanta, where he remained during the siege of that place. He was at the battle of Johnston, Georgia, in the rear of Atlanta, the defeat of the rebels there assisting the fall of Atlanta.

After Sherman had moved on to the sea, Dr. Ellinwood remained with General Thomas, and took part in the battle of Franklin and the other engagements between Thomas and Hood, the last heavy battle in that campaign being at Nashville, where Hood was defeated, which practically ended the campaign. During these various campaigns Dr. Ellinwood was promoted to Brigade Surgeon, and later Medical Director of the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, commanded by General Jeff. C. Davis, and Surgeon in charge of general hospitals at Chattanooga and later at Lookout mountain and Nashville.

At the close of the war Dr. Ellinwood returned to Chicago, and entered upon the practice of his professsion about one year. He then removed to California, where he has since practiced. He was appointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital in 1873, the site of the present main hospital being obtained, and the present hospital he erected during his administration. In 1879, while still in the Marine Hospital, he was ordered to New

York and witnessed the erection of the Marine Hospital on Bedloe's Island, the first marine hospital erected in the State of New York. He was also president of the Board of the United States Pension Examiners in California, from 1870 to 1885. He has also been president of the San Francisco Medical Society, and of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Ellinwood has been President Professor of Physiology since the organization of the present Cooper Medical College, which was originally the medical department of the University of the Pacific, later the medical department of the State University and now the Cooper Medical College. He has lately been appointed to the professorship of clinical surgery, which makes him the Surgeon of the City and County Hospital, and is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Ellinwood was married, in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth McDowell, a native of Brooklyn, and daughter of Archibald and Charlotte McDowell, natives of New Haven, Connecticut, who came to California in its early history. Dr. Ellinwood's parents were Thomas and Alice (Lathrop) Ellinwood, who were descended from early New England families, and were the parents of four children. Dr. Ellinwood is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Thomas Post, G. A. R., and a companion of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

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CHRISTIAN S. MARTIN, real-estate and insurance agent at 956 Broadway, Oakland, was born in Denmark, May 28, 1844, a son of Morten S. and Marian (Christian) Martin. The mother died at thirty-five of childbirth, the newly-born child soon following; another child dying at the age of eight; and Christian S., alone of his mother's children reaching manhood. His father learned the carpenter's trade, which became his chief occupation through life, and lived to the age of seventy-nine, dying in 1877. He was of a long-lived family, one of his aunts reaching the remarkable age of 101 years.

C. S. Martin, the subject of this sketch, attended school to his fifteenth year, and when about sixteen began to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Working as journeyman some five years longer in his native land, he came to America in 1869, and worked about one year at his trade in Chicago, when he went South and followed the same line in Louisiana and Texas, principally at Monroe, Louisiana, where he was for a time foreman of a railroad car-shop. Returning to Illinois he went to work at Lake Forest, in Lake county, where he was engaged in the line of his trade, at first on wages, and then on his own account until he left for California in 1875. Arriving in San Francisco on May 31, he worked the first year as a journeyman carpenter, and then for over ten years as a contractor and builder. Meanwhile he had established his home in Oakland in March, 1876. In 1887 he embarked in the real-estate and insurance business in this city, representing in the latter line the Sun Insurance Company of San Francisco. In 1891, with other members of his family, he became interested in the Palace Stables on Seventh street, a block east of Market street station. Mr. Martin is a careful, shrewd, industrious and successful man, commanding the respect and confidence of those with whom he has business relations of any sort.

Mr. C. S. Martin was married in Waukegan, Illinois, May 2, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Wiegandt, born in Denmark, May 13, 1850, a daughter of Theodor Julius and Julia (Foster) Wiegandt, both of whom lived to about the age of sixty-seven, dying in Copenhagen. Mrs. Martin arrived in Chicago in 1870, was married in 1871 as stated, and came to California in 1875, with her husband and two children, born in Lake Forest, Illinois. These, with the three born in Oakland, are in the order of birth as follows: Walter, February 2, 1872, now a student in Hahnemann College of San Francisco, preparing for the career of physician and surgeon and already known by the sobriquet of Dr. Martin; George Elles, November 29, 1873, now learning the profession or trade of machinist; Augustus or "Gustave," May 7, 1876, already a clerk in the Oakland office of the Sun Insurance Company of San Francisco; Julius, May 17, 1877; Lenora, October 30, 1888.

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W. LITTLE.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Scotland, born September 5, 1851. He was reared and educated in his native land and there served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. On reaching manhood he came to New York, thence to Chicago where he remained four years, and from there, in 1875, to San Francisco. The year following his arrival here he established his present business, and for the past fifteen years has been actively identified with the contracting and building interests of San Francisco. He employs from thirty to forty men, has erected a number of fine buildings in different parts of the city, and has had a large practical experience. The different departments of his work are under his personal supervision and his whole time is devoted to the interests of his business. When he came to San Francisco Mr. Little had but $50, and the success he has attained is due alone to his ability, energy and judicious management. He has built up an extensive business, and has important contracts before him.

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EDWIN P. PECKHAM, a prominent citizen of Alameda, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 13, 1822. During his youth he was educated at Tower's Academy in that city, and then was employed as clerk for Thomas Sturgis, an old friend of his father's, who was a wholesale merchant and importer doing a large business at No. 6 Smith street. His father, Thomas J. Peckham, was a wholesale and retail ship-chandler at Newport, and he assisted him in that business. He was next employed by David Dows & Co., in their flouring mill in New York city. Then, for about four years from the age of twenty-two he was engaged in business for himself, in the grocery trade, until a general depression forced him to abandon it along with many others.

March 1, 1850, he sailed from New York to California, by way of the Isthmus, where the cholera was raging; one night he had to sleep in the same room where there were victims suffering from that dire disease, three of whom died. He was delayed at the isthmus a month, waiting for a steamer, which on arrival proved to be the California. This brought him to San Francisco early in April, landing him at a building occupied by Sherman Ruckell, at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets. It cost him half an ounce to be brought ashore in a lighter. After landing he first made his way to the house of an acquaintance named L. S. Dyer, who was keeping a lodging house at the corner of Sacramento and Stockton streets. Sacramento street was then nothing but a large gulch or ravine. Meals were $1 each and lodging $2 a night, the lodger furnishing his own blankets. Two months afterward he went to Sacramento, paying $60 for passage fare. Proceeding to Auburn Ravine, he mined there and also on the North Fork of the American. After visiting the Southern mines just opening in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, he began prospecting on French Gulch, which emptied into the Cosumnes river. Prices of all necessities were incredibly high. Saleratus, considered a necessity, was literally worth its weight in gold, selling pound for pound, being balanced against each other on the scales! Onions, $2.50 apiece! The prices of other things at that time were almost proportionately high, as often noticed elsewhere in this volume.

Quitting the mining districts, Mr. Peckham returned to San Francisco and entered the ship-chandlery business, in partnership under the firm name of Peckham & Davis. Leasing a lot on Clay street of Mr. Sharon, they erected there the first building on that street below Front. After conducting their business there from 1852 to 1856, they sold out and entered the real-estate business in January, that year, in the Montgomery Block, up town. About this time the reign of terror began, in the days of the famous Vigilance Committee, and business was so depressed that even this firm had to abandon their trade. Davis was elected Sheriff the year afterward, and Mr. Peckham followed the business of brokerage and commission, being also Notary Public until March, 1863, when he joined the San Francisco Stock Exchange, of which he has ever since been a member. He was elected its president in 1872, 1878–'80, 1886–'87. Since 1884 he has been a resident of Alameda. For the past four years he has been a member of its Board of Trustees. In 1855 he was elected Alderman of the Third Ward of San Francisco, and during his term of office the celebrated Van Ness ordinance was passed.

Politically Mr. Peckham has always been a Democrat. He has ever enjoyed excellent health, having never yet seen a sick day in California.

He was married in 1844, in Newport, Rhode Island, to Mary H. Holloway, who died in Alameda October 14, 1889, of heart disease, after having been the mother of two sons and one daughter. The two sons are deceased.

* * *

WALTER FITCH PRICE, real-estate and insurance agent and dealer in wood and coal at Eighth and Wood streets, Oakland, was born in Rochester, Minnesota, August 22, 1858, a son of James Keeler and Cornelia Hoyt (Fitch) Price, both natives of Connecticut, and there married. The parents immigrated to Minnesota about 1855, being among the early settlers of Olmsted county, where James K. Price, by trade a hatter, became a farmer. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in a Minnesota regiment, serving to the close of the civil war and receiving his discharge as a Sergeant, From 1866 to 1870 he was in business in Rochester, Minnesota, dealing chiefly in agricultural implements, and then in Owatonna for about two years. In 1872 he came to California and engaged in the fruit business in San Francisco. From 1875 to 1881 he was salesman in a wholesale house in that city, with his residence in Oakland since 1875. He was born in 1827. Mrs. J. K. Price is also living, in 1891; and her father, by occupation a farmer, lived to the age of ninety. Several others of the immediate family of Mrs. Price reached old age.

Walter F. Price, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Rochester and Owatonna, Minnesota, and began to learn the printer's trade at the age of twelve. On arriving in San Francisco in 1872 he continued in that line, and at seventeen years of age was a journeyman printer with the Pacific Press Company of Oakland, serving as foreman before he was twenty. He then bought an interest in the firm of Butler & Bowman, printers and publishers, the style being changed a few months later to Butler, Bowman & Price. To supplement the limited education of his boyhood, especially in mathematics, he attended night school and took a business college course. In February, 1883, he sold out his interest and moved to Sprague, Washington Territory, and filled the position of chief clerk of the construction department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for about a year, the change of occupation being of great benefit to his impaired health.

Walter F. Price was married in Santa Rosa, June 5, 1884, to Miss Emily I. Surryhne, born in Michigan, March 27, 1863, a daughter of Edward and Eliza (Van Dusen) Surryhne, both living in 1891, the father being by occupation a vineyardist and fruit-grower of Sonoma county. Returning to Oakland in 1884 Mr. Price has since been engaged in his present business as a dealer in wood, coal, hay and grain, besides real estate and insurance. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Oakland branch of the Minneapolis Building and Loan Association, and of the Oakland Improvement Association. He is a member of Harbor Lodge, No. 253, I. O. O. F., and of Oakland Lodge, No. 141, K. of P. He is a Republican in politics, leaning of late to the American party, by whom he was nominated for Councilman of the First Ward in 1891, simply as leader of a forlorn hope.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Price have four children: Estelle May, born June 7, 1885; Walter Fitch, Jr., August 2, 1887; Hazel Pearl, February 2, 1889; Kittie Angie, in November, 1890.

* * *

JOHN T. McCORMICK, proprietor of the Standard Iron and Wire Works at 763 Mission street, is a native of Ireland, where he passed his boyhood. In his youth he went to Manchester, England, and with Greening & Co., an old established house, he learned the trade of iron and wire-working. He remained in their employ eight years, and became very proficient in the business. In 1867 he emigrated to the United States, and at Baltimore, Maryland, he found employment at his trade. In a few months he decided to go to California. He made the journey via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving there in February, 1868. He expected to go later on to Australia, but upon learning that the wire-working industry was in operation in San Francisco he applied for a position, which he readily secured. At the end of six months he severed his connection with this house, and formed a partnership with Messrs. Gruenhagen & Bro., establishing the San Francisco Wire Works at 669 Mission street. After a few months this relationship ceased to exist, and the business was sold out. Mr. McCormick then returned to the California Wire Works, and remained in the employ of this firm as foreman for twenty years, when that branch of the business was abandoned. In October, 1889, he established the Standard Iron and Wire Works, and engaged in the manufacture of brass, iron and wire railings of every description, employing on an average seven hands. He made the first wire netting used upon the fish wheels on the Columbia river, under the patent of Williams Bros.

Mr. McCormick was married in San Francisco in 1871, to Miss Mary A. St. John, a native of New Orleans. They are the parents of five children: John E., Rose M., Charles M., Ethel and Marshall. Mr. McCormick is a member of Bernal Lodge, No. 19, A. O. U. W. He resides at 1724 Hyde street, where he owns three dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and some unimproved property. He is a man of wide business experience, and has aided very materially in the development of the wire-making industry in San Francisco.

* * *

REUBEN WOOD BROWN, deceased, for many years one of San Francisco's active business men, was a native of Schuyler county, New York, and was born near Elmira in 1842. His boyhood days were spent in his native State, attending school. He came to California in 1866 and engaged in business, butchering and dealing in live stock in San Francisco. By his ability and good management he established a large and lucrative business, which he successfully conducted up to the time of his death, February 9, 1891. He had married a Miss Brown, of New York State, who survives him.

* * *

JOHN THOMAS JEFFRESS, a citizen of Oakland, was born in London, England, in 1824, and went to Australia in his boyhood, and there learned the art of sugar-refining, which has since been his chief vocation. He came to California in 1848 and engaged in mining in Tuolumne county for about two years, with fair success. In 1850–'51 he returned East and brought out his family—a wife and two children. He had married, at the age of twenty-two years, in 1846, Elizabeth Kennedy, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a resident of Australia from the age of twelve years. Her parents were Thomas Howard and Elizabeth Kennedy. Her grandfather Kennedy died at the age of eighty-eight years, at Riverside farm, near Healdsburg, and her grandmother Kennedy died aged sixty-eight, at Sullivan's creek. The grandparents Jeffress both lived to an advanced age, dying in Australia. The great-grandfather Jeffress reached the wonderful age of 105 years, dying in London, after recovering his sight.

After his return to this State Mr. Jeffress conducted the United States Hotel at Sonora until he was burned out the next year, 1852; then he began gravel-mining at Sullivan's creek, in that county. Coming next to San Francisco, he engaged first in the manufacture of gas. He aided in building the San Francisco Gas Works, made the first gas and lighted the first lamp. Next he went to farming in Marin county, where he owned 160 acres of land, but in a short time he accepted the position of superintendent of the George Gordon Sugar Refinery, which he retained for ten years. He then built a sugar refinery at the Sandwich Islands. Returning, he became superintendent of the California Silver Works at Clear Lake, and continued in that relation until 1883, when he took up his permanent home. His children are:

Mary Elizabeth, born in Australia and married, in San Francisco, Nelson C. Gould, of that city, then a boot and shoe merchant.

Thomas William, born February 14, 1849, brought up here from two years of age, had had some schooling in San Francisco to the age of twelve, then was employed in a stove and hardware store in Sacramento two or three years, and, then, on account of failing health from malaria, returned home, his parents then residing at Clear Lake. In 1869 he began work in the same line in San Francisco, and was traveling salesman for fifteen years. He was married in that city in 1872, to Annie Kirk, who was born in England and reared in California from the age of about fifteen years, her mother dying when she was but three years old. Her father, born in Scotland in 1822, is still living. He came to live in Oakland about 1879, and is still traveling, engaged in mercantile business. Since 1884 he has been bookkeeper—in Pasadena in 1887—returning here in 1888. In April, 1889, he entered the real-estate business, as a member of the firm of Jeffress & White (James E.). He has three children: William Henry, born in September, 1873; John Thomas, in 1875, and Annie Eugenie, in 1878. Mr. Thomas W. Jeffress is a member of Orion Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F., and of Pacific Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W.

Agnes Wylie, born and married in San Francisco, her husband being Fred Clifford, a foreman in the car department of the Southern Pacific railroad.

James Vigilance, born in San Francisco during the reign of the famous "Vigilance Committee," June 5, 1856, brought up to the dry-goods business from 1871 to 1890, in that city; married, in July, 1881, in Healdsburg, Lulu Geunda Paget, who was born in San Francisco, January 21, 1861, a daughter of George W. and Jane (Heron) Paget, both natives of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father died past middle life, and her mother is still living, aged about fifty years. They have one child, Melvin Garfield, born August 1, 1882. Mr. James V. Jeffress helped to organize the first parlor, California, No. 1, N. S. G. W.

John Kennedy Jeffress was born in Michigan, and is now with W. W. Montague & Company, in San Francisco, dealers in stoves, tinware, etc., since about 1878—the same establishment where his brother Thomas had been employed. He married Susie H. Paget, a sister of his brother's wife, and he has two children—Mabel and an infant son. Mr. Jeffress has passed all the chairs of Oakland Parlor, N. S. G. W., and is now Past President.

George Henry, born in San Francisco, is a merchant in stoves and tinware in Oakland, a member of the firm of Jeffress, Mitchell & Company.

Walter Ferdinand, salesman for the last named company.

Alexander Mitchell, with W. W. Montague & Company. He is Past President of Oakland Parlor, N. S. G. W.

Egbert Judson, clerk for Jeffress, Mitchell & Company.

* * *

GEORGE LEWIS FISH, of the firm of the firm of Phelan & Fish, wholesale and retail importing grocers at 466 to 472 Eleventh street, Oakland, was born in Brighton, Livingston county, Michigan, died May 28, 1854, a son of Thurman Day and Charlotte (Pless) Fish. The father, born in Aurelius, Cuyahoga county, New York, December 23, 1820, moved to Michigan in young manhood, and in 1842 started a country store at Brighton, and was there married in 1844. He filled several offices of trust in that community, being a Justice of the Peace eight years, Town Clerk four terms and Supervisor one term, being then as now a Democrat. In 1860 he moved to Jackson, Michigan, where he carried on a grocery business for seventeen years, also operating a flour mill for a part of the time. In 1877 he came to California and has since been virtually retired from active business, but is still of active habits and well preserved for a man of three-score years and ten. His father, David, a native of Berkshire, Massachusetts, reached the age of eighty-six, and his mother (*nee* Susannah Drinkwater), a native of Bennington, Vermont, lived to be eighty-two. His grandfather, Isaac Fish, also a native of Massachusetts, and in mature life a sea-captain in the West India trade, was ninety-six at death, and his wife reached an advanced age.

Mrs. T. D. Fish (*nee* Charlotte Pless), was born in Moscow, in 1827, a daughter of Dr. Andrew Pless, a distinguished physician of Berlin, who settled in Moscow and was there married to a Russian lady. They emigrated to America in middle life and settled in Livingston county, Michigan, where they died at an advanced age, Mrs. Pless being over eighty and Dr. Pless being nearly ninety. Their daughter, Mrs. Fish, died in Oakland, February 5, 1878, in her fifty-first year. Four children of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Fish, besides the subject of this sketch, are living (1891): Robert Frederick, born in Jackson, Michigan, May 29, 1860, now an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, now residing in Galesburg, Illinois; Mary, now the wife of Edwin Yates, chief clerk of that railroad, residing in Aurora, Illinois; Virginia, the wife of O. W. Jasper, a civil engineer of Seattle, Washington, now in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mrs. Jasper is an artist of more than local reputation, her painting of General Bidwell's old adobe residence near Chico having won much attention and favorable notice; Amelia, the wife of Henry Blachley, chief designer, with Dickman & Jones, lithographers of San Francisco.

George L. Fish, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and high school of Jackson, Michigan, helping in his father's store from boyhood, as much as he was permitted to do, being more interested in business than in books. After quitting school he was engaged regularly in the store until he reached his majority. In 1875, being somewhat in delicate health, he came to this coast, whither he was followed two years later by his parents and other members of the family. Engaged in San Francisco from 1875 to 1879, chiefly as a bank broker, he returned in the latter year to the business in which he had been brought up, by the purchase of a grocery store in East Oakland. In 1880 he formed a partnership with William S. Phelan, which still continues, and the firm of Phelan & Fish, with headquarters embracing the area of four ordinary stores on Eleventh street and two branches on San Pablo avenue and Seventh street, is universally regarded in this community as among the largest and most prosperous of the wholesale and importing grocery houses of the Pacific coast.

George L. Fish was married April 5, 1881, to Miss Emma Turner, born in San Francisco, the only child of Andrew Jackson and Annie (Starboard) Turner, who were married in that city in 1850 and are still residents thereof. Mr. Turner has been chiefly engaged in the lumber business. Mrs. Starboard, the grandmother of Mrs. Fish, is still living, but her grandfather died of an accident in middle life, while his mother reached the age of eighty-four.

Mr. Fish is a prominent and active member of the "sterling young Democrats" of this section and was a delegate to the State Convention at San Jose in 1890. At the approach of the county campaign his name was frequently mentioned as the probable candidate of his party for the office of Sheriff, but his large and constantly increasing business require his undivided attention and forbid the indulgence of political aspirations at the present time. While yielding to none in interest for the success of the party of his choice, the active advocacy of its principles would be too heavy an additional tax on his time and energy, needing relaxation from rather than an increase of work. Mr. Fish is a member of the Athenian Club of this city and several other similar similar organizations. He is also a member of the political clubs known as the Iroquis and Manhattan, and of Enterprise Lodge, No. 128, I. O. O. F. He was Vice-President of the Oakland Board of Trade in 1889.

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MORGAN KROESEN THORNBURGH, of the firm of Gernreich & Thornburgh, grocers, and Councilman from the First Ward of Oakland, was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, December 22, 1829, a son of Thomas and Mary (Williamson) Thornburgh, both natives of that State. The father, by occupation chiefly a farmer, died about 1834, aged about fifty-eight; the mother died still younger. Left an orphan at five years of age, M. K. Thornburgh was raised to the age of sixteen by his grandfather, J. W. Williamson, a planter of Jefferson county, Virginia, who lived to the age of seventy-two, and grandmother Williamson reached sixty-eight.

Thrown on his own resources with, however, a moderate inheritance, he entered as clerk in a general store at Martinsburg, Virginia, remaining four years, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and entered a dry-goods store conducted by a relative, where he worked two years. In 1851 he invested his accumulated resources in a barge and cargo of miscellaneous products destined for New Orleans. Losing all by the sinking of the barge through leakage, and barely escaping with his life, he returned to Louisville for a few months and from there went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed one winter in a gents' furnishing store.

In 1853, with three companions, he crossed the plains, arriving September 15, at Sacramento, whence he went to Marysville, Yuba county, where an older brother was in business as a member of the firm of Cheeseman, Jewett & Thornburgh. Employed by them for a time, his next position was that of a deputy of his brother, who was elected Sheriff of Yuba county. This brother was afterward of the firm of Paxton & Thornburgh, bankers at Virginia City, Nevada, and later a resident of Oakland, where he died, aged over sixty. M. K. Thornburgh's next job was on a stock ranch on Bear river, in 1857, and some two years later he engaged in hotel-keeping at Johnson's ranch, on the Sacramento and Nevada stage road, which he relinquished after about one year's trial. His next employment was as clerk in a general store at Lincoln, in Placer county, where he remained several years, receiving at first a very moderate salary which, however, was afterward raised to $200 a month. Removing with his employer to San Francisco and becoming a partner with him under the style of J. Lingenbein & Co., produce commission merchants of that city, he remained so engaged over two years. 1874 he took up his residence in this city, and in 1876 he formed a partnership with Mr. Gernreich as Gernreich & Thornburgh, grocers, in this city. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Thornburgh was nominated by the Democrats as Councilman from the First Ward, and, being supported by the citizens generally, he received a plurality of 175 votes over his Republican competitor, the president of the existing council. Mr.

Thornburgh did not seek the office nor has he at any time been an office-seeker, and owes his election chiefly to the spontaneous support of his fellow citizens, in view of his established character for integrity and with little reference to party affiliations. At the first meeting of the new Council, March 30, 1891, Mr. Thornburgh was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Removal of Obstructions, and a member of the Committee on Public Health and Ordinance and Judiciary.

Mr. Thornburgh is a charter member of Occidental Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. and years ago was an Odd Fellow, joining that order in young manhood at Martinsburg, Virginia. Mr. Thornburg was married at Johnson's Ranch in 1857, to Miss Frances E. Raines, born in 1838, in Henry county, Kentucky, a neice of General Raines of that State. She crossed the plains in 1852 with her parents, who died in this State, the father being over sixty, the mother somewhat younger, but past middle life.

* * *

D. O. HODGHEAD, M. D.—In the list of those holding high and honorable positions in the ranks of the medical profession is found that of Dr. D. A. Hodghead, editor and publisher of the *Pacific Medical Journal*, the paper of largest circulation and most influence among physicians on this coast. Although a comparatively young man, Dr. Hodghead has already made his mark in the profession by the extent and accuracy of his attainments, and the success of his general practice. He is of a family well known, however, for good work in any department undertaken by them, so that we should expect nothing less of the Doctor.

He was born near Abingdon, Virginia, in 1857, the son of Dr. A. L. Hodghead, a Presbyterian divine of great eminence in his native State, and a man prominent in literary and educational work as well, having been very active in organizing the public-school system of Virginia after the war. The family are one of the older Virginia stock, the Hodgheads being of Scotch ancestry, and the Doctor's mother of English descent. The Doctor received his primary education in the schools of his native State, and in 1875 entered King College, Tennessee, graduating as Bachelor of Arts after the usual course in 1878. In that year he came to California, and engaged in teaching in the public schools, continuing at that work until 1882. During the latter three years of this time he had been reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. E. W. King, of Ukiah, Mendocino county. In the fall of 1883 he went East, and entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, remaining there during one course. Returning to California, he resumed teaching for a season, and in the fall of 1883 he went to New York, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College entered fully upon his studies, graduating there in 1884 after the usual course. He then pursued post-graduate studies for some time with the professors of that school, in the several branches in which he desired special proficiency. In the latter part of 1884 Dr. Hodghead came back to California and began the practice of medicine at Ukiah, in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. King. He remained there three years and then came to Oakland, where he practiced for two years. Having purchased the *Pacific Medical Journal*, he removed to San Francisco, where he has resided for the past two years, carrying on a large and increasing practice, in association with Dr. Winslow Anderson. Dr. Hodghead is a member of the State

Board of Medical Examiners, as well as of the State and County Medical Societies.

* * *

W. H. LOOMIS, M. D., of Alameda, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 14, 1837. His father, Isaac C. Loomts, a native of Connecticut, was a small boy when his father and the family emigrated to Ashtabula, Ohio, grew up there and married Miss Jane Cochran, from Pennsylvania; in 1835 he moved with his family to Wisconsin, then a Territory, having spent a year or two there previous to that time, and he settled where Milwaukee now stands. To visit the nearest land office, at Green Bay, 150 miles distant to the north, he had to walk most of the way. Taking up land on the present site of Milwaukee he resided there, or near there, fifteen or twenty years, then five years in Tennessee, and then spent the remainder of his life in Arkansas City, Kansas, dying in 1880, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a man of considerable prominence. In Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, he held various county offices. Wherever he resided he generally held some important position. He had four children, of whom two are residents of this coast.

The subject of this sketch, his second born, was brought up in and about Milwaukee; from the age of eighteen years he spent three years at Lawrence University at Appleton, that State; was at home the next two years; visited his parents' old home at Erie, Pennsylvania; and served in the war as Assistant Paymaster in 1862-64, at Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans. Resigning his position, he returned to his Wisconsin home and began teaching school and studying medicine, practiced five or six years, and in 1875 graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College. For two years he then practiced at Barrington, near Chicago. In 1877 he came to California, locating in Alameda, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen calling, with signal success, and including in his patronage some of the best families of the city. He is consulting physician to the Fabiola Hospital in Oakland. Having visited nearly all portions of this State he has become a California enthusiast, with the idea that California mainly centers around the bay of San Francisco.

He was married in 1865, at Akron, Ohio, to Miss H. C. Wheeler, of that place.

* * *

F. R. GIRARD, dealer in pianos, sheet-music and musical merchandise of all kinds, at 1159 Broadway, Oakland, was born in Canton Soleur, Switzerland, August 3, 1842, a son of Joseph and Maria (Graf) Girard. The family has been one of some potitical distinction in that canton for a considerable time, and down to the present time, a nephew of Mr. Girard being a town governor and an ex-member of the Legislature. The father of Mr. Girard died in 1848, comparatively young, and the mother lived to be about sixty. The only surviving children are himself and one sister, Mrs. Luthert of St. Imier, Switzerland, the mother of Governor Luthert, to whom reference has been made.

The subject of this sketch received a common-school education to the age of sixteen, and then took up the study of law. When the civil war broke out in the United States he became inspired with enthusiasm for the liberation of the American slaves, and with four young comrades set out for this country to offer their services toward the removal of that stain from the escutcheon of the great

Republic. On his arrival in New York, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted as a private in the "Garibaldi Guards," then being organized. He was in the first and second battles of Bull Run, and served nearly three years. He was sick in the hospital in Philadelphia when his regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry. He again enlisted in the ordnance department and became Adjutant to the chief of that department in Philadelphia. He was afterward detailed to the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was there engaged in the work of translating from the German and French certain treatises relating to the manufacture of gun-cotton, remaining until the surrender of General Lee. Receiving his discharge from the office of the Secretary of War he re-visited his native land, but returned before the close of 1865. He than located at Racine, Wisconsin, with a view of to familiarizing himself with the English language and literature in Racine College, where he also studied Latin and Greek, meanwhile giving lessons in German and French, remaining thus engaged until 1870. His next location was in Denver, Colorado, where he conducted a book store about a year, dealing chiefly in German books. In 1872 he came to California, and became traveling agent for the Pacific coast for Sherman & Hyde, dealers in pianos and musical instruments, at a salary of $250 a month and expenses. Remaining with that house ten years he accumulated $10,000 and started in business on his own account, as the first agent on this coast of the Wheelock pianos, now so well known, chiefly through his energy and so highly esteemed wherever used by reason of their superior merit and durability. He also keeps other standard makes and a well selected stock of general merchandise in his line. With ample capital to buy for cash and an established reputation for honorable dealing. Mr. Girard has become the leading piano dealer of Oakland, where he has been established since 1886, and is also widely and favorably known throughout the State.

A Republican in politics he has taken an active part in promoting the ascendancy of his party, being a prominent representative thereof in the Second Ward where he resides. He was a delegate to the county and city conventions in 1890 and 1891, and was nominated by the latter as School Director for his ward, receiving a plurality of 249 in a total of 958 votes, though the ward elected a Democratic Councilman. Mr. Girard is a Mason, United Workman, Knight of Pythias, a member of the Grand Army, of the Turn-Verein and Dutch Klub.

Mr. Girard was married in Los Angeles, in 1881, to Miss Dora Sievers, a native of Tuolumne county, California. They have two children: Frank P., born February 4, 1883, and Ida, born in September, 1887.

* * *

A. I. SANBORN.—Prominent among the wood turners and stair-builders of San Francisco is the subject of this sketch, whose fully equipped mill is located on the corner of Mission and Fremont streets.

His ancestors were among the early settlers of New Hampshire, some of the family subsequently settling at August, Maine, where Mr. A. I. Sanborn was born. He learned the trades of machinist and stair-builder in Boston, serving an apprenticeship at both occupations, after which he engaged in business there. At the breaking out of the war he sold and accepted a position under the Government as machinist at the Boston navy yards in constructing new monitors. About 1863 he was sent as Third Assistant Engineer on board the United States steamer Cherokee to the mouth of the Cape Fear river, where they engaged in blockade duty about one year, being in both battles at Fort Fisher and in many skirmishes with shore batteries. At the close of the war Mr. Sanborn was discharged and returned to his home in Maine, where he rested about eighteen months.

In 1866 he came to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving in San Francisco, he began work for N. P. Langland, a stair-builder, with whom he remained two years. He afterward opened a small shop on Mission street, and secured for his first job the stair work on the California Theater. A few months later, as his facilities were inadequate to the growth of his business, he moved to the South Point Mill, which he fitted with machinery, much of it being of his own invention, and he then enjoyed an extensive patronage, fitting up the Grand Hotel and many other buildings of prominence. He next made a dash for the work of the city, and with an average force of forty hands did some excellent work and became prominent in his line. In 1878 he moved to the California Mill, which was burned in 1881, everything being destroyed. The day following the fire he made a new start in the Centennial Mill, purchasing all machinery and supplies on credit. Four months later, again outgrowing his facilities, he moved to his present factory, 75 x 127 feet, which he fully fitted with machinery, best adapted to his purpose. About 1883 he invented a wood-turning machine for stair and fence balusters, which will turn round, square or octagonal,—a vast improvement over the old hand-turning lathe. With this machine he manufactures stock and supplies the Pacific coast trade, from Victoria to Central America, and the Sandwich islands as well. He has other machines steadily at work, invented for special purposes.

Mr. Sanborn was married to Miss Martha J. J. Clark, a native of Maine, and to them three children have been born: Fannie May, Irving Howard and Lawrence Matthew Ballentine. He is a man of great persistence and energy, and, though passing through the misfortunes of life, he has always managed to keep on top. His labors have extended all through the coast States, and he has constructed many unique and beautiful stairways. A fair estimate of his work on the coast would exceed $1,500,000. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the blue lodge and chapter of F. and A. M.

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HON. HALE RIX comes of sturdy New England stock, and inherits in a marked degree the traits of industry and perseverance so characteristic of his forefathers. He received his preliminary education in the town of Dalton, New Hampshire. When the news of the gold discoveries in California reached his home, his ambition was fired, and like many other young men he resolved to seek his fortune in the new land.

He started in 1850, and sailed from New York on the Cherokee to Aspinwall. The railroad across the Isthmus was not built then, so he went up the Chagres river by small boat to Gorgona, and putting his luggage on mules there he went on foot with them to Panama. From Panama he came up on the Tennessee, Captain Totten, arriving early in 1851.

Shortly after his arrival he went to the mines. He mined for about nine months on the North Fork of the American river, Oregon Bar, near Auburn, Placer county, and adjoining regions; but on account of sickness left the mines and came to this city. When he arrived here he found employment in the water business. Then the people were not supplied with mains, as they are now. The sources were wells, and the water from these was sold as desired. There was a well on Pine street owned by Mr. Goodwin, and another on Spring and Summer streets where the California Market now is, owned by Judge Rix's brother-in-law, S. M. Locke. He supplied from both these and continued so engaged for about two years.

Shortly after this he entered the office of his brother, Alfred Rix, who was then a practicing lawyer, and began the study of law. He continued the study until he was admitted; this was about the year 1854. He was first admitted by the County Court, afterward by the District Court, and later still by the Supreme Court.

As a lawyer he has certainly made a good record in this community. When he allowed his name first to be mentioned in connection with political place, it was in the fall of 1879. He received the nomination from the Republican party for the Judgeship of the Police Court, and was successful in the election. He served for three years, owing to the change brought about by the new constitution going into effect. In 1884 he again ran, and was elected for the two years 1885 and 1886. In this office he rendered most efficient services. Recently he has been nominated for the same position.

The Judge was married in San Francisco, and is the father of four daughters and one son. He does not belong to many societies, taking the greater enjoyment in the select circle of his friends.

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THOMAS W. BREE, a well-known and talented musician of San Francisco, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1841. His parents settled in Massachusetts in early life. In 1851 the family came to California and located in Placer county, where the father engaged in mining. Two years later Thomas W. came to San Francisco and learned the trade of cigar-making with Mr. Shaffer, at the corner of Kearny and Jackson streets. Soon after the civil war broke out he went to Virginia City and became foreman in the pan room of the Gould & Curry mill. Returning to San Francisco, he accepted the position of manager of the Belle Union Theater, and continued thus employed for some time. We next find him in the East, acting as manager for "Tony Pastor" and "Jay Royal" and other stars for five years. He has had an experience of over twenty years as theatrical manager.

Mr. Bree is now engaged in the manufacture of banjos and mandolins, and deals in all kinds of musical instruments. He has taken four medals for the superiority of instruments made by him. He is a thorough musician, plays on twenty-eight different kinds of musical instruments, and has a large class of pupils, the violin, mandolin, guitar and banjo being his specialties. He possesses a fine tenor voice, is a musical critic, and is deservedly popular in musical circles.

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JOHN A. STEINBACH, whose name is familiar in the commercial circles of San Francisco, was born in this city, October 21, 1854, and is a son of Antonio Steinbach, a native of Germany. His father emigrated to America in 1825, and settled in New York city, where he was educated and learned his trade, that of cabinet-maker and joiner. He came to California via the isthmus in 1850, accompanied by his family; a son two years of age was taken with a fever at Panama, and when it was discovered that he was ill with a fever, he with the mother and a baby daughter was left on an island; a storm soon after arose, when the vessel returned for the outcasts; when they had nearly reached the harbor, the child died, and was buried at sea, as the captain would not permit its being carried to land.

Mr. Steinbach worked at his trade in San Francisco, and then went to the gold diggings, where he made and lost several fortunes. He still survives and is a worthy representative of the early settler.

John A. is the fourth child; he was reared and educated in the city of his birth, and became a practical watch-maker. He was first with Mr. A. Sornin, and for twelve years was with the firm of Barrett & Sherwood. He then opened a business on his own account, and he had an experience covering twenty-two years in the jewelry business. His establishment at 1016 Market street is one of the leading ones in the city, and there is displayed an elegant stock of goods.

Politically Mr. Steinbach is identified with the Democratic party, and has taken an active interest in local affairs. He was elected School Director in 1886, an office he filled with great credit to himself. He is a Native Son of the Golden West, and had the distinction of being elected the first President of Parlor No. 1. When the Grand Parlor was organized he was elected Grand Vice-President, and later was elected Grand President. During his term of office he organized thirty-seven parlors, a larger number by seventeen than had been organized under any other administration. At the close of his term he was presented with a beautiful gold badge as a mark of esteem and of the appreciation of his services. For eleven years he has been Treasurer of the Pacific Parlor No. 10, and is the present incumbent of the office (1891). He was one of the organizers of the Hall Association of which he is President. He is also a member of the United Order of Honor, is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Chosen Friends. He is a man of courteous, affable manner and possesses many sterling traits of character that have won him the highest regard of all who know him.

In 1885 Mr. Steinbach was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. King, who was born in Sacramento, California. She is Past President of Alto Parlor, No. 3, N. D. G. W. Mr. and Mrs. Steinbach are the parents of one child, John A., Jr.

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COLONEL CHARLES L. TAYLOR was born in Maine in 1826. His father was a Scotchman by birth, and his mother and her family were natives of New England. At an early age Charles L. went to Brooklyn, New York, and when a mere boy entered upon a seafaring life. In November, 1849, he sailed from Portland, Maine, via Cape Horn for California, and arrived here May 8, 1850, he being master of the vessel on which he sailed—the Andrew Scott.

Until 1858 he was successfully engaged in the lumber business. He then turned his attention to a general shipping and commission business, which he conducted until 1883. In early days the Colonel took an active part in all measures for the advancement of California. He joined the first legal military company organized here, and remained in service fifteen years, the last four years holding the position of Colonel of the First Infantry Regiment. In 1863 he was elected to the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, and of this was made President. In the same year he helped to organize the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company, and was elected its president, which position he occupied until 1867, when he resigned to go to Europe. In 1873 he was again elected to the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and in 1879 to the Supervisorship of the city. In 1882 he was instrumental in organizing the Sun Insurance Company, was elected president, and still holds that important position. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Marine Underwriters. In fact he has been connected with all the associations formed here by the citizens for the advancement of San Francisco. He was president of the Real Estate Protective Association; has been prominently identified with the Chamber of Commerce ever since its existence, and is now its president. He is a member of various benevolent and fraternal societies.

In early days he took an active part in politics; although refusing office, he was Chairman of the Republican Committee on its first organization for four years. In 1858 he was pressed, however, to accept office and was thereupon elected School Director.

Colonel Taylor married a Miss Simonton, of Portland, Maine, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living.

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WARREN HOME BLOOD, M. D., of Oakland, was born in Taylorsville, Plumas county, California, May 28, 1864, a son of Amos F. and Maria (Whitley) Blood, living in Chico, Butte county, in 1891. The father, born near Egypt, Monroe county, New York, in 1833, and brought up to farming in his youth, came to California in 1850 and engaged in mining for some years. Later on he engaged in the sawmill business at Yankee Jim in Placer county. Upon his recovery from an accidental injury which forced him to relinquish the pursuit, he engaged in general merchandise at Taylorsville, and after several years moved to Chico in 1869. There he was the first to introduce the sale of soda water in 1870; and has since been interested in various enterprises. Grandfather Frederick Blood and his wife, by birth, Needham, both of American descent for several generations, had five sons and two daughters, most of whom are still living. Their oldest son, Daniel, reached the age of seventy-six; another, James, born about 1821, is living in La Serena, California, in 1891. The father died of acute disease at the age of forty-four, but the mother lived to be ninety-six. Mrs. Amos F. Blood, the mother of our subject, born in Liverpool, England, about 1839, came to this coast by way of Panama in 1849, and was married in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Blood have had two daughters, of whom one died in infancy; the other, Maud Pearl, is now the wife of H. H. Camper, a real-estate agent of Chico; and one son, the subject of this sketch.

W. H. Blood was educated in Woodman's Academy at Chico, to the age of fifteen, and for two years at Hopkins Academy in this city, from which he was graduated in 1881. On May 27, 1881, he entered the University of California, where he remained only a year, when, having decided to embrace the medical profession, he became a student at the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1885. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in in this city, at the age of twenty-one, and has here continued to the present time, with very fair success.

Dr. W. H. Blood is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society; of Piedmont Parlor, No. 120, N. S. G. W., of which he was the first President; of Occidental Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W.; and of Oakland Lodge, B. P. Order of Elks.

Dr. Blood was married in this city May 28, 1889, to Miss Charlotte Louise Sherrott, born in 1868, on the voyage of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sherrott from Australia to California. Both parents are living in Oakland in 1891, and her grandfather Sherrott is still living, at the age of ninety-seven. Dr. and Mrs. Blood lost their first born in December, 1890, at the age of ten months.

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FRITZ BOEHMER, a prominent citizen of Alameda, was born in the city of Magdeburg, Province of Saxony, Prussia, May 15, 1831, and learned the trade of machinist from his father. In December, 1848, when the news of the California gold discovery reached his native country, he, in company with a brother and twenty other men, sailed from Bremen, March 21, 1849, in the schooner Gesena, commanded by Captain Heslep, and he came to California around Cape Horn, having a comparatively prosperous voyage except that it was stormy as they rounded the Cape. When he left home he intended rather to become a seafaring man than to visit any particular part of the world, his greatest care being to get away from home. Their first stop was at Valparaiso, in the latter part of June, when they found the harbor there full of ships, at least fifteen of which were loaded with passengers from all parts of the world bound for California. Crossing the torrid zone on the Pacific side he took a sea bath, contrary to the advice of the ship's mate, when a shark came very near snatching him for a meal!

The party landed at San Francisco September 15. Three or four days afterward Mr. Boehmer, with about fifteen others, sailed on the sloop Stockton, and thence went with a pack train to Mokelumne Hill, where he began mining; but a month afterward he returned to San Francisco and worked at his trade as machinist, at $10 a day. Soon, forming a partnership with his brother Edward, he entered into the house-building business. About February, 1850, he went up to Sacramento for the purpose of farming, whither some friends had preceded him. Taking a claim ten miles below Sacramento, on the east side of the river, he went down to it, only to discover that it, with all the surrounding country, was inundated, and he had to reach his friends in a boat,—an old scow. After awaiting about six weeks for the flood to subside he planted some vegetables; and as he began to market them in May another flood came and ruined the crops of all the gardeners.

After mining for a month at Marysville they returned to Sacramento, and Mr. Boehmer hired out as a sailor, thus finally embarking in the calling which he first set out for on leaving fatherland; but, the cholera breaking out, he soon abandoned that vocation, and after engaging in business a short time with his brother he began mining again, this time at Coloma. The freshets, however, soon ruined his prospects there, and he went to the Middle Fork, where he, with fourteen others, took out $7,000 in gold. At that place he met Henry Rosenbaum, an old newspaper man, formed a partnership with him and bought 160 arcres of land where Oakland now stands, and began farming; but he had some trouble in keeping off other parties. After following agriculture there some three years, with considerable difficulty, he sold the ranch and settled on land at Mount Eden, opening up a settlement there, which in a short time became one of the best settled portions of the State. Three years afterward he began merchandising in San Francisco. Meanwhile another brother and a sister came over from Germany; the sister soon afterward married Henry Gerstung, a wholesale merchant of this city, for whom Mr. Boehmer clerked for about a year. The next two years he was engaged in mercantile business at Campo Seco in Tuolumne county, in partnership with Henry Sevening; and while there he married his partner's sister, Johanna. The next two years he was in business for himself at Columbia, same county, and then again formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Henry Sevening, and they were together in business three years. Then, his brother-in-law, Henry Gerstung, in San Francisco, going to Germany with his family, Mr. Boehmer accepted a partnership in the business there, severing his connection with Mr. Sevening, and forming one with Herman Gerstung. Henry Gerstung and family were lost on the Golden Gate, on which they had taken passage, and which was buried at sea.

After prosecuting business in San Francisco four years the partner, wishing to return to Germany, sold out and closed business; and soon afterward Mr. Boehmer also visited his fatherland, six or eight months, in 1866.

Returning to California, he resided in San Francisco about a year, and then located in Alameda, which was then about all devoted to farming purposes. Locating on Clark street, he devoted his energies to the building up of that part of the city, selling out what he had in San Francisco. About four years afterward the town was incorporated, and he was elected a member of the first Board of Town Trustees, with not a single vote cast against him. The other members of the Board were George H. H. Haight, Henry Robinson, Jarvis Clement and "Uncle" Wood, as he was familiarly called. After serving his term as Trustee, Mr. Boehmer was next elected a member of the Board of Education of Alameda. He has had a hand in almost every enterprise calculated for the public good. Four years ago, in company with others, he bought a tract of land and laid out North Alameda, the only expansion the city can have, on account of its hydrographical limits. While he is a prominent capitalist, he is one of the most earnest and devoted citizens of Alameda.

He is a charter member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges here; also a member of A. O. U. W. and K. of P.; and he is a member of the Fire Department, Alameda Harmony Society and of the Alameda Society of California Pioneers. His wife, who was born in Herfort, Westphalia, Prussia, January 8, 1838, died very suddenly February 13, 1890, leaving the following children: Lulu, now the wife of Herman Ernst of Alameda; Edith, who married Gus Weiman, of San Francisco; Alma, Fred and Emma. Mr. Boehmer has also lost a son and a daughter, namely: Hermine, who died in Columbia, Tuolumne county, in 1859, at the age of two years; and Otto, who died in San Francisco, in March, 1866, at the age of six years.

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JAMES MIILLINGTON, an old resident and the City Clerk of Alameda, was born near the city of New York, June 19, 1825, and began in the world for himself at the age of seventeen or eighteen years. Being at Galveston, Texas, at the outbreak of the Mexican war, he enlisted, and during service suffered many hardships. Taking sick he was placed aboard a two-masted schooner for New Orleans, and was twenty-four days at sea. At New Orleans he was in a critical condition for two months. In the spring of 1845 he went up to Illinois, meanwhile improving in health; and he soon returned to New York. In June, 1849, as Vice-President of the California Mutual Benevolent Association, organized for an expedition to this State, he sailed in their ship, the Arkansas, and arrived in San Francisco December 19. While rounding Cape Horn they encountered a heavy gale that lasted seven days, during which time they ran with no sails spread. Their first landing was at Talcahuana, Chili, when all the fresh water they had on board was contained in one cask. The night after the landing in San Francisco their vessel floated over to Alcazar Island and struck a rock, which stove a hole into the hull. In a few days it was towed to the mud flats (now the corner of Pacific and Battery streets, San Francisco), where it was afterward used as a store ship, with one apartment as a saloon.

In company with three others, Mr. Millington went up to Sacramento in a boat that had been built on the ocean voyage and now loaded with provisions, tenting, etc., for the mines. Leaving the boat tied to a tree at Sacramento they went on foot to the mines at American Bar, in the American river above Mormon Island. After working there three or four months some of the party, including Mr. Millington, prospected where Nevada City now is, and, abandoning that field, they started for the Trinity mines; but at Reading Mr. Millington stopped to take care of one of the party who was attacked with brain fever. When his patient had recovered Mr. Millington went up the Feather river above Marysville and worked a claim until the snow season set in, when he returned to San Francisco. The following spring he spent two months at Horseshoe Bend on the Merced river. Returning to the city he took charge of the India Warehouse, a large three-story building at the water's edge. Early in 1852, with a partner, he embarked in the wood and coal business at the corner of Oregon and Front streets, bringing their wood from San Mateo county in a ship, a schooner and a sloop. In the fall of 1853 he sold his interest to his partner, and since then has resided in Alameda, following the trade of contracting and building until his election to his present position. He had built a house in San Francisco, where his eldest child was born. In 1854 he erected a residence in Alameda, which he has since occupied.

In the fall of 1854 he was elected a member of the first Board of County Supervisors, Justice of the Peace for Alameda township and a member of the Board of three School Commissioners. In the latter capacity he started the first public school in the town of Alameda, purchasing a one-story building, 16 x 20 feet, on a lot 40 x 100 feet, where the present Alameda school now is, and hiring a teacher, who was paid partly by monthly subscriptions and partly by the State; and from that humble beginning the school has grown to its present magnificent proportions. He continued in the management of the school interests of the city for ten years or more. He also built the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Alameda, in 1854. In December, 1884, Alameda was organized as a city, and a ticket was elected which gave Mr. Millington his present office. The first was a short term; at the next general election in April, 1885, he was re-elected for the full term of two years. The question being unsettled whether his office was elective or appointive, he was appointed for the same office by the Board of Trustees; and in 1885 he was again both re-elected and re-appointed; and in 1889 he was again re-elected, but by this time the Legislature had so amended the charter as to supersede the necessity of appointment.

In political matters Mr. Millington has been chiefly independent; but at the general elections he is inclined to support the Republican ticket. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders; is Past Master of Oak Grove Lodge, No. 215, F. & A. M., at Alameda, and belongs to Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., in San Francisco.

In 1852 he married Mrs. Lydia Emeline Fish, a widow, and they have one son and four daughters, all of whom are married and are heads of families.

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ROBERT GLOVER, proprietor of the Ninth Street Livery Stable, Oakland, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 24, 1839, a son of Alexander and Mary Elizabeth (Ogle) Glover, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, during a visit of his mother to her parents. The mother, born in Wilmington, North Carolina, May 15, 1811, a daughter of William and Sarah Ogle, was married in Baltimore, June 23, 1832, and is living in Boston, in 1891. Her parents also lived to an advanced age, dying in Baltimore. The paternal ancestry of Mr. Glover, an American, dates back to John Glover, born in Rainhill parish, Lancashire, England, August 12, 1600, the eldest son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover. He was there married, about 1625, to Anna, whose family name is lost. Mr. Glover was a Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, a member of a lodge of Freemasons, and one of the original stockholders of the London Company organized in 1628 for the settlement of New England. He was present at a meeting of the company forming for New England, first election day, May 13, 1629, and arrived on the coast of North America, May 31, 1630. His name is on the list of inhabitants at the incorporation of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631. He had brought out a great number of cattle and the necessary outfit in tools, provisions and workmen for a tannery, being the first to establish that industry in the colony. From 1631 to his death, February 11, 1653, his name is of frequent mention in the annals of Dorchester, being a selectman from 1636 to 1650 and representative or delegate to the General Court at Boston, 1636 to 1652. For the whole period, as may be gleaned from existing records, he was appointed every year to the discharge of various public duties, and was Governor's Assistant in 1652. In that year he was a resident of Boston, and is known as "John Glover, of Dorchester and Boston." He was a Puritan, and has been characterized as "a man strong for the truth, a plain, sincere and godly man, and of good abilities." The children of John Glover and his wife Anna were: Thomas, Habakkuk, John, Nathaniel and Pelatiah, the two youngest being born in Dorchester, Massachusetts. On February 1, 1652, he deeded his lands and possessions in England to his eldest son, Thomas, who returned to that country, the other four remaining in Massachusetts. Mrs. Anna Glover survived her husband seventeen years. From Nathaniel, their first-born in America, is descended the branch of the Glover family to which the subject of this sketch belongs. Nathaniel Glover, born in 1637, was married in 1652 to Mary Smith, born in England, July 20, 1630; and about that time was admitted to full communion in the church. He was enrolled among the New England Freemen, May 3, 1654. In 1655 he was chosen a selectman of Dorchester, was appointed one of the commission to settle the bounds between Dorchester and Dedham, and filled some other town offices. He inherited the Dorchester homestead and a share of the other possessions of his father and mother. He died May 21, 1657, leaving three children: Nathaniel, John and Anne. In 1660, his widow, Mary S. Glover, was married to Thomas Hinckley, of Barnstable, afterward Governor of Plymouth colony, and died July 29, 1703.

Nathaniel Glover, born April 30, 1653, upon the marriage of his mother, in 1660, became the ward of his uncle, Habakkuk Glover, and was sent to school in Boston, where he lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Glover, until her death in 1670. In 1673 he was married to Hannah Hinckley, his mother's stepdaughter, born in Barnstable, April 15, 1650. In 1674 he succeeded to the Glover homestead and tannery in Dorchester and sole owner by the purchase of his brother's and sister's interests in 1676. In 1677 he was admitted with his wife to full communion of the church. In 1683 he was elected Constable and for a few years before 1715 was selectman. In 1700 he resigned his tannery to his son, Nathaniel, Jr., and retired to another portion of his inheritance, Newbury farm, in Dorchester, where he resided until his death in 1724, where also his wife died April 30, 1730. They had five sons, three Nathaniels (of whom two died in infancy), John and Thomas and three daughters. The third Nathaniel, born November 10, 1676, and known as Nathaniel, Jr., was because of his precocious piety admitted to full communion of the church in 1696. He assisted his father in the tannery business, and in 1700 succeeded him in the Glover homestead and tannery. He was married, November 13, 1701, to Rachel Marsh, born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1673, a daughter of Alexander and Martha Marsh. Mrs. Glover was admitted to full communion with the church at Dorchester, February 3, 1702. Nathaniel Glover, Jr., became an extensive land-owner by inheritance and purchase, his wife also inheriting some land in Braintree and a house in Boston. From 1715 to 1717 he was annually elected a selectman, and carried on the tanning business until 1726. In March, 1726, he went to London as agent of the proprietors of the common and undivided lands of Dorchester, in which he was a large shareholder. His errand was to appeal to the king in council from an adverse decision of the Colonial Court. He died in London, of smallpox, in June, 1726, his widow surviving until 1752, in charge of the children and property in Dorchester. They had four daughters and three sons, these bearing the names of Nathaniel, Alexander and Pelatiah. Alexander, born November 13, 1710, was married February 5, 1732, to Sarah White, born in Dorchester, April 3, 1711, a daughter of Edward and Patience (Bird) White. He occupied the homestead with his mother and at her death succeeded to the inheritance. He was a member of the Dorchester church and filled some town offices. In 1744 he is found enrolled among those capable of bearing arms and liable to appear at alarm; and in 1746 among those qualified to serve as grand jurors for Suffolk county. He served as a soldier at Castle William and was discharged in 1748. They had seven daughters and three sons, these bearing the names of Nathaniel, Alexander, Jr., and Edward. He died March 15, 1770, and his wife December 3, 1790. Their son, Alexander, born February 1, 1741, was married, December 28, 1769, to Hannah Pope, born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, June 1, 1744, a daughter of Dr. Ralph and Rebekah (Stubbs) Pope. He succeeded his father in the Dorchester homestead and was engaged in the lumber business for many years. He died July 13, 1813, his wife surviving to September 28, 1825. Of three sons, Alexander, Oliver and James, and three daughters, the oldest child, Alexander, born November 19, 1770, was married, July 21, 1794, to Jemima Tolman, born in Dorchester, November 3, 1774, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Tolman. In 1813 he succeeded to a portion of the Glover homestead in Dorchester. His chief pursuit was farming, but he also became the owner of some timber land at Thomaston, Maine. He died at the Dorchester homestead October 24, 1842, and his wife in South Boston, in August, 1854. They had six sons: Charles, Andrew, Charles, John, Alexander and Amasa Stetson Glover and four daughters. Alexander, born February 28, 1807, learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and was married in 1832, as stated at the head of this sketch. He carried on a furniture manufacturing business for many years and became the owner of considerable property in Dorchester, including a residence on Meeting House Hill. He died in 1880. The children of Alexander and Mary E. (Ogle) Glover, were: William, Silas Wheelock, Robert, Andrew, Alexander, Eliza Homes and Mary Anne.

Robert, the subject of this sketch, soon after his birth, was taken by his mother to their home in Dorchester, where, in due time, he attended the public schools, and in young manhood learned the trade of bricklayer. He worked a few years as journeyman chiefly in Boston, and was married, April 17, 1862, to Mary Elizabeth Ormond, born in New York city in 1841, but brought up from girlhood in Boston. With their first-born, Robert, they set out for California in 1863, by the Panama route, arriving in September in San Francisco, where Mr. Glover worked at his trade for a short time. In 1864 he engaged in business on his own account as plasterer and builder, chiefly in this city, where he settled that year. After sixteen years of fair success in his line, he made an entirely new departure in his career by embarking, in 1880, in the livery stable business in which he has also met with fair success. Mr. Glover is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., and of Oakland Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Glover are the parents of six children: Robert, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 19, 1863; has been for for some years in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city. The other children are all natives of Oakland: Andrew, born in September, 1865, associated in business with his father; is manager of the Oakland Cab and Carriage Company; Jennie, Effie, Mollie and Jesse.

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FRANZ KUCKEIN, M. D., of Oakland, was born in Danzig, Germany, October 14, 1853, a son of August and Caroline (Meissner) Kuckein, both natives of Prussia, now deceased, father at the age of fifty-three and the mother at forty-nine; grandfather Meissner, seventy-two, and grandmother, sixty-four; grandfather Kuckein not so old, but over fifty.

Franz Kuckein was educated in the gymnasium of his native city, and prepared for the university with a view of studying for the medical profession. He first entered the University of Marburg, in 1874, and went thence to Göttingen, 1876, and thence to Munich a half year later, and passed the State examination in 1879 at Munich, having made the full five-year course in the three universities.

By the State examination he was entitled to practice, but continued his studies two years longer, taking an extra course in chemistry, physiology and laboratory work. At the death of his father, early in 1881, he concluded to practice his profession. He went to Holzmenden, in the Duchy of Brunswick, and remained there until 1887—physician and surgeon. His father had held the office of paymaster in the military department. He left four children, three sons and one daughter, all living in Danzig except Dr. Kuckein. Grandfather Kuckein was Town Treasurer of Bartensteim, and grandfather Meissner was a military official, a sort of inspector or care-taker of fortifications.

Early in 1887 Dr. Kuckein went to Jena, half a year, for practice and study, then to Berlin a year, to study gynecology as a specialty, under the most distinguished professors of that country.

He then visited the universities of Germany, Sutherland and Austria, to gather up points and compare methods of different schools in his specialty—some three months so spent. He returned to Berlin to prepare for America, leaving in November, 1888, coming by way of Bremen, New York and Chicago, with a view to settle in California, in San Francisco or San José; practiced five months in San Francisco, and came to Oakland in June, 1889. He has done quite well—a growing practice; is a member of the German Medical Association of San Francisco, and of the Alameda County Association. His practice is general, with some opportunity to use his specialty of gynecology. Is a member of the Hermann's Söhne and of Court Harmony, A. O. F., and of the Deutscher Klub and the Oakland Turnverein, and is President of the Euterpe Singing Club of Oakland, and is one of the founders of the society.

Dr. Kuckein was married in Chicago, December 17, 1888, to Miss Alice Prussing, born in that city, a daughter of Ernst and Louisa (Peltzer) Prussing. Mr. Prussing died in November, 1889, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Prussing is still living, in 1890. He left three sons, George, Eugene and Alexander, and three daughters: Alice, now Mrs. Kuckein; Linda, living with her mother, and Alina, Mrs. Gottfried J. Schneck, now of Southern California.

Dr. and Mrs. Kuckein have one child, Ernest, born in Oakland, December 24, 1889.

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LOUIS B. PARROTT, the senior member of the firm of Parrott & Co., who have been doing a prominent mercantile, shipping and insurance business in San Francisco, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born in 1842. He is descended from one of the oldest Virginia families, people noted in the history of the Colonies and in the later events of the country. He received his education in his native State, and engaged in the shipping commission business in Mississippi. In 1865 he came to San Francisco to accept a clerkship in the bank of his uncle, John Parrott, whose house had been established early in the history of the city, and who had done a successful business for years on the coast. Then this firm retired from the banking business, several of the members continuing a shipping and mercantile business in which they had been interested for a number of years previous.

In 1876 Louis B. Parrott became a member of the firm, and has since been one of its most important factors. In 1880 Tiburcio Parrott retired, leaving William Babcock the senior member; the latter continued the business with Louis B. Parrott until 1887, when he, too, retired. Joseph Plaw was then admitted to the firm. Their transactions extend to

China, Japan, the East Indies, Central and South America, and Europe, and they handle all the great staples which form the base of commerce. They have been especially prominent in the coffee trade with Central America. They are one of the oldest and largest houses on the coast in this line of business. In addition they are the general agents of the Canton Insurance Company, limited; this office was opened on the coast in 1882, and they have since had the management of the business, which they have conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Henry W. Nagle is the experienced and capable manager of this branch, and to him is accorded much credit for the success of the enterprise of which he has had charge from the beginning. His office is at No. 304 California street. Mr. Nagle is a native of New Zealand, but was brought to this coast at the age of nine years. He was educated at Santa Clara College, and in 1870 his underwriting experience began in the employ of the Union Insurance Company of San Francisco; he resigned this position to establish the Marine Insurance Agency of Parrott & Co. They began with three companies, but later decided to give their undivided attention to the Canton. All the operations of the firm are conducted in the most liberal and honorable manner.

Louis B. Parrott is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Produce Exchange, and of the Pacific Union Club; he also belongs to the Bohemian Club, and for six years he filled the important position of Consul for Guatemala. He was married in 1880, and of this union two children have been born. He has a delightful home at San Rafael. He is a gentleman of the highest integrity of character, is liberal, charitable, courteous and kind, and is richly deserving of the success which he has achieved.

MARION FRANCIS DAVIS, proprietor of the Oakland Stables, 366 to 370 Eighth street, Oakland, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, March 1, 1864, a son of John H. and Angeline (Hainline) Davis, the mother a native of the same county, born about 1844, a daughter of Sylvester Hainline, an early settler of that county, of German descent. He is still (1891) living on his farm in that county, aged eighty years. His wife died about 1863, in middle life. Their daughter, Mrs. Davis, died in 1872, leaving six children, of whom M. F. is the only one living in 1891. The father, John H. Davis, born in Kentucky in 1840, is a son of Joseph Davis, who was born in Virginia, and died in Kentucky in middle age. Grandmother Davis lived to a good age, about seventy-five. Father John H. is living in Platte county, Missouri, where he moved in 1867, and has been a farmer chiefly all his active life.

M. F. was brought up on his father's place during boyhood, and has been absolutely self-supporting since the age of nine, by farm labor suited to his years, until he came to California in April, 1886. He had his schooling in winter terms while doing farm work, remaining with one farmer three and with another eight years. He went to work in the Thirteenth street stable, and was there two years, when he opened this stable, which had been established about 1870, and was then temporarily closed. Since 1888 he has built up quite a business, owns considerable stock in his line, and keeps a general boarding, sale and livery stable. He has been in contact with horses and concerned in the care of them from childhood.

M. F. Davis was married in Temescal (Oakland) in 1887, to Miss Maggie Avan, born in San Francisco in 1871, a daughter of

John and Harriet (Noble) Avan, of San Francisco, aged forty-nine and forty-eight respectively,—the father English, and the mother Irish.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child, Clarence Wesley Davis, born May 13, 1888, in Oakland. Mr. Davis is interested chiefly in his business and young family, and is an enterprising, industrious citizen, with a probably prosperous future before him,—a modest, unpretending type of the literally self-made man.

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McCARRON BROTHERS, dealers in coal, wood, hay and grain, at 1847 San Pablo avenue, Oakland, are individually known as David and Cochran McCarron. They were born at Tenaugh, county Derry, Ireland, the sons of Cochran and Elizabeth (Caley) McCarron, both parents being natives of that county, of Scotch descent. The mother died at forty-seven, having borne twelve children, of whom six are living in 1891, five having died in infancy, and the first-born a few years since, at the age of forty. David and Cochran are the only representatives of the family in California. The father, a farmer and miller, lived to the age of sixty, and grandfather McCarron also lived to a good age. Grandfather Caley, a farmer and miller, reached old age, and his wife lived to be ninety-eight.

David McCarron, born March 22, 1852, at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the baker's trade, serving four years, and at about the age of twenty-one went to work as a journeyman in Derry, where he remained until he set out for America. Arriving in New York, July 3, 1874, he went thence to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade some ten months, and afterwards for a few months at Detroit, Michigan. In the fall of 1875 he came to San Francisco, and was employed as a baker in that city for about three years. On June 15, 1878, he came to Oakland and established a bakery on his own account at 675 Twenty-seventh street, which he carried on for five years. In June, 1882, he formed a partnership with his brother, Cochran, and embarked in his present business under the style of McCarron Brothers. He was married in San Francisco, October 31, 1878, to Catherine Ann Hawthorn, a native of Ireland.

Cochran McCarron was born in 1856, and began practical life with the shoemaker's trade at an early age, but soon abandoned it and returned to his home. In his seventeenth year he emigrated to Glasgow, where he worked for some time in a flour and grain store and in various lines of labor for four years, the longest job being two years and nine months as freight handler for the Caledonia Railroad Company. He left Glasgow June 10, 1877, for America, and on his arrival in New York went to Philadelphia, where he worked six months as a teamster; and then to Detroit, Michigan, where he was employed a few months in a grain elevator, when he returned to Philadelphia and took up his old job for a short time. He then crossed the continent, arriving in San Francisco in April, 1878, and worked there until June, for Whittier, Fuller & Co. When his brother opened a bakery in Oakland, he drove a delivery wagon for him, and on the change of his brother's business in 1882 he became his partner and has so remained to the present time. McCarron Brothers have built up a good local trade in their section of the city, being careful, industrious men, and attentive to the wants of their patrons.

Cochran McCarron was married in Oakland, March 26, 1885, to Jane Davis, born in this city February 6, 1866, a daughter of John and Susan (Edgar) Davis. Mr. and Mrs. C. McCarron have three children: John, born March 31, 1887; Susan in April, 1889; Elizabeth, May 2, 1890.

* * *

DR. H. H. TOLAND, who died February 27, 1880, was one of the early and prominent physicians of the Pacific coast, and was a resident of California from 1850. He was born in Columbia, North Carolina, in 1802, receiving his early education from private tutors, and later attended the schools of Columbia and Charleston, South Carolina. He commenced his medical education at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, at which he graduated. Later he attended lectures and the hospital in Paris, France, for five years, receiving his diploma from the Hotel Dieu and also an adeundem from another institution. Returning to the United States he engaged in practice in Columbia, South Carolina, where he continued until 1850. Foreseeing that there would be trouble between the North and South, and the attraction to California being powerful at that time, he decided to come to this State, and in connection with Colonel Jackway fitted out a train, and with his wife and two daughters crossed the plains, arriving in California in 1849. He first engaged in mining for a year and a half with the usual results, during which time he located, among others, the "Gwinn" mine.

On coming to San Francisco Mr. Toland engaged in the medical practice, which he continued up to the time of his death. He was an especially a skillful surgeon as well as a successful physician. During his residence in San Francisco he was one of the first visiting surgeons of the United States Marine Hospital, holding that position for some years. After the Toland College was built in 1868, he became the visiting surgeon of the City and County Hospital, which was then located directly opposite the college. In 1867 he built the Toland Medical College, at a cost from his own private fortune, which he presented to the State for the education of physicians on this coast, and which is now the Medical Department of the University of California. Dr. Toland was a Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of the State University. He was very successful in his practice and amassed a large fortune. He was appointed President of the first Board of Health established in California, and was its President until his death. He discovered the fact that bone could be reproduced and that by a proper excision of fractured or diseased bone a new one would be grown from either end to unite the parts. He was the author of a work highly thought of by surgeons throughout the county,—"Lectures on Practical Surgery."

Dr. Toland was the son of Hugh Toland, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and a cotton planter in North Carolina. He was married three times, the first wife leaving two daughters,—Lucy, now deceased, who was the wife of Andrew Russell, of Los Angeles, and Mary, now the widow of the late John Sime, a banker of San Francisco. His second wife left no children. She died in Stockton soon after her removal to California. In 1859 he was married to Mrs. Mary B. Gridley, a native of Maine, who still survives him. She has one son, Hugo, now a student in Los Angeles. Mr. Toland is succeeded in his practice by an adopted son, the son of his widow, Dr. Charles Gridley Toland.

Dr. C. G. Toland was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in October, 1847. He received his primary education in his native place, graduating at the Methodist Episcopal College at Vacaville, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His medical education was received under the preceptorship of his adopted father, and graduated at the medical department of the University of California He spent three years in study and attending the hospitals in Paris and other medical centers of Europe. After returning to California he spent one year in travel in South America. Dr. Toland entered into the practice of his profession with Dr. H. H. Toland, and has been engaged in active practice since that time. He was married in September, 1888, to Miss T. E. Foltz, of San Diego, and daughter of Mrs. Clara S. Foltz, the celebrated lady lawyer and orator of California. They have one child, William Gridley Toland. Mr. Toland is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He is devoted exclusively to his profession except that he is interested in some mines in Nevada.

* * *

D. A. ACKER was born in Washington District of Columbia, in 1864, the son of, Nicholas Acker, a native of Germany and a prominent contractor. After attending a private school, the subject of our sketch entered Maryland College and completed his literary course in that institution. He began the study of patent law in 1880; pursued his law course at the National Law University in Washington city, graduating in the class of 1888. April 4, 1888, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

In 1889, at the request of J. L. Boone, a well-known attorney of this city, Mr. Acker came to San Francisco and became associated with him in the practice of law. They remained together until 1891. Mr. Acker is now alone in business, and is giving his exclusive attention to patent law, in the practice of which he has met with excellent success.

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LEO COOPER is a native of New York city, and the descendant of a prominent Jewish family, noted for taking a leading part in establishing Jewish charities there. Mr. Cooper was reared and educated in New York, and there received special instructions in elocution. He came to San Francisco to fulfill an engagement he had made to play at the Alcazar theater. At the solicitation of friends he afterward engaged in teaching elocution here. In this he has been eminently successful, has continuously a class of pupils, and has been solicited to teach in various schools and academies in this city. Besides his regular classes he also gives private instructions in elocution and methods. Many of his pupils have become teachers and some are on the stage. His methods are largely original, but are somewhat similar to those taught in the Boston School of Oratory.

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JAMES PLEASANTS, Senator, born in Goochland county, Virginia, October 24, 1769, died at his residence, "Contention," Goochland county, Virginia, November 9, 1839; a first cousin of Jefferson, educated by private tutors, studied law, admitted to bar of native county, and enjoyed an extensive practice, especally as an advocate. He was a member of the Legislature in 1796, elected as a Republican clerk of the House in 1803–11, and in Congress from 1811 to 1819; then United States Senator from 1819 to 1822, when he resigned. Was

Governor of Virginia from 1822 to 1825. In 1824 La Fayette visited Virginia. Mr. Pleasants was a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1829–30; subsequently declined appointment as Judge of the Circuit Court and Virginia Court of Appeals. The county of Pleasants, now in West Virginia, was named in his honor. John Randolph, of Roanoke, said of him: "James Pleasants never made an enemy nor lost a friend." His son, John Hampden, journalst, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, January 4, 1797; died in Richmond, Virginia, February 27, 1846. He was educated at William and Mary College, and admitted to the bar at an early age, but abandoned law for journalism, and founded and became editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian.* He subsequently removed to Richmond, Virginia, and in 1824 founded the *Constitutional Whig and Public Advertiser*, and was its chief editor for twenty-two years. He was killed in a duel with Thomas Richie, Jr., of the Richmond *Enquirer*, a Democratic organ. Mr. Pleasants was a brilliant editor and paragraphist, and his journal was the principal exponent of the Whig party in Virginia. His brother Whigs erected a monument to his memory, on which his gallant and self-sacrificing patriotism is recorded.

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JOSEPH PESCIA, A. B., M. D., has been a resident of California since 1862, during which time he has resided in San Francisco. He was born in a village near Genoa, Italy, in 1854, the son of Francis and Maria (Dondero) Pescia, who were also natives of that part of Italy. The father died during our subject's infancy, and the mother came with the family to the United States in 1857, where they resided in Baltimore until 1860, then in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1862. In that year they came to San Francisco, where Dr. Pescia received his education, graduating in 1875 from St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Four days after graduating in his classical course he entered the medical department of the University of California, where he was graduated after the usual course in 1877. He then pursued post-graduate studies, and attended the city and county hospital until July, 1888, when he went to Europe. After visiting various hospitals in England, France and Germany, he engaged in further study at Florence, where he graduated, in 1880, at the Superior Medical Institute, after a two years' course of advanced medical studies, receiving a further degree from that school as Doctor of Medicine. In September, 1880, Mr. Pescia returned to San Francisco and engaged in the practice of medicine, in which he has continued since that time, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. Besides a thorough attention to his professional duties, the Doctor has from time to time served the interests of his fellow-citizens as a public functionary. In 1884 he was a candidate for the position of School Director on the Democratic ticket, meeting with the same fate as the balance of his ticket in that year, of overwhelming defeat. The fact was, Dr. Pescia received less than 100 votes lacking a majority, while the balance of the ticket was about 500 votes behind the opposite party. In 1886 he was elected Supervisor of San Francisco county by the largest majority of all candidates on the ticket; in 1888 he was re-elected, which position he now holds. Dr. Pescia has devoted himself exclusively to his practice and his official duties.

In 1888 he married Miss Anastasia Sweeny, daughter of the late Miles D. Sweeny, who organized, and was for over thirty years president of the Hibernia Bank of this city. Dr. Pescia is Chairman of the Hospital Committee, which has a special supervision of the City and County Hospital, the almshouse and the pest-house. During the last small-pox epidemic, the value of having a competent and intelligent physician on the Board of Supervisors was very apparent, as Dr. Pescia's work intelligently decided the work of the board in that direction. During that time an additional building was constructed to accommodate the increased number of small-pox patients, and his aid in consultation of the Board of Health was valuable in abating the epidemic.

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THOMAS PRICE TISDALE, M. D., is a native of Simcoe, Norfolk county, Ontario, born June 30, 1830, and brought up there on his father's farm until he was about twenty years of age. He then went to Oberlin (Ohio) College, and in two years graduated in the classical department. While there he became acquainted with the noted apostle of light gymnastics and health reform, Dr. Dio Lewis, and for a year afterward traveled with him as agent and assistant, and was induced by him to take up the study of medicine. Accordingly, in 1858, he finished a course at the Western Homeopathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated. During his college career there he married Miss Flora Lewis, a sister of the noted physician and a native of Auburn, New York. He began the practice of his profession at Lowville, Lewis county, New York. Two or three years afterward he returned to Canada, and in a short time he moved to Lockport, New York, Indianapolis, Indiana and Elmira, New York. From 1878 to 1884 he practiced medicine in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; then, after traveling in the East about half a year, he settled on a ranch near San Jose, California, which he had purchased immediately after his return from Honolulu; but, not finding ranching agreeable to his taste, he sold his land and bought property in Stockton and Alameda. He now owns some very valuable property also in Oakland. In the winter of 1885 he moved to Alameda, since which time he has been regularly engaged in his chosen calling, in which he has always been very successful.

He has two sons and three daughters. His brother in Canada, Colonel David Tisdale, is one of the most prominent men in that dominion, in railroad and political circles; is a member of the Canadian Parliament, and is Queen's Counsel, etc. Mrs. Tisdale has a brother, Judge Loran L. Lewis, Buffalo, New York, who is now a member of the State Supreme Bench of that State.

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THOMAS A. McGOWAN, a successful lawyer of San Francisco, came with his parents to California in early childhood and was reared and educated here. Entering a law office, he began the study of his profession, became managing clerk in the office, and during the years he remained there received much practical experience. He completed his law course at Hastings College of Law and was admitted to the bar.

While he is engaged in a general law practice, Mr. McGowan has given much attention to mercantile and commercial law, and has an extended country and mining practice; is attorney for mining corporations and a number of private enterprises.

Mr. McGowan is connected with several fraternal organizations: is Noble Chief and presiding officer of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

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EDWARD J. BLANDING, a well-known reliable business man of Alameda, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 21, 1834. His paternal ancestry were English and Scotch residents of Massachuetts and Rhode Island. He still owns a tract of land in Massachusetts which has been in the family ever since the era of the Indians, from whom it was first purchased. It is now in the township of Rehoboth, which was many years ago a part of the Blanding neighborhood. Wheeler M. Blanding, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, on the old homestead, and after he became a young man he moved into Providence, Rhode Island. He was a contractor and builder by occupation. He married Eliza Norton, daughter of William Norton, a Baptist clergyman, and she was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island. Mr. Blanding's family were two daughters and three sons.

Mr. E. J. Blanding, one of the sons and our present subject, was reared in the city of Providence. As a boy he spent a year in New York city and New Jersey. Coming to California in 1853, he sailed from New York on the Vanderbilt opposition line to Nicaragua, and arrived in San Francisco, being thirty-three days on the voyage. The first year in this State he spent upon a ranch near the mouth of the Calaveras river in San Joaquin county; next he was a year engaged in mining at Columbia, Tuolumne county; then until 1859 he was in the employ of Bowen & Bros., grocers at Stockton, in whose branch house in San Francisco he was afterward employed the greater part of four years. Next, opening an office on the first floor of the Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco, he engaged in real-estate business, and about the same time purchased a tract in Alameda, in company with others, and surveyed it into town lots. Although he has resided in that city only since 1883 he has been a property owner there for twenty years and identified with the business interests of the place. In his business relations, of which he has had many, he has been fairly successful. Coming to the county in early days without means, his success in accumulating property by industry and good management demonstrates his capacity.

In politics Mr. Blanding was a Democract until the great Rebellion was inaugurated, and since then he has been a Republican.

He was married in 1858, in Stockton, California, to Mary S. Bowen, a native of Massachusetts, and they have a son named Herbert Bowen.

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CHARLES LEWIS TISDALE, M. D., in partnership with his father in the practice of medicine in Alameda, under the firm name of T. P. & C. L. Tisdale, was born June 2, 1858, in Auburn, New York, and received his education at the academy at Elmira, that State, and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, pursuing his studies three years at the latter place. In 1878 he graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, and also at the New York Homeopathic College. Then for six years he practiced his profession on the Sandwich Islands. Returning to the United States he was married in the fall of 1884 in Schoharie, New York, to Miss Emma Krum, a daughter of Franklin Krum, a prominent banker of that place. Next he practiced his profession in Kansas City for a time. In the spring of 1886 he came to Alameda, since which time he has been a resident and a practitioner here. He is a member of and Medical Examiner for the Masonic United Endowment Associates, and a member of several other fraternal orders. He is Professor of Physiology in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco; the rectal specialist to the Hahnemann Hospital and to the Fabiola Hospital of Oakland; and editor of the California *Homeopath*, the organ of his school on the Pacific coast.

At the last general election, held in 1888, Dr. Tisdale was a candidate for the Assembly on the American ticket, but of course entered the campaign with no expectation that it would be elected. He polled more votes in his precinct, however, than his opponents in the principal parties, which shows his loca popularity.

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CHARLES W. DECKER, D. D. S., was born in Sacramento county, California, in 1855, and received his preparatory education in the Lincoln Grammar School. He then entered the office of Dr. C. E. Blake to learn the profession of dentistry, remaining under Dr. Blake's instructions five years. He then began a course of study in the Pacific Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with high honors. He then began the practice of his profession in the city of San Francisco and has remained there ever since. He has won an enviable reputation for his skill in dental work, and has a constantly increasing patronage. He occupies an elegantly furnished suite of parlors in the Phelan building, and employs all the recent and most approved appliances adopted in the profession. He founded what is known as the Colton Dental Association, one of the specialties of which is the manufacture of Colton gas, which is deemed superior to all others as an anæsthetic.

Dr. Decker, however, is not to be viewed solely in the character of a successful professional man. He has done much to promote the welfare of his native State, and is held in the highest estimation by her citizens. At an early day he became a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and soon distinguished himself as an earnest, enthusiastic worker, and his efforts have not gone unrecognized by his brother members. In 1883 he was sent as a delegate to the Grand Parlor, and by that body he was elected Grand Treasurer; for several years thereafter he was annually elected a member of that organization. As such he filled consecutively the office of Grand Lecturer, Grand Vice-President, and Grand President. He was twice appointed Deputy Grand President at Large, and he is now one of the senior Past Grand Presidents. In 1885 he was Chairman of the Winn Monument Committee, and has been chairman of the Certificate and Charter Committees. He also promulgated the ritual adopted by the Grand Parlor of 1886. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1888, and has been Historian of the society. He has been President of the N. S. G. W. Hall Association, and Director of the N. S. G. W. Library Association. The *Golden West*, the official organ of the N. S. G. W., in its issue of April, 1887, contained a very high tribute to the Doctor, the occasion being his retirement from the office of Grand President of the order. At the time of his nomination to the office of Grand President, M. A. Dow, Past Grand President, took the opportunity in presenting his name to the society to deliver some highly complimentary and eulogistic remarks concerning the Doctor's career and services to the order. In seconding the motion, Past Grand President, Charles H.

Garoutte, followed in a similar strain. Dr. Decker was elected by a unanimous vote. He has been closely identified with every progressive step taken by the order. He is a member of quite a number of other fraternities and benevolent societies. He is in every sense a popular man, is genial and kind-hearted, and liberal to the last degree.

He has recently acquired a large amount of stock in the *Golden West* Publishing Company, a corporation which is engaged in the publication of the *Golden West* above referred to. It is a monthly magazine, and under its present management is very ably and successfully edited. It is illustrated in a superior style, and unexcelled in the correctness of the portraits it furnishes of distinguished men. Dr. Decker is secretary of this corporation. He was recently elected one of the School Directors of the city and county of San Francisco, and has brought to the discharge of his duties in this capacity the same energy that has characterized his other movements. Although he has met with strong opposition in his reformatory efforts, he is possessed of those traits which are overcome by no obstacles, and victory is certain to be his ultimate reward.

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RUDOLPH HEROLD, Jr.—The Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company was organized in Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1854, and was established on the Pacific coast in 1857, the agency being located in San Francisco. The company was first represented by Morris Speyer & Co., and was afterward transferred to Philip Speyer & Co., successors of Morris Speyer & Co. In 1883 the general agency of the company was placed with Speyer & Herold, Morris Speyer being the senior member of the firm, Rudolph Herold, Jr., being the junior member. He had been the manager of the fire insurance branch of the firm of Philip Speyer & Co. for a number of years. In the fall of 1889 Morris Speyer died, and the general agency of the Pacific coast department was given to Rudolph Herold, Jr., under whose efficient management it still continues. His connection with the Hamburg-Bremen dates back to 1872. This company is doing a general business throughout the coast, and has a wide distribution of local agents.

The Niagara Insurance Company of New York is also represented in San Francisco by the same agency as the Hamburg-Bremen. It was organized in the State of New York in 1850, and belongs to the list of old, reliable New York companies. It is also an old-time company on the coast, having been represented here for about twenty-five years. The agency has been with Jonathan Hunt, Balfour Guthrie, Smith & Moody and others. In 1885 the general agency for this department was placed with Messrs. Speyer & Herold, the general agents for the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, and the business has since been satisfactorily conducted in their office.

Rudolph Herold, Jr., was born in the city of San Francisco, July 19, 1855, and is a son of Rudolph Herold, the pioneer musician of the city, who will be well remembered by all of the earliest settlers. Our subject was educated in the public schools of this city, and entered the office of Philip Speyer & Co. at the beginning of his business career. He was employed as a clerk, and since that time (1872) he has been continually identified with the fire insurance business of the coast. His long experience has given him a thorough acquaintance with fire underwriting in all its branches and details, and he is well prepared to act as the chief representative of the companies under his control. Henry C. Boyd, of Portland, Oregon, is the special agent and adjuster connected with Mr. Herold in the general agency. He was appointed local agent of the Hamburg-Bremen at Portland, in 1878, and has continued with the company since that time.

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FRANK CORNWALL, M. D., whose specialty is treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and whose office is at No. 112 Grant avenue, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past eight years, and has been engaged in practice in San Francisco during these years. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1846. His parents, Francis and Martha (Carr) Cornwall, were among the pioneers of Ohio; his father was a native of Connecticut and his mother of New Jersey. Our subject received his primary education in the schools of Mansfield, Ohio, and in Union county, Iowa. In 1863 he entered the Simpson Seminary Centenary College at Indianola, Iowa, in 1863, and remained there three years. In his twentieth year he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Carter, of Des Moines, Iowa, with whom he studied for three years. Meanwhile he had entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, where he graduated after a course of study and lectures of three and a half years. Mr. Cornwall commenced the general practice of his profession in Iowa, remaining five years at Norwalk and four years at Mount Ayr, that State. He then passed a year in Chicago in perfecting himself in the specialty he had chosen in his profession, the opportunities of a large city being necessary for this purpose. His health having become somewhat impaired from so many years of close application to practice and study, he went to Montana, where he spent some time in recuperation as well as in practice. Later he spent six months in Dr. Knapp's Institution in New York, in further pursuit of study and practice in his specialty. The Doctor then came to California, where he has since built up a large and successful practice. Dr. Cornwall has been one of the professors of the California Medical College, where he has filled the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology for eight years. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California; of the Society of Physicians of the County of San Francisco, and of Mount Moriah Lodge of F. and A. M., of San Francisco. He has been a member of the State Board of Examiners of the Eclectic Medical Society for the past eight years.

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SAMUEL TEVIS, M. D., has been a resident of California since 1868. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1859, the son of Joshua and Miriam (Carter) Tevis, who removed with their family to California in 1868. Samuel received his primary education in the schools of San Francisco, and his preparatory college course was pursued at Concord, New Hampshire, where he remained four years. Returning to California, he entered the Hastings' Law School, and then the law department of the University of California, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after a three years' course. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California, and devoted two years to the practice of law, one year of which he held the position of Courtroom Clerk of the Supreme Court of San Francisco. Mr. Tevis then decided to take up the study of medicine, and commenced attending lectures at the medical department of the University of California, which he continued for one year. At the end of that time he went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College, and after the usual three-years course he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine. He then went to London and Paris, where he took a course in the hospitals of those cities, spending six months in gaining the experiences to be had only in those institutions. Returning to America, the Doctor took a course at the Post-Graduate College, to make himself thorough as possible in his profession. On coming to San Francisco he entered into practice at No. 226 Post street, where he has continued to practice since that time. He was appointed Commissioner of Insanity, which position he held for one year. He is a member of the County Medical Society of San Francisco.

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OSGOOD BROTHERS, druggists, at northeast corner of Broadway and Seventh streets, Oakland, are individually known as Frederick S. and Howard L. Osgood. They were born in Marin county, California—F. S., February, 1860, and H. L., October 22, 1864—sons of Rufus H. and Caroline (Jarvis) Osgood. A third brother, William J., also a native son, is a druggist in Fresno. The parents, natives of Maine, and of New England descent for several generations, were married in that State before coming to this coast in 1859. The father, born in 1835, received a good education, being a graduate of Blue Hill College in that State. After his arrival here he served two terms as County Clerk and one term as Assessor of Marin county, but his career was mainly that of a merchant, as a member of the firm of W. W. Henry & Company, wholesale grocers of San Francisco. He died in 1882. The mother, born in 1840, is living in 1891. Fred S., senior member of the firm of Osgood Brothers, was graduated from Washington College at Irvington, in 1879, and became a clerk in his father's store in San Francisco. After the father's death in 1882, he became a drug clerk in that city, and in 1884 formed with Howard L. the firm of Osgood Brothers, at their present location. Howard L. Osgood was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, including a term in the high school, and became a drug clerk in his sixteenth year. He took a special course in chemistry in the California College of Pharmacy, and continued as a drug clerk until he joined his brother, Fred S., in forming the present firm in 1884. Both are members of the California Pharmaceutical Society. Fred S. Osgood was married in Decoto, Alameda county, in 1885, to Miss Priscilla, a daughter of Adolphus Decoto, from whom that village received its name. They have two children—Warren, born in 1886, and Lewis, in 1888.

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GEORGE H. PAYNE, of the firm of E. M. Derby & Co., lumber dealers, of Oakland, was born in Southampton, Long Island, New York, August 21, 1838, a son of Charles and Hannah (Hopping) Payne. The ancestral Payne was among the early settlers on that island, near Maritches, and the family is now numerous and widespread. Grandparents Payne lived to an advanced age, and granduncle "Bill" Payne, of local celebrity as a great hunter, also reached an old age. Charles Payne, the father of George H., entered early on a seafaring career, and became the captain of a whaler, but in middle life abandoned that pursuit and became a farmer, dying December 24, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine. The mother died ten years earlier, at the age of sixty-nine. The Hopping family were early settlers at Wainscot, in Easthampton, Long Island, where grandfather Daniel Hopping (in his youth, a soldier of the Revolution) followed farming, and lived to the age of about sixty. His wife, by birth a Miss Miller, was over seventy.

George H. Payne, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education, supplemented by an academic course in the Southampton Academy, and remained an inmate of his father's house until the age of twenty-two. In 1860 he came to California, by way of Panama, arriving in San Francisco September 17, and soon found a position as bookkeeper in a produce house in that city. About a year later he became clerk and manager of a general store in Ellensburg, Curry county, Oregon, and in 1863 resumed his former position in San Francisco, remaining with the house until the spring of 1865. He then became clerk and manager of the lumber yard of E. M. Derby in Alameda, and was admitted to partnership January 1, 1874, under the style of E. M. Derby & Company. Mr. Derby having been killed by a railroad accident, September 30, 1883, Mr. Payne became head of the firm, without change of style, two sons of Mr. Derby being associated with him. The "Brooklyn" lumber yard, the headquarters of the firm, purchased June 1, 1886, was established many years ago in Brooklyn, now East Oakland, by James P. Larue, the pioneer lumber dealer of this section. It has a water frontage of 1,000 feet and extends back about 200 feet, with the tracks of the Southern Pacific cutting off the front section from some detached portions of the yard to the north. Their branch in Alameda is about 300 by 200 feet, and in both they employ about thirty men and twenty-one wagons, doing very considerable share of the lumber business of Oakland and Alameda. The firm has also an office at 22 California street, San Francisco. Mr. Payne is Past Senior Warden of Oak Grove Lodge, No. 215, F. & A. M., and a member of Alameda Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M. He is also a member of San Leandro Lodge, No. 231, I. O. O. F., and has passed through all the chairs in that lodge. He is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the State Convention of his party at Los Angeles in 1886.

George H. Payne was married in Easthampton, Long Island, in 1863, to Miss Mary M. Osborne, born there, a daughter of Mulford Osborne, a farmer, who lived to the age of about seventy. The mother of Mr. Payne was still older at her death. The Osbornes, also, are among the early settlers of Long Island, and several members of the family have been locally prominent.

RANSOM NASH GETCHELL, wholesale and retail dealer in coal, coke and charcoal, at foot of Broadway, Oakland, was born at Machias, Washington county, Maine, December 24, 1847, a son of John Otis and Elmira (Holmes) Getchell, both natives of Maine. The father, born in 1815, became a mason, plasterer and builder, being also engaged at one time to a considerable extent in lumber interests, was always deeply interested in politics. In early life as a Whig and later a Republican, he filled several of the minor local offices, and was much respected in the community in which he lived. He came to California in 1868, with his wife and five children, by the way of Panama, arriving in San Francisco, July 2, and settling in Mendocino county, on account of its large lumber interests, of which line of business he had acquired a good knowledge in his native State. In 1870, however, he moved to Petaluma, Sonoma county, for the better education of his younger children, and in 1874, on the destruction of his home by fire he came to Oakland, where he resided until his death, May 2, 1889. Mrs. Getchell, born February, 27, 1821, and three of her children, besides the subject af this sketch, are living in this city; Winfield Scott, a locomotive engineer; Elvena, now the wife of Al. Woods, a painter; Sumner Getchell. The oldest daughter, Miranda, the wife of Lyman Jones, of Petaluma, died in 1874, leaving one child,—Winfield Scott Jones, born July 3, 1873, brought up by his grandparents, Getchell, and now a painter and paper-hanger of this city. John Getchell, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a soldier of the Revolution, from Maine, lived to be over eighty. Grandfather Getchell, also named John, by trade a miller, fought in the war of 1812, and lived to be ninety-eight, while his widow (*nee* Waterhouse), was 102 years old at death, and grandmother Holmes (*nee* Jane Crocker) was seventy-eight.

R. N. Getchell, educated in the public schools of his native town, helped on his father's farm to the age of seventeen, when he became a "Yankee peddler," serving two years for wages. He then drove a wholesale "Yankee notion" wagon on his own account.

He came with the emigration of the family to this coast in 1868. Here he first worked eight months on a dairy ranch, then as a teamster four or five months, when he found work in a lumber yard as tallying clerk, following that vocation until 1876, when he became shipping clerk for Burnham, Standiford & Company, of this city, with whom he remained seven years. In 1883 he went into the firewood business on his own account, and from this has grown his present, very considerable business in wood, coal, coke and charcoal, using his own wharf at the foot of Broadway since 1888, with a branch yard at Fourth and Grove streets, and an office at 461 Twelfth street. He has also built up a general freighting and teaming business, using some eight wagons and seventeen horses. In 1891 he was elected School Director from the Fourth Ward, running ahead of his ticket and receiving 635 votes, a plurality of 353 over his Democratic competitor and a majority of 300 over all. Mr. Getchell was married in Alameda, March 4, 1877, to Miss Sarah Foulkes, born in England, March 5, 1853, but brought up in the United States from the age of eighteen months. Her mother was lost at sea on the voyage out; her father, Thomas Foulkes, by trade a rolling-mill heater, died at Leadville, Colorado, in middle life. Mr. and Mrs. Getchell have three children: Firman Hinds, born January 16, 1878; Elmira, December 27, 1881; Emma, November, 1885. Mr. Getchell has been since 1876 a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W.

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JOHN W. HEERDINK, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Ph. D., is a native of California, and one of the rising physicians of San Francisco. His father, John W. Heerdink, was a pioneer of 1849, and a manufacturer of tobacco from the early pioneer days up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1883. John W. received his primary education in the public schools of San Francisco, having graduated at the high school in 1875. He then entered Santa Clara College, where he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts, after a three years' course, in 1879. His next step was in entering the law department of Cornell University, where he graduated in 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On his return to San Francisco he engaged in the study of medicine at the Cooper Medical College, and after the usual course of three years he graduated, in 1884. Dr. Heerdink remained in attendance at the City and County Hospital as House Surgeon for about one year. His health becoming impaired he made a trip to Europe, where he entered the University of Heidelberg, graduating two years later as Doctor of Medicine. He afterward took a course in the University of Berlin, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to San Francisco he engaged in the practice of medicine, which he has since continued. For one year he occupied the position of Assistant Surgeon of the hospital of the Cooper Medical College, taking part in the clinical lectures of the college and hospital.

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GABRIEL BOVO is well and favorably known in the commercial circles of San Francisco, where he has resided since May 8, 1868. He was born at Soluzzo, Italy, May 1, 1836, and after acquiring an education removed to Havana, Cuba, where for six and a half years he was engaged as a clerk and bookkeeper in a general mercantile establishment. At the end of this period he went to New York city, where he spent nearly two years. When he came to California he made the journey by way of the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Bovo had been in San Francisco but a short time when he was married to Miss Maria Silveira, a native of the Azores Islands. Five children have been born of this union: Gabriel, Stephen, Cheapeddo, Victor and Margaret. In 1869 our subject started his present business on Washington street, and after one year in this location he removed to 1300-1302 Dupont street, where he has been continuously for twenty-one years. The business at first was a small one, but with the growth of the city and the development of the country it has come to be one of the most profitable enterprises in the city. Mr. Bovo has invested his surplus money in real estate, and has erected a valuable store room and a residence. He is one of the stockholders of the Cararra marble quarry at Amador, and is also a director; the marble is of a fine quality, takes a perfect polish, and approaches more nearly the quality of Italian marble than any other in this country. The marble work for Stanford University is being done by this company. It is considered one of the finest resources of California, and great results are anticipated in its development.

Politically Mr. Bovo is Independent, voting for the man and not for the party. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and enjoys she good will and confidence of the citizens of San Francisco.

* * *

WILLIAM E. LANE is a prominent figure in his line of work in San Francisco, as was his father before him. For twenty-five years the Lane plumbing establishment has been located at 505 Kearny street. It was first started, however, at 11 Post street.

Mr. Edmund Lane, father of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Bristol, England, and learned his trade of plumbing in London. Being a natural mechanic, he became very skillful in his profession and did much work for royalty. In 1852 he emigrated with

Santa Clara County Free Library

his family to Australia, and for several years lived in tents and followed the fortunes of a miner's life. In 1858, accompanied by his family, he started for California in the sailing vessel Milwaukee, and after a trip of about six months arrived safely in San Francisco. Then, returning to his trade, he found employment with J. K. Prior, one of the early plumbers of San Francisco, and remained with him until 1860, when he established the business referred to at the beginning of this article. After engaging in business for himself his first work was the plumbing of the Lick House on Montgomery street, and he afterward did all of Mr. Lick's plumbing until 1868; also did the plumbing for General Vallejo, Thomas H. Selby, the Athertons of Menlo Park, and other families of distinction. He worked for the Government on the Benicia Arsenal, Black Point (now fort Mason) and the Presidio. In 1865 he moved his office to 505 Kearny street; from year to year his business increased, and he became the leading plumber of the city. He continued actively engaged in business up to the time of his death, September 16, 1876. He left a widow and nine children besides a large circle of friends to mourn his departure.

William E. Lane was born in London, England, March 16, 1852, but his earliest recollections are of Australia, and his education was conducted in California. At the age of fourteen years he began learning the plumbing business in his father's shop, and under his guidance became very skillful in his profession. At his father's death, he succeeded him in business, continuing in the same with marked success. He has completed large contracts for J. D. Spreckels & Sons, Leland Stanford, Paul McAllister and Adolph Sutro. For the last named gentleman he set tanks about his beautiful grounds at Sutro Heights, the contract exceeding $10,000. Mr. Lane employs an average of twenty-five hands in his general plumbing business.

He is unmarried, and resides with his mother and family. In his business career he has met with signal success. Socially he is connected with the blue lodge and chapter, F. and A. M.; is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. and Past Master Workman in the A. O. U. W.

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JAMES E. WOLFE, architect, San Francisco, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland. His father, Henry C. Wolfe, was a Hanoverian, and an early settler of the city of Baltimore. He served in the Revolution and was one of the defenders of the bridge at North Point when the British attempted to cross. Our subject was reared and received his education in his native city. Upon his reaching manhood the gold excitement in California was attracting the attention of the civilized world, and he sailed from Boston on the barque Lady Suffolk, came via Cape Horn and after a voyage of 214 days arrived in San Francisco July 2, 1851, in time to celebrate Independence day. He remained here until 1855 and then went up to the mines as architectural engineer, remained several years and erected seven quartz-mills.

In 1859 he went to Victoria, remained there two years, and in 1861 returned to San Francisco, and since then for the past thirty years he has been prominently identified with the architectural and building interests of the city and coast. Among the prominent buildings designed and erected by him are Sheldon's block, First and Market streets, Levi's block on Market street, the First Baptist church and many others of the same denomination, the Tabernacle and many of the finest private residences in the city.

In 1879 Mr. Wolfe established the *Cali-*

fornia Architect and Builders' News, the first monthly architectural journal published on the Pacific coast. It was successfully conducted by him for ten years, the only exclusive architectural journal published here.

Mr. Wolfe married in Baltimore, Miss M. A. Beastall, a native of New York, and a most estimable lady. Her death occurred in 1882. They had eight children, six of whom survive. Mr. Wolfe's present wife is one of the Emerson family of Maine and Boston. Her grandfather was the founder of Parsonsfield, York county, Maine.

* * *

EDWARD PAYSON TAYLOR, a bookseller and stationer of Oakland, was born in Williamsburg, New York, February 2, 1849, the youngest child of John Bevins and Mary (Barker) Taylor. The father, born in Rhode Island, October 31, 1803, deceased in Oakland, August 31, 1879, was in mature life a merchant of New Bedford, Massachusetts, interested in whaling, and later in the shipping business in New York city. He left New York city with one of his sons, F. A., in December, 1849, and, arriving in San Francisco by the Panama route in January, 1850, he engaged in the produce business, making a specialty of supplying merchant vessels. Retiring from active business in 1866, through feeble health, he moved to Oakland in 1870, and was an invalid for several years before his death. The mother, born in 1807, deceased in Oakland December 13, 1879, was a daughter of Deacon Joshua Barker, of New Bedford, and was married in that city. She came to this coast in 1855, with four sons, three others having preceded her:—F. A., as stated; J. B. and W. H. at different dates in 1853.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Taylor were the parents of nine children, of whom the two eldest died in infancy, the third, Joseph Barker, born December 6, 1833, died in San Francisco, December 4, 1857; and six are living in 1891: William Henry, born September 1, 1835, now a dealer in furniture in Sacramento; Francis Alexander, born January 11, 1838, now a carpenter at Salinas; Charles Lasalle, born in New York city, March 9, 1840, now a dealer in furniture and carpets in San Francisco; John Bevins, Jr., born July 6, 1843, now owner of newspaper delivery routes in Oakland; Frederick Augustus, born July 4, 1846, bookseller and stationer at San José; Edward P., the subject of this sketch.

Grandfather Simeon Taylor, born May 7, 1774, a son of Gideon and Elizabeth Taylor, who are believed to have been English, was married in Rhode Island, October 13, 1799, to Mary Ann Jones (Boucher), a native of Wales. His main career was that of a farmer near Little Compton, Rhode Island, where he lived to be over seventy and his wife reached the age of eighty-six. Aunt Keziah Taylor, born October 4, 1801, married to Thomas Boucher, a farmer of Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county, New York, is living in 1891. The grandparents Barker were also long-lived.

Edward P. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, a resident of California, from the age of six was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and at sixteen went into the book and stationery business as a clerk with H. H. Bancroft & Co., remaining four years. At twenty he traveled round about a year clerking for brief periods at two places. Returning at twenty-one, he went to work in Oakland as clerk for his brother, Charles L., who had opened here on March 16, 1870, the first store devoted to the sale of carpets and paper-hangings, and remained with him eight years.

In 1878 he went into business on his own account, making a specialty of buying, building up and selling newspaper delivery routes. In 1882 he started, in connection with his newspaper business, a small book and stationery store, which grew by degrees to dimensions requiring a larger place, and in October, 1889, he rented his present quarters at 857 Broadway, 20 x 100 feet. In May, 1889, during the replacement of the old building by a new structure, he rented a place in the Playter Block at the junction of Broadway and San Pablo avenue, which he still carries on as a branch store.

Mr. Taylor was married in Oakland in 1874, to Mattie J. Judson, a native of Connecticut, the daughter of Dr. Monroe Judson of Newton and his wife, by birth a Miss Blackman. The mother died at forty-three; the father; a practicing physician for many years at Newton, lived to the age of seventy. The Judsons and Blackmans have been settled in Connecticut for several generations. Grandfather George Judson was also a physician in that section; and his wife, *nee* Hubbard, survived him many years, reaching the age of eighty.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Taylor are: Mary Barber, Hattie Benedict, Florence Monroe Judson, who deceased at eight years of age; and Edward P., Jr., born in October, 1885.

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HON. CHARLES A. GARTER, San Francisco, is a man in every respect worthy of the important position which he occupies, that of United States Attorney for this District, to which he was appointed by President Harrison.

Mr. Garter's father, Hon. E. Garter, was one of the representative men in the early days of California and was favorably known all over the State. He came to this coast from New York in 1849, was first engaged in mining and subsequently followed his profession, holding distinguished positions in it. In 1856 the present Mr. Garter joined his father in California, coming by way of Panama. He was then quite young and had not finished his education. He studied for a time here and then returned East, where he took a partial course at Harvard, completing his ordinary studies afterward at the State University of California. He also studied law in the East at the Law University at Albany, New York. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession at Shasta. Afterward he removed to Tehama, and there he has been in practice for the past thirteen years, the last ten of which was in partnership with General Chipman. As a lawyer Mr. Garter holds good rank in his profession. As a speaker he is forcible and eloquent, using sound logic, holding the attention of his hearers and convincing them by appeals to reason. He is a gentleman of genial and open manner, off-hand and courteous, and is popular among his many friends here as he also is with all his own community.

The present position is the first public one Mr. Garter ever held. In 1886 he ran for Congress in the First District against Thomas L. Thompson, proprietor of the Sonoma *Democrat.* Nothwithstanding Mr. Thompson's popularity, and the fact that that year the Democrats made a very strong fight, he received a flattering vote, indeed although beaten, a vote that showed him to be as strong a man as his party could have possibly nominated.

Mr. Garter is a member of the Bohemian Club in this city, and also associated with the I. O. O. F.

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THOMAS M. QUACKENBUSH, an honored citizen of San Francisco and the oldest contractor and builder now engaged in active business here, was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1819. His parents were also natives of the Empire State. His father was born in Maiden Lane, was for many years a prominent merchant in the city of New York and was intimately associated with the old Knickerbocker residents there.

Thomas M. attended school, and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner's trade, in his native State. When the gold discoveries in California attracted the attention of the civilized world, young Quackenbush determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He left New York on the old steamer Philadelphia, made the Pacific voyage in the Oregon, and arrived here in 1850. He did not follow the throng to the mines, but at once began working at his trade, and for the past forty years has been prominently identified with the contracting and building interests of San Francisco. Coming here when the city was in its infancy, he has been an active agent in building it up to its present magnitude. He has been in the same block where he is now located since 1856, a period of thirty-five years, and in the early days the water stood from ten to fifteen feet in front of his shop.

Few men of his age are so well preserved as Mr. Quackenbush. He is a man of correct habits, strong individuality and will power; was never drunk in his life, never gambled, and for the past thirty-five years has not used tobacco. He is not only the oldest but the most successful contractor and builder in this city, and is now ranked among the wealthy citizens of the great metropolis he helped to build. His investments have been made and managed with marked forethought and sagacity, his success in life being due to his own earnest efforts, his natural ability, his energy and his good management.

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WILLIAM G. BRITTAN, San Francisco, is a native of this city, born in 1864. His father, J. W. Brittan, came to the Pacific coast in 1849, and for many years was a well-known merchant and honored citizen and pioneer.

Mr. Brittan was reared and educated in this city and State, taking a law course in the Hastings College of Law, where he graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar and is engaged in the practice of law. In November, 1890, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds.

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CALIFORNIA VENEER WORKS.—Of the numerous manufactories on the Pacific coast, perhaps no other appeals so directly through its product to the aesthetic taste as the California Veneer Works. The value of fancy woods used in the manufacture of fine cabinet-ware and in ornamental house-finishing, having become too great to admit of the employment of the solid lumber, inventive genius has stepped in and devised means of cutting them into thin slices or longitudinal sections called veneers, with which the plainer and cheaper woods are covered, thus giving to the article or the room the attractive appearance of the ornamental wood at a moderate cost. For cutting these veneers the large band saw and the thin segment circular saw are used, thus reducing the waste to the minimun. Until late years only a few rare imported woods have been considered sufficiently ornamental to be cut into veneers. None of our domestic timber was considered worthy to be classed with the elegant rose-wood, the brilliant mahogany or the beautiful, many-tinted French walnut. It remained for such enthusiastic admirers of fancy-grained woods as Mr. R. P. Hurlbut, the founder of the California Veneer Works, to reveal to the builders and wood-workers of this country the wondrous beauties which creative nature has garnered during passing centuries beneath the brown cuticle of the California redwoods. To Mr. Hurlbut more than any other man, the public is indebted for the knowledge that the gigantic forests of this usually plain, but valuable timber abound with numerous specimens of "burhl," "wavy," "braided" and other fancy grains for which ornamental richness and variety of beauty are unequaled by any other timber in the world.

A gentleman of natural refinement and cultivated aesthetic taste, Mr. Hurlbut has a quarter of a century of experience as a contracter and builder, in handling ornamental woods, for which he has a special liking; hence, as an expert in fancy woods he probably has no equal on the Pacific coast. Having used large quanities of redwood lumber during the past fifteen years in the building business in San Francisco, he observed its ornate qualities and tested its susceptibility for a high polish, and determined to make an effort to bring its merits to the attention of the building public. In 1884 he began to devote special attention to the manufacture of redwood veneers, and by the exhibition of polished samples demonstrated beyond question the marvelous beauty of its grain. In thus dispelling the prejudices of the building fraternity and educating the public taste, Mr. Hurlbut is working a revolution in favor of this great product of California throughout the breadth of this continent, and is creating a growing appreciation of and admiration for it. With the revelation of its valuable qualities the demand for fancy redwood has steadily increased, making it necessary for a manufactory of large capacity. This, Mr. Hurlbut has supplied in the construction of the California Veneer Works, situated at 539 to 563 Brannan street, San Francisco. This extensive plant is equipped with the finest improved machinery for cutting veneers on a large scale. Three machines in the mill were put in at an aggregate cost of $12,000; and one band saw, the largest in the State, has a capacity to cut 30,000 feet per day. Mr. Hurlbut visits the red-wood forests of Humboldt and other northern counties, and with a critical eye selects the very choicest timber for veneers and uses no other. He has an understanding with the mill-owners in the redwood lumber districts, who inform him whenever they discover anything extra fine for veneers, and he makes a personal examination of it before ordering it shipped to his manufactory. Besides finishing throughout several splendid dwellings erected by him in the western metropolis in curly redwood, including his own on Pacific avenue, Mr. Hurlbut has built a log cabin at the works on Brannan street, which is a striking and novel feature of San Francisco architecture and a genuine work of art of rare attractiveness. Externally the structure presents all the characteristics of the primitive log cabin; but upon entering the visitor is transfixed with astonishment at the scene of beauty which surrounds him. The entire finishing and furnishings of the elegant room is of the very choicest selections of burhl, curly and wave-grain redwood polished until it has the reflecting power of a plate-glass mirror. The grain of no two sections is alike, and every tint of color is presented from a rich cream to a dark chocolate. Some of the pannels are almost as dark as rosewood, others are good counterfeits of the finest mahogany, and still others closely resemble birdseye maple. The shellac finish preserves perfectly all the peculiar beauties of the wood. Ceiling, walls, doors, hand-carved mantel and furniture all combine to complete the enrapturing picture, which no other known wood could equal.

In 1889 Mr Hurlbut made a tour of the continent, visiting the large cities of the Atlantic States, carrying with him an album containing over fifty specimens of redwood veneer. It was a veritable revelation to Eastern lumbermen and wood-workers, who universally expressed words of astonishment that such a variety of beautiful wood could be obtained from the giant redwoods of the Golden State. Within two years Mr. Hurlbut expects to have the red-wood veneers introduced in all the principal Eastern cities; and he is already preparing to make the grandest exhibit of fancy red-wood ever attempted, at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. This display, which will cost many thousand dollars, will include a building composed entirely of redwood. The California redwood belongs to the *Sequoia* family, but differs from the *Sequoia gigantea* ("big trees"), and is found only in a few of the coast counties in the northern and central portion of this state. The trees grow to immense size, frequently yielding 40,000 to 60,000 feet of lumber each.

Mr. H. C. Putnam, of the United States Forestry Commission, says in his report that he measured the redwood timber on a single acre in Humbolt county, which would cut 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and twelve acres together that would yield 1,000,000 feet to the acre. Among all the woods of commerce, there is perhaps none adapted to a wider range of usefulness than the California redwood. Its remarkable resistance to the action of the elements renders it very valuable for railroad ties; and this quality, together with the fact it never warps, and when well seasoned never breaks joints by shrinking and is easily worked, admirably adapt it for roofs and inside finish. When to these qualities is added the lustrous beauty of its fancy grains, it is unsurpassed for ornamental inside finish and for cabinet-work.

In addition to conducting their manufactory of veneers and house-finishings, Messrs. Hurlbut & Hoffman now carry on a large building business in and about San Francisco, in which they employ forty to sixty skilled mechanics.

R. P. Hurlbut is a Canadian by nativity, born in 1845. He came to the United States in early youth and learned the carpenter trade in New Hampshire. After engaging in the building business in Kansas he came to California fifteen years ago, settling in the Pacific metropolis. He has about $55,000 invested in the plant and business described.

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ALFRED DE MARCONNAY, M. D., whose office is at No. 632 Hayes street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past ten years, and engaged in the practice of medicine since 1887. He was born in Weimar, Saxony, in 1853. His early education was received in the gymnasium, and later in the University of Bonn, which he entered in 1874, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in the meantime he had studied and passed the examination of mining engineer. Later he attended the school of mining at Paris, France, and after the conclusion of his studies he traveled as mining engineer and naturalist in Northern Africa and later in South America, being with De Lesseps in Panama as engineer on the Panama canal during 1880. In the latter part of that year he came to California, and was for some years engaged in railroad building and lumbering. In February, 1883, while engaged in Southern Idaho, he with three companions was caught in a blizzard in which his three companions were frozen to death, he having lost both feet. Mr. Marconnay then commenced the study of medicine, graduating in 1887 after a full three years' course and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He entered into private practice in San Francisco in 1887, in which he has since continued.

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CHARLES SHERIDAN DOWNES, of Downes & Byrne, druggists of Oakland, was born in Napa, California, February 12, 1853, a son of Dr. J. S. and Kate (Sheridan) Downes, both living in Lakeport in 1891. The mother, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1831, of Irish parentage, is of the same lineage as General Philip H. Sheridan, being probably a second cousin of that distinguished representative of his race and family. Her parents came across the plains about 1850, settling on a fruit-farm below Sacramento, where both died, the father aged about sixty and the mother sixty-five. J. S. Downes, born in 1821, of New England descent for several generations, received a good education, including a course of medical studies in one of the New England medical colleges, came to California in 1849, and practiced his profession in Sacramento, where he was married in 1851. He moved to Napa some months later, but returned after a few years to Sacramento, where he was professionally associated with Dr. Simmons. On a second sojourn in Napa he was associated with Dr. Stillwagen of that city. These three ranked with the most skilled of the pioneer physicians of their section. About 1865 Dr. Downes moved to Lakeport, where he has since resided. Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Downs have three living children: Frank G., Charles S. and Ernest.

Charles S. Downes, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Napa and after 1865 in Lakeport, where he was graduated from the high school. At the age of twenty he became a clerk for C. E. Phelan, a competent druggist of that city, remaining five years and gaining a thorough knowledge of his profession. He afterwards filled the position of drug clerk in San Francisco, Bodie, and elsewhere for five or six years. In 1884 he went into business on his own account in Colusa, with Charles Bayley, under style of Downes & Bayley. Selling out in 1887, Mr. Downes went to Grass valley, where he became interested in mining, and still owns some property in that line. About two years later he came to Oakland and formed a partnership, March 25, 1889, with J. D. Byrne, under the style of Downes & Byrne, druggists, northwest corner of Eighth and Washington streets, where they have succeeded in building up a very good business. Mr. Downes is a member of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W., and of Madison Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M.

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DR. ISAAC JONES, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow Licentiate in Midwifery of Edinburg; a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the American Public Health Association, surgeon for five years in his Majesty's Army in India; and formerly surgeon in the

National Steamship Company of Liverpool, and Assistant Surgeon of South Wales Iron and Coal company. Dr. Jones now makes a specialty of office practice in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, throat and skin deseases, as well as in rectal, urethral and othopedic surgery, prior to coming to California. He was a general practitioner for twenty-five years, fifteen of which were passed at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Jones was born at Fremadoe, Carnaervonshire, North Wales, September 24, 1844, the son of Robert and Martha (Roberts) Jones. The father is still living in that country, at the age of eighty-one years, a chemist and druggist in his native town, and has occupied the same store since 1836; is well-known to Welsh-speaking people throughout the world as a poet and litterateur, under the *nom de plume* of "Alltud Eifion." On his father's side he descended from a race of distinguished surgeons known throughout Wales for centuries. On his mother's side he comes from a race of yeomanry, as he has now two brothers practicing as physicians, while one uncle and at least one member of the family for many generations back have been members of the profession. As a boy Dr. Jones attended the national schools of his native town, and later went through a preparatory course at Rushly's grammar school at Farndon, near Chester, England, where he continued until the age of fifteen years. He was then apprenticed to his profession, studying under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Jones, of North Wales. Meanwhile he passed his preliminary examination at Glasgow, Scotland, and entered upon his medical course at the university at that city, graduating thereat in 1866, with the degree above mentioned. He then entered the British Government Emigration service as Surgeon, acting as such with the National Steamship Company between Liverpool and New York, remaining in that service from 1866 to 1868. He then competed for the appointment of surgeon in his Majesty's India medical service, in which he was successful after six days' examination. Dr. Jones was then sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, England, where he had a four months' course of hospital practice in the treatment of military diseases. After a second competitive examination, he received a commission from Queen Victoria as surgeon and set sail for Madras, India, where he spent nearly five years as surgeon, in both civil and military departments of the India Government. Failing health compelled a change of climate, and he returned to England on leave. After visiting his native town the Doctor made a tour of the Amsted, and met and married his wife in Brooklyn, New York, deciding thereupon to resign his position in India and remain in the United States. He at once identified himself with the medical profession in this country by taking the degree of M. D. at the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio. He at first practiced in Brooklyn for a short time and then went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where many of his countrymen resided. There he practiced his profession about fifteen years.

Having decided to devote himself to special branches of the profession, to which he had already devoted considerable study, he made two trips to Europe, one in 1885 and one in 1887, visiting the hospitals in Berlin and Vienna. In 1888 Dr. Jones sold out his practice in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and proceeded to New York, where he took a course at the Post-Graduate Medical School in the specialties to which he had determined to devote himself in some of the larger cities. He finally decided upon California and San Francisco as offering inducements of climate and surroundings the most congenial. He came to this coast in March, 1889, and proposes making this his future home. Having retired from the more severe work of his profession, Dr. Jones will devote merely the office hours of the day to his selected specialty.

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JOHN HACKETT, of Oakland, manager of the Pacific Coast Dredging Company of San Francisco, was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, September 15, 1847, a son of Walter and Ann (Flaherty) Hackett, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada about 1830, settling on a farm in Ingersoll. The father lived to the age of seventy-five and the mother, eighty-five.

John Hackett received but little formal schooling in boyhood, becoming literally self-supporting from the age of ten, making his home with a Mr. Hackett, not a relative, at Tilsonburgh, earning his board and clothes, with some school privileges, to the age of thirteen. He then began to learn the trade of carpenter, and from fifteen to seventeen was engaged in putting up telegraph poles on contract. In 1864 he came to California, whither he had been preceded by an older brother, Edward, who was then captain of the steamer Washoe. On that boat he served as fireman six months, when, being taken sick, he went into the country and was afterwards engaged for a season in farm work in Alameda county. Returning to this city, he resumed work on the Washoe as a deck hand, and after six months was promoted to the position of mate, which he held about two years. He was then appointed captain of the ferry-boat Alameda, in 1868, retaining that position on the boats of the railroad company for ten years. In 1878 he became interested in the dredging business, in which he is still engaged, and organized the Pacific Coast Dredging Company, of which he has been the manager since its formation and is owner of a controlling interest in the stock. The company has had some very large contracts from the United States Government, as well as from other parties, executing the heaviest jobs in its line on this coast. Mr. Hackett was first elected to the City Council of Oakland in 1885, and again in 1889, and received the Democratic nomination for the third time in 1891, but was defeated. He is outspoken in his views and necessarily arouses some antagonism, but he is usually not the less entitled to respect and confidence for the enemies he makes. He favors public improvements on a liberal scale, entertaining a broad and statesmanlike view of their great value in promoting the growth of the city. Mr. Hackett was married in 1876 to Miss Mattie Tolland, born in San Joaquin county, a daughter of Thomas and Mattie Golland. She died in July, 1886, without surviving issue, her only child having died in 1879, aged six months.

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WILLIAM KEITH, who for the past quarter of a century has been prominently identified with art on the Pacific coast, is a native of Scotland. He was reared and educated in that country and came to New York, where he learned wood engraving. He came to this coast in 1859 and followed engraving for several years, after which he devoted his time and attention to painting in oil, doing landscape and portrait work. He has done much to advance the interests of his profession on this coast and has achieved an enviable reputation.

Mr. Keith's studio is situated on Montgomery street, San Francisco. Among his noted works of art we mention the "Coast

Range," "High Sierras," and "Head Waters of the Merced;" the latter piece now adorning the gallery of Senator Stanford. The "Crown of the Sierras," he painted for Mr. J. K. Harmon, and "The Head of the American River," for Mrs. Hopkins. The result of his work is also found in the galleries of many of the leading residents of this city and State. Mr. Keith is a Director of the San Francisco Art Association.

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WILLIAM ANDREW MOAT DUNBAR, a veterinary surgeon and dentist of Oakland, was born in Middlesex county, Ontario, April 11, 1853, a son of Alexander and Susan (Jackson) Dunbar, both living in 1891, in Washington, District of Columbia. The father, a native of Ireland, came to America about 1820, at the age of eleven, with his parents, who settled on a farm in Upper Canada, where they died at the age of nearly seventy. Alexander Dunbar was brought up to farming and was married at the age of twenty-one, his wife being of the same ancestry as President Andrew Jackson, her father having been a second cousin of "the hero of New Orleans." She is the only known survivor of that branch of the Jackson family. After marriage, Alexander Dunbar followed farming some years, when he became a contractor in railroad construction for a time. In 1859 he made the discovery known, from his name, as "Dunbar's System of Horseshoeing and Treatment of the Horse's Foot." He soon afterward came to New York to introduce and teach his discovery, having among his "pupils" such horse-lovers as Robert Bonner and George Wilkes, and later on, General Grant. Through their endorsement and influence he was employed in 1868, "under a joint resolution of Congress to teach his system to the farriers of the United States army, receiving $25,000 a year for his services," and being thus occupied some fourteen months. His method of treatment has been generally recognized as a valuable advance in the proper handling of malformation in horses hoofs. Meanwhile he had brought his family to New York city, in 1865. He continued to give instructions in his specialty, and some years later began the study of medicine and is now a retired physician in Washington, District of Columbia, at about the age of eighty, his wife being several years younger. They have five living children, the oldest born in 1841: Frederick Alexander, a sculptor now of Quebec, who after achieving local distinction in the exercise of his art, went to Italy for additional study and observation. Ulric S. J. Dunbar, another son, learned the art of sculpture from his brother and became quite as successful in its exercise, and is now located in Washington, District of Columbia. There are two daughters.

W. A. M. Dunbar, the subject of this sketch, has been on this coast since 1874, beginning the practice of his profession in San Francisco in 1875, whence he removed to San Diego in 1886, and returning to San Francisco in 1888 he settled in this city July 1, 1890. He has been largely self-educated in his profession, and has added to his father's discovery some features which he thinks valuable. He is also the proprietor of two horse remedies, an ointment and a colic cure, both known by his name. He has been quite successful in this city and has established a good local practice.

Mr. Dunbar was married in San Francisco, February 21, 1882, to Miss Annie Jenné, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 14, 1863, a daughter of Jacob and Honor (Fenelon) Jenné, the father being a native of Baden, Germany, the mother of Ireland, and, both more or less remotely of French descent. Mr. Jenné, born in 1837, came to America before the civil war and enlisted June 16, 1861, in a New York regiment. He was discharged for disability arising from a wound received in battle. He then re-enlisted and served to the close of the war. The mother was born in 1839; and both moved to this coast in 1875, with their three children: George, born June 8, 1861; Annie, now Mrs. Dunbar; Theodore, born November 28, 1867. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar are: George Alexander, born in San Francisco, June 22, 1883; William Theodore, born in San Diego, September 1, 1888; Susan, born in San Francisco, December 10, 1889.

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HUGH JONES, lawyer, San Francisco, was born in Wales, in 1864. His father, who was a business man, died in 1884; his mother is still living in Wales. Mr. Jones was educated in a grammar school in his native country, and matriculated for the university. His father desired him to enter the Church of England, but he came to the United States in 1883, and to California the same year, and studied law and graduated at Hastings College of Law in 1887, and since has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this city.

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SAMUEL HAWKINS BUTEAU, M. D., Resident Physician of Oakland General Hospital under the auspices of the Alameda County Medical Association, was born in Camp Girardeau, Missouri, January 4, 1864, a son of Samuel Aubert and Helen Hawkins) Buteau, both living in 1891. The father, a native of Canada, was educated for the medical profession at Castleton, Vermont, and was a teacher of languages in a college in Vermont, was graduated from the Castleton Medical College, practiced in Vermont for about ten years and was there married in 1852, his wife being a native of that State, of New England descent for some generations. She was also a teacher in the same institution, moved to Missouri and owned a cotton plantation farther south, a general store at Cape Girardeau, and also practiced his profession in 1856, and was well established and prosperous when the civil war interfered with his interests. He moved with his family to California in 1869, after the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. After a short time at Napa, he settled at Centerville, Alameda county, and practiced his profession about sixteen years. In 1886 he retired from practice, and lives with his children: Mary E., the wife of Mr. J. H. Mount, a real-estate agent in Napa; Frank Horatio, now of Oakland, local manager of Mockbee & Boyers, dealers in poultry and vegetables; Minnie M., the wife of Rev. J. W. Lundy, a Presbyterian minister of San Mateo; Samuel H., our subject; Minnie M., above; Helen S., living with her parents. The father was born about 1820, the mother about 1835. Grandfather Horatio Hawkins lived to be eighty-two, dying in Napa in 1888. Grandfather Samuel Aubert, Sr., lived to be over ninety, dying in Montreal, being connected for many years with the Department of Fishery. Dr. S. H. was first educated in the local school in Centerville, and entered the Oakland High School at fourteen, and took a full course shortened by three months. He then had a private teacher instead of the normal school, and became a teacher, following his profession in Humboldt county; then later in Tulare county as principal of San Lorenzo School three years. In 1886 he began the study of medicine in the Cooper Medical College, graduating in October, 1889, after a three-years course, and got his diploma the same year, and began practice in this city before the close of the year, and was appointed resident physician of the Oakland General Hospital in April, 1890. He is a member of the Alameda County Medical Association.

Mrs. Buteau is an artist of Oakland, has done some work that has attracted attention, and teaches painting in different lines.

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JOSEPH FOUNTAIN CHANDLER, Principal of the Franklin School of Oakland, was born near McLanesville, Macon county, Missouri, September 11, 1850, a son of William P. and Eleanor R. (Butler) Chandler, both natives of Kentucky. The mother, born February 15, 1830, a daughter of Joseph D. Butler, a soldier of the war of 1812, and his wife, Eleanor Hayden, died May 26, 1858. The father, born in Augusta, Kentucky, November 21, 1821, a son of William and Hester Chandler, is living.

His father enlisted in the State militia and served the Union in the civil war and suffered considerable loss of stock, plundered by both parties.

The children of William P. and Eleanor R. Chandler are: Henry Adoulphus, born September 30, 1849, now a physician at McFall, Missouri, a graduate of the Missouri Medical Corlege and of the Bellevue Hospital College of New York; J. F. the subject of this sketch; Hester Ellen, born June 26, 1854, now the wife of John Stuck, a builder of Jacksonville, Missouri, has one child, Franklin, born about 1879; Laura Jane, born July 26, 1856, deceased August 6, 1888, unmarried.

Grandfather William Chandler was a soldier in the Revolution, and a member of the Virginia family of that name, long established there, living to an advanced age. Two children survived him: William P., father of our subject, and Henry, who died comparatively young, was a Captain and owner of a steamboat in the New Orlean trade, dying of yellow fever at the age of thirty-five in 1858, unmarried.

J. F. the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his birth place, and was graduated from the State Normal School, Kirksville, Missouri, in 1876. The father owned a large stock farm chiefly. In early life he had been a tanner at McLanesville about 1858, retired from that pursuit and bought a large tract of land.

J. F. graduated from Kirksville in 1878, with the degree of Master of Arts, having formerly obtained from that institution during his course Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts in 1876. Meanwhile, in 1876, he took charge as principal of the graded schools of Monroe City, Missouri, remaining two years, and in 1878 edited the Monroe City *News*, a weekly paper. In 1878 he came to California, arriving in Amador county in July, 1878, obtaining charge of the graded schools in Sutter Creek eight years, four of which he was Superintendent of the Schools of Amador county, first, one year at Olita, in that county. He came to Oakland November 1, 1887, being elected to take charge of the Franklin School—one of the largest grammar schools of this city.

Mr. Chandler joined the Masonic fraternity in Sutter Creek, and is now of Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T., of which he was Recorder, having previously filled the chairs in the blue lodge and chapter.

PHILIP GIOVANNINI, proprietor of the Union Mechanical Brass Works at 105 Fremont street, San Francisco, came to the city in 1869. He is a native of the Republic of Switzerland, the oldest Republic in the world. He was born November 15, 1846, and was educated in his native land; learned the German, French, and Italian languages, and now speaks English fluently. He learned his trade, that of machinist and mechanical engineer, and at the age of twenty-two years he came to the Pacific coast. His first employment was in a gas-meter works, in which he continued until 1875, and then with a partner purchased the business. Subsequently the partner died, and in 1877 the building burned, after which he worked for a time in the Joshua Henly Machine Works; then he removed his shop to its present locality, where he carried on the manufacture of all the supplies required in his business. He has made several inventions, one of which is a double gate, G and B valve, to shut off water; soon after he improved it, and it is now what is known as the Monitor gate. Another of his inventions is a macaroni hydraulic machine; he makes a compound press machine of this kind also. He is the inventor of the California gas machine, and in 1889 invented a time water-valve, which can be set to run any length of time and then close itself.

Mr. Giovannini is interested with others in the improvement of a ranch in Santa Clara county, which they are planting to fruit and wine grapes. He is a stockholder and director in the Carara Marble Quarry, an enterprise that will be of great value, as it is developing another of the immense resources of California. He has also invested in city property and has built a very pleasant cottage at 425 Reedley street, where he resides with his family. Since 1884 he has held the position of mechanical engineer for the Spring Valley Water Works; he is a member of the Swiss Rifle Club, and was for two years president of the Swiss Sharp Shooters' Club.

Our worthy subject was married April 8, 1878, to Miss T. Handlos, a native of Germany. They have four children, born in San Francisco: Philip, Maria T., Attilio, and Romeo. Mr. Giovannini has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is regarded as one of the most reliable and honorable of San Francisco's business men.

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JOSEPH P. KELLY, a prominent young lawyer of San Francisco, was born in this city in 1861. His father, Michael Joseph Kelly, was a native of Ireland, and during his early boyhood ran away from home and came to this country. In New York he served an apprenticeship to the carriage-making trade, and at the age of eighteen was conducting a large business there, of which he was the sole proprietor. He sent for his parents and brought them to this country.

He was married in New York, and in 1860 came to San Francisco, where he engaged in carriage manufacturing and continued in the business many years. In 1875 he engaged in contracting and stone work; had the contract for grading Harrison and Second streets, built the Children's Play House at Golden Gate Park, and also had large contracts for building sewers, employing hundreds of men. He had a Government contract on Mare island at the time of his death, which occurred October 28, 1889. During his active and useful life he accumulated a large estate, which was left to his widow and five children, two sons and three daughters.

Joseph P. Kelly received his education at St. Ignatius College. He entered the university and graduated in the law department with the class of 1883, after which he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, representing Eastern railroad companies and local corporations, also doing a large probate business. He was appointed referee in the Blythe estate for settlement of accounts of the late Phil A. Roach. Mr. Kelly is one of the youngest attorneys now practicing before the United States Supreme Court.

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W. S. BARNES, District Attorney for the city and county of San Francisco, was born in this city in 1863. He is a son of General W. H. L. Barnes, the well-known attorney who for more than a quarter of a century has been one of the most prominent and gifted advocates on the Pacific coast.

W. S. Barnes was reared and received his preparatory education here. He went East, entered Harvard College and graduated with the class of 1886. Deciding to adopt the profession of his father, he entered the law office of Charles W. Gould, New York city, and also took a law course at the Columbia Law School, New York, where he graduated. He was admitted to practice in 1886. Upon his return to California he became managing clerk in his father's office and two years later, in 1888, became a partner, retaining this connection until the fall of 1890, when he received the nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of District Attorney for the city and county of San Francisco, and was elected to that position.

Mr. Barnes was appointed by Governor Perkins a member of Division Staff with rank of Major, and served during the latter's administration.

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OSCAR KUNATH was born in Dresden, Saxony, and was reared and educated in his native land. He came to America in 1860, spent seven years in Philadelphia and five in New York and in 1873 came to California. The following year he returned to Europe and pursued his art studies in Munich, where he remained two years. In 1876 he located in New York and while there painted the noted picture, "California," now in the Lick House, this city. Coming back to California in 1878 he took up his abode in San Francisco, and for the past twelve years has devoted his time to his profession in portrait work, giving his leisure hours to the painting of landscape and other work. He occupies the important position of instructor in the Art Association and School of Design.

Mr. Kunath is also an accomplished musician. He has an excellent tenor voice and is identified with musical societies and organizations.

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HENRY S. WELCH, M. D., whose office is at No. 209 Post street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1864, and has practiced medicine on the Pacific coast for the past nineteen years. He was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 11, 1848, of which State his parents were early settlers. His primary education was received in the public schools of Ann Arbor. In 1864 his parents came to California, and he entered the Brayton Academy of Oakland, in 1864, and remained there until 1869, in which year he was graduated. Dr. Welch then commenced the study of medicine at the Toland Medical College, now the medical department of the University of California, where he remained but a short time and then went East, entering the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York city, and at the same time studying under the preceptorship of Professor William N. Van Buren. He graduated at that institution after the usual course of three years, in March, 1872, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Welch engaged in practice immediately in Nevada City, California, where he continued until 1874, and then removed to San Francisco. He practiced here two years, but being attacked with asthma he was obliged to return to Nevada City, and again entered into practice, continuing until 1888. In that year he returned to San Francisco, and has remained in the active practice of his profession at his present location. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and has been for ten years past Major and Surgeon of the First Regiment of Artillery, N. G. C.

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HON. MELVIN CANFIELD CHAPMAN, Mayor of Oakland, was born in Westfield, Illinois, September 5, 1848, a son of Charles De Grasse and Cynthia (Palmer) Chapman. The mother, born in Durham, New York, November 9, 1819, a daughter of John and Statira (Canfield) Palmer, moved to Brimfield, Ohio, in September, 1840, and was there married October 26, 1841. Her father, John Palmer, a soldier of the Revolution for seven years, quitting service with the rank of Orderly Sergeant, afterward a merchant at Durham, New York, died in 1822, aged sixty-six. His widow survived him several years, reaching the age of seventy two. Both were natives of Durham, Connecticut. Four of their children survive in 1891: John, a farmer of Conklingville, New York, aged ninety; Mrs. Sarah (Palmer) Conkling, of the same place, aged eighty; Alexander, of New York city, aged seventy-eight; Mrs. Cynthia (Palmer) Chapman, of Oakland, in her seventy-second year.

The paternal ancestry of M. C. Chapman dates back to Robert Chapman, born about 1616, who came from Hull, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1635, and in November of that year went to Saybrook, Connecticut. He was married to Ann Blith (conjectured to be Ann Bliss, as the name Blith does not recur in the records), April 29, 1642. The old homestead, said to have been built in 1640, is still in existence. They had three sons: John, Robert, Jr., and Nathaniel, and four daughters. The mother died November 20, 1685, and the father October 13, 1687. From their second son, Robert Chapman, Jr., born in Saybrook in September, 1646, is descended this branch of the American Chapmans. He was Commissioner and Surveyor of Saybrook, and represented his district in the Legislature for eighteen sessions. Before his death he was owner of 2,000 acres in Saybrook, East Haddam and Hebron. He was twice married: first, to Sarah Griswold, July 27, 1671, by whom he had nine children. She died April 7, 1692. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Sheather, by whom he had four children. He died suddenly in the court-room in Hartford during the November session of 1711. His oldest son, Samuel, born September 12, 1672, afterward known as Captain Samuel, was married December 6, 1693, to Margaret Griswold, of Norwich. They had ten children, the sixth of whom, Jedediah, born October 9, 1703, was married to Hester Kirkland,

M. C. Chapman

and they had eight children. He is known as Major Jedediah Chapman, but was equally distinguished in religious and civil life, becoming a deacon in 1732, and being also an attorney. He died February 10, 1764. His son, Jedediah, born in Westbrook, Connecticut, December 15, 1726, was married to Mary Grinnell in 1755, by whom he had eight children. He was ordained a deacon in 1771, and is known in the family annals as Deacon Jedediah; but, like his father, was prominent in military and civil affairs as well. He died February 29, 1816. Constant Chapman, son of Deacon Jedediah, was born in Westbrook, Connecticut, December 27, 1761, and served in the army during the last six years of the struggle for independence, taking part in the battles of Brandywine, Trenton and many others. He is said to have been for a time on the staff of General Washington. He was married to Jemima Kelsey, of Killingworth, January 27, 1785, and embarked on a seafaring career, becoming captain and owner of a brig engaged chiefly in the West India trade. His vessel was captured by a French privateer during the period of the triangular embargo reprisals between France, England and the United States, about 1809. He was imprisoned in Paris some three months. About 1818 he moved to the "Western Reserve," settling in Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, where he died in 1850. John K., the third of his nine children, born in Connecticut May 29, 1791, was married to Esther Harris April 28, 1811, and served in the war of 1812, his chief career being farming in New York to 1818, then in Ohio to 1849, when he moved to Illinois. He died in Chicago April 22, 1856. His son, Charles D., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, December 25, 1817, and taken by his parents the following summer to Brimfield, Ohio, where he was brought up to farming. At about the age of twenty he learned the trade of wagon-maker, and afterward carried on business in that line at Kent, Ohio. He was married in Brimfield October 26, 1841, and in 1845 moved with his wife and two children to Chicago, where he worked at his trade about sixteen months. About 1847 he again went into business on his own account in Westfield, Illinois, continuing three years. He then moved to Peru, Illinois, and there carried on a wagon-making business four years. Returning to Chicago, he engaged in the planing-mill business some three years. In 1857, leaving mechanical pursuits behind him, he returned to the vocation of his youth, engaging in farming near Kankakee, where he remained nine years. Again in Chicago and the planing-mill business, 1866 to 1869, he conceived the idea of coming to California, and on October 6, 1869, arrived with his family in San Francisco. He was there engaged in a general painting business until 1875, being also interested from 1871 to 1875 in the reclamation of tule lands in Solano county. In 1875 he settled in Oakland, dying here October 31, 1877. Mrs. Chapman is living in this city, in 1891, in possession of a remarkable degree of mental and physical vigor. Their children are: Alfred Palmer Chapman, born in Kent, Ohio, November 19, 1842; enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the Chicago Board of Trade Regiment; was taken sick in the service and sent to the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, where he was visited by his mother, who obtained his discharge and brought him home. After coming to California he was engaged for a time in farming in Solano county, and is now of the firm of Chapman Bros., painters, of this city. William Hall Chapman, born in

Akron, Ohio, October 5, 1844, now of the same firm; M. C. and E. C. Chapman, the subjects, respectively, of this and the following sketches.

M. C. Chapman received a good common-school education, supplemented by a two years' course in Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, from which he was graduated with honor, while his physical development was promoted by labor on the home farm near Kankakee during intermissions in school work. On the return of the family to Chicago he learned engineering in his father's planing-mill, and served a year as engineer of a steamboat in the lake trade. After the removal to California he was engaged chiefly with his father in the general painting business, and at his death, in 1877, continued in the same line with his brothers. While thus engaged, about 1880 he conceived the idea of studying law, and in 1882 entered the law office of the late Henry Vrooman, under whose guidance his natural talent for the profession became clearly established. He then attended lectures in Hastings College of the Law, the law department of the University of California, and at the end of his term, November 10, 1884, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of California. He then opened a law office in this city, and rapidly pushed to the front of the profession. Few members of the bar have attained greater prominence in so short a time. In the seven years since his admission he has ably conducted several important trials, of interest not only to the county but to the State at large, his success being equally marked in criminal and civil cases.

One of his most important of these was the Ah You case that has just been decided by the Supreme Court. It involved the supremacy of the general law over city charters framed under the recently adopted constitutional amendment, and it directly affected the cities of Oakland, Stockton, Los Angeles and San Diego, all of which had recently framed charters under this amendment, and it indirectly affected all of the larger cities of the State which might in the future frame charters under this amendment. The importance of this case can be estimated when it is said that it affected over half of the population of the State. This case was carried up to the Supreme Court in the face of the greatest opposition, in which many of the most learned lawyers in the State were pitted against Mr. Chapman, and yet he won his case.

Mr. Chapman has conducted many other important cases, among which was the suit of Maria D. Wilson against the Fourteenth Street Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff obtained $10,750 damages for injuries sustained by her from the carelessness of the company's agents.

He also defended Manuel Silva, charged with murder, and so clearly did he prove his case that the defendant was acquitted almost without question.

He is always a thorough master of a case, and is quick to see the best and most favorable points that can be presented to a court or jury. He is a clear, forcible orator, which enables him always to bring the case before a jury in the most suitable manner.

In 1888 Mr. Chapman's Republican friends of the Fifty-fifth State Assembly District in Oakland decided that they wished him to represent them in the Fifty-third Assembly, 1889-'90, and he was nominated and elected to that office, serving his constituents to the general acceptance of this community. In 1891 a wider constituency demanded his public services, and in the city convention he was unanimously nominated Mayor of Oakland, and was elected by a plurality of 2,101 out of a total of 6,647 votes.

Mr. Chapman was married in Oakland, December 21, 1887, to Miss Lillian Childs, a daughter of W. W. Childs, superintendent of the Remillard Brick Company of this city.

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EDGAR CHARLES CHAPMAN, attorney, of Oakland, was born in Peru, Illinois, February 14, 1857. (For parentage and ancestry see preceding sketch.) Receiving his education in the public schools of Illinois, and after the age of twelve in those of San Francisco, he was graduated from the high school of that city in 1876. He learned the trade of painter with his brothers, continuing in that line until near the close of 1884, when on the admission to the bar of his brother, M. C., he entered his office and taking up the study of law under his instruction was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California, August 16, 1886. He then spent some thirty months engaged chiefly in land deals in the counties of San Diego and Ventura. Returning to this city before the close of 1888, he engaged in the active practice of his profession, being closely associated with his brother, giving special attention to the department of real estate, building and lien laws. He formulated the new lien law presented to the consideration of the Legislature of California in its session of 1891. He was chosen chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Alameda county in October, 1890, and took an active part in the county and city campaigns of 1890–1, managing the financial details especially with great success.

Mr. Chapman was married in San Francisco, January 4, 1888, to Miss Victoria A. Card, born in Michigan, of English parentage.

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WILLIAM WADSWORTH TUCKER, painter, wood finisher and house decorator of Oakland, was born in Mercer, Somerset county, Maine, March 8, 1854, a son of Josiah Wadsworth and Mary Ann (Gordon) Tucker, both natives of Maine and now deceased, the mother in Maine at the age of thirty-five of acute disease, the father in Oakland in March, 1889, aged sixty-one. The mother left four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom a brother and sister of our subject are still living in Oakland; Charles Albert, a painter with his brother, our subject, and Helen, now Mrs. Garcelon. Grandfather Simeon Gordon, a farmer of Maine, lived to be over eighty-four. Grandfather Tucker (Rev. Josiah), a Congregational minister of Taunton, Massachusetts, at his death aged about seventy, was of the Tucker family of Milton, Massachusetts. They are of the English immigration to Massachusetts. The father was a soldier in the Nineteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1862 as a Sergeant, was discharged as a Captain in 1865. After service he worked for the United States Government as a builder in Nashville, Tennessee. About 1867 he engaged in painting in Boston, Massachusetts, then at Lewiston, Maine, four or five years, and came thence to California with our subject, settling in Oakland, in the same line as his son (our subject), under the style of J. W. Tucker & Son. The business has grown to good proportions, employing about fourteen men. There has been no change in style since his father's death. Our subject received a common-school education and entered his father's shop in Boston in 1869, and remained with him until his death, and now continues the business. He is a Lieutenant in the California Division Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Tucker was married in Oakland in 1881 to Mrs. Miranda (Ames) Williams, a native of New York State, who had two children, Grace and Gertrude. Grandmother Ames is living, in 1891, aged about sixty-two. The brother of our subject came out in 1882; learned the business with his father and brother in Oakland. He was married in this city, in July, 1870, to Miss Grace Rouse, a native of California.

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THE WEST COAST FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—This institution, which is the oldest and probably the largest manufactory of household furniture on the Pacific coast, dates its origin back to 1859, when Mr. L. Emanuel, present senior partner of the firm, started a small shop for making what was known as "pony" bedsteads on a part of the ground now occupied by the Grand Hotel. In the fall of 1860 he moved into Hobbs, Gilmore & Co.'s mill, on the corner of Market and Beale streets, at the same time adding to his line of manufacture several other styles of bedsteads, cots, cribs and extension tables. The steady growth of business made it necessary to have more room, and in 1864 or 1865 he removed into Miller & Hawley's mill on Tremont street, and, leasing a lot in the rear of the mill, fronting on Beale street, from Commodore C. K. Garrison, he erected a building thereon for workshops and offices, obtaining his power from Miller & Hawley. Business still increased so that by the latter part of 1868 still larger premises were demanded; and his brother, Mr. E. Emanuel, joining him, they leased property on Berry street fronting on the bay. They drove piles in the bay on which they built a mill, factory and engine-room, and had their store on the opposite side of the street, occupying about 200 feet on the north and 250 feet on the south side for their several buildings and lumber yard. In 1869, four months after they had started their factory, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of between $40,000 and $50,000. The brothers immediately re-built, on land made by filling in the bay, two factory buildings 120 x 50 feet each, with an engine-room and dryhouse in the rear; and on the north side erected a varnish shop 30 x 120 feet, which was subsequently enlarged, and a brick warehouse 210 x 50 feet, two stories high. They then extended their range of goods so as to inlcude a general line of household furniture, chamber sets, etc. Near the close of 1879 Goodwin & Co., who had been the principal customers to handle Emanuel Brothers' productions in San Francisco failed; and in order to provide for the sale of their goods in the city the brothers opened a retail store in the same premises formerly occupied by Goodwin & Co., at 319 Pine street. They carried a large stock, including upholstered goods, and did a prosperous business. Their ground-lease on Berry street about expiring, they leased from Senator Sharon the West Coast factory, and on January 1, 1881, they removed into their present commodious quarters on Fourth and Bryant streets. Senator Fair wishing to tear down the building in which their retail store was situated, they removed their stock, in 1882, into the Bancroft building, 725 Market street. On April 30, 1886, their store was burned, by which they suffered a loss of about $80,000. After the fire they determined to conduct their business all at one place, and have had their store in the same building with the factory ever since. The style of the firm is the West Coast Furniture Company, L. and E. Emanuel being the proprietors. The building is in the form of a letter T, one part being 275 x 50 feet, and the other 355 x 50 feet, the whole three stories in height.

In addition to a general line of high-grade furniture, the West Coast Company make a specialty of the manufacture of wood mantels, and store and bank fittings. The firm employs 150 men, and pay out in wages $80,000 to $90,000 annually.

The Emanuel brothers are natives of London, England. They went to Australia in 1852, during the gold excitement in that country. Two years later they sailed for South America, attracted by the reports of the discovery of rich gold mines on the Amazon river. Arriving in Peru to find the bubble had already bursted, they decided to come on to California, arriving in 1854. Mr. L. Emanuel is sixty-one and Mr. E. Emanuel is fifty-six years of age. That they are honorable and successful business men is evidenced in the large industry and trade they have built up, despite the heavy losses before noted.

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KRELLING FURNITURE COMPANY.—In 1873 F. W. Krelling landed with his family in San Francisco from New York, whither he had immigrated from Germany with his wife and two sons in 1855. Being a cabinet-maker by trade Mr. Krelling in 1881 started a small furniture factory on Fifth street, between Brannan and Bryant streets, making fine furniture exclusively. The business grew rapidly under his judicious management, and, when in August, 1886, his manufactory was burned, he employed twenty-five men. The destruction was complete, including buildings, stock and lumber yard, involving a loss of $25,000. The third day after the fire he resumed business with eight workmen; and about a month later he bought and removed to their commodious quarters on Guenoro street. The buildings, which had formerly been occupied as a trunk manufactory, cover an area of 250 x 275 feet, two stories in height. The plant embraces a thorough equipment of modern wood-working machinery and tools; and from 80 to 150 men are employed in the factory. Mr. Krelling trained his three sons to a practical knowledge of the business, and some years ago made them co-partners with him under the firm style of F. W. Krelling & Sons. Their chief lines of manufacture are high-class furniture, fine bank and office fitting, and wood mantels, of which they have originated over eighty elegant designs. Upholstering is also a prominent feature of their business. The superiority of this firm's workmanship in bank and office work is attested in the finishings of many of the principal banks and buildings of the city, including the Nevada, First National, British North American, Mercantile and other banks, the *Chronicle* building and the clerk's office in the New City Hall. Krelling & Sons have a store and and ware-rooms with over 5,000 feet of floor space on Market street, opposite the Grand Hotel, where they carry in stock one of the largest and finest assortments of household furniture in the Pacific metropolis. They have $100,000 invested in their manufactory and furniture business. Possessing the love of music, characteristic of their nationality, the Messrs. Krelling in 1878 erected the Tivoli Opera House on Eddy street, which they opened with first-class opera the following year, and have conducted it, furnishing classical performances seven nights in the week ever since. This is the only house of entertainment in San Francisco which plays a stock company, and the Tivoli is the only house in America where a first-class opera is given every night in the year. The phenomenal success of this commendable undertaking is due to the business sagacity of its projectors in furnishing their patrons a superior entertainment for a moderate price. So potent has this scheme been as an educator of the musical taste of San Francisco people, that seldom is there a vacant seat to be seen among the 1,900 in the large auditorium. The company embraces some ninety people, some of whom are artists of high merit in their respective roles. The proprietors have a wardrobe department in which all the stage apparel for the performers is manufactured by the most skillful designers and artisans. The plays are changed twice a month William Krelling is the managing partner of the opera house, and also of the store. He is recognized as one of San Francisco's leading business men, and has also been somewhat active in local politics, having been twice elected Tax Collector of the city, in 1886 and 1888. Mr. F. W. Krelling, the senior member of this enterprising firm, though seventy-two years of age, has active supervision of the manufactory, and is a remarkably well preserved man for his years.

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MRS. ELIZABETH A. ROCKWELL, who for many years has done much to advance the interests of art in this city, is a native of New York. Her parents were natives of the Empire State. Her grandfather Rockwell was a soldier and was wounded in the war of 1812. Mrs. Rockwell received her education in her native State, and developed a taste for drawing during early childhood. She painted a picture when only eight years of age, which is yet in the possession of the family and carefully preserved. She completed her education at the Troy Conference Academy, Fulton, Vermont, taking great interest in her study of drawing and painting.

In 1868 she went to Europe, studied in Brussels, the Flemish school under Professor Francois, and visited various parts of Europe, pursuing her art studies several years. She returned to New York in 1871, and two years later came to San Francisco. For the past nineteen years she has devoted her whole time and energy to the interests of her profession, giving special attention to portrait and figure painting. For her first portrait, that of a well-known society lady, she received very favorable criticism. In 1875 she painted several horses for the Bonanza firm, which attracted much attention. She was awarded a diploma for painting "Coming out of the Valley," sent to Santiago, Chili; also a diploma from the Mechanics' Institute for finest miniature painting. She has made several visits to New York, and while there in 1884 received a commission from the State to paint a portrait of ex-United States Treasurer Folger, for the State Capitol at Albany. She received a commission to paint a portrait of the late Governor Bartlett for the State Capitol at Sacramento, also one for the city and a third for the Cosmos Club. Her work has received very favorable criticism and is found in many of the best galleries in San Francisco.

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B. F. CLARKE, M. D., whose office is at No. 103 Geary street, San Francisco, was born in Yolo county, California, February 22, 1854, the son of E. L. and Mary (Ferguson) Clarke. The father crossed the plains to this State in 1849, but returned to the East in 1852, and brought his family to California the same year. He has been engaged as a miner and farmer since that time in Woodland, and is now living in that city on the competency secured by his labor and enterprise in earlier years Our subject received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later entered the Hesperian College at Woodland, where he graduated in 1875, after a course of six years, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He began his active life in that field which has been the stepping stone of so many men who have reached success in the United States, teaching school, at which he continued for one year. He then entered upon the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of the celebrated Dr. L. C. Lane, of San Francisco, meanwhile entering the Cooper Medical College, and after the usual course of lectures and study graduated in 1877. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine at Chico, Butte county, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1889 Mr. Clarke removed to San Francisco, where he felt that a broader field was open to him, and established himself in practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco; the Native Sons of the Golden West; the I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Pythias.

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GEORGE J. BUCKNALL, M. D., has been a resident of California for the past twenty years, during which time he has practiced continuously in San Francisco. He was born in New York city, in 1836, and also received his early education in that city. In 1854 he entered Columbia College, where he spent several years. He then came to San Francisco on a visit in 1856, but liking the country he remained several years. The Doctor then went to Europe and traveled about one year, again returning to San Francisco, where he made a short visit. Returning to Europe in 1859 he entered the School of Medicine in Paris, where he remained three years. On the breaking out of the war he returned to New York early in 1862, and entered the volunteer service as surgeon. Proceeding with his regiment to the Potomac army, then under the command of General McClellan, he participated in the Peninsular campaign. Malaria contracted in the swamps of the Chickahominy, however, required his return to New York, where his physicians said that his health could not be re-established if he returned to the hardships and exposures of the Potomac army. He resigned from the service but later acted as examining surgeon of recruits for the volunteer service.

When he resigned from the army Dr. Bucknall continued the further study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and under the preceptorship of Dr. Willard Parker, one of the professors of that institution, at which he graduated in 1864. Proceeding to Europe he was there married, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, to Miss Mary E. Davis, step-daughter of the late Eugene L. Sullivan, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, and a granddaughter of George C. Yount, one of the earliest white settlers of California, who owned much of the country around Yountville, Napa county, and from whom that town was called. Mr. Yount was the principal mover toward the rescue of the Donner party from the snows of the Sierras in the winter of 1846–'47. Mrs. Bucknall was the first child of American parentage born in San Francisco.

Dr. Bucknall remained abroad about five years, during which time he pursued his medical studies in the various hospitals of Europe, making a specialty of dermatology (diseases of the skin). Returning to America in 1868, he came at once to San Francisco and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged continuously since. He has always been an earnest and active adherent of the Republican party, devoting both his time and means to its success, yet he would never accept any official recognition of these services. He was one of the originators of the Dirigo Club, which has lately been merged into the Union League Club of San Francisco. He was also for several years one of the members of Company B, City Guard of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of California, and served in that command during the riots. Dr. Bucknall is one of the visiting physicians of St. Luke's Hospital; is a member of the State Medical Society of California; of the County Medical Society of San Francisco, and was Surgeon-General on the staff of Governors Booth and Pacheco from 1872 to 1876.

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GEORGE C. THOMPSON, proprietor of the Union Mineral and Soda-water Works at No. 1915 Mason street, is not only the leading dealer and manufacturer of his line of goods, but is the pioneer in the business in the State of California, having established it as early as 1850 in San Francisco. He was born in London, England, October 25, 1817, and came with his father, George C. Thompson, to New York city in 1821. There he was reared and educated, and learned the cooper's trade. He was engaged in the cooper's business from 1836 to 1850, and in the latter year came to California to make his fortune. Soon after his arrival he embarked in business in a small way and has followed the same industry with uninterrupted success for the past forty-one years. Few men have made a more honorable career. In 1852 he added to his business the importing and manufacture of goods required in his line, which find a ready market throughout the State. In 1879 he purchased the lots on the corner of Filbert and Mason streets where he erected his factory and residence. He is a natural mechanic, and as early as 1835 he was made a life member of the New York Mechanics' Institute; this was the first organization of the kind in this country, and from it Mr. Thompson received a silver medal and diploma for fine mechanical work. He is a member of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, and has received premiums every year upon his exhibits. He has a method of his own for purifying the water which he uses in his supplies; his factory was planned by himself and it is fitted out with the most approved machinery that has been invented.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1839 to Miss Phebe J. Purdy, a native of New York, whose ancestors had lived for many generations on the Hudson. For fifty-two years she has been her husband's faithful companion. They are the parents of five children; one daughter married Sidney C. Jones and the other is now the wife of Moses Moore. Her first husband was Joseph Hollis, who died, leaving three sons, the eldest being now Mr. Thompson's bookkeeper and head man; George H., while studying law, enlisted in the Union army and fell in the battle of Fredericksburg. In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Thompson celebrated their golden wedding, their two daughters, one son, five grandchildren and one great grand-child being present.

Mr. Thompson built the first soda fountain in San Francisco, and has since built as fine ones as there are in the world. He is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. He has had a remarkably long and successful business career, and while he has reached his seventy-fourth year he is still able to attend to his commercial interests with all the enterprises of a young man.

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HEBER N. TILDEN was born at Barre, Vermont, June 29, 1829, and is the son of David R. and Nancy (Wales) Tilden, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively. His ancestors were originally from England, and were early settlers in this country. When he was ten years of age his mother died. He was educated in the district schools of his own State, and had been for a few years a clerk in a country store at Montpelier when the gold fever of California reached New England. He raised $300 and joined the El Dorado Company, which was bound for the distant gold fields. The company purchased the brig Canonicus, stocked it well with provisions, and, taking a few passengers, sailed from the port of Boston April 1, 1849; they were seven months and two days on the voyage. When they landed in San Francisco ten of the men purchased the ship and provisions. Mr. Tilden with two of his companions rented a small lot on Sumner street, where they erected a building, opened a coffee-house and made some money. They finally sold the brig, divided the money, and in June, 1850, five of them started for the mines. The next few weeks were fraught with all the experiences that could conveniently be crowded into so short a space of time. All the claims had been located near Nevada City, and after six weeks' prospecting they located Deep diggings. This was really a valuable claim, but it was some time before they were sufficiently initiated into the mysteries of mining to realize any marvelous profits. Mr. Tilden hired a stout man to assist him, and this proved such a success that other men were hired, and in three months each of the five men in the party had $3,500. Mr. Tilden then mined at Grass valley and at Rough and Ready and other points, meeting with varied success. After two years he returned to Sacramento, and divided his time between that city and San Francisco. He finally located at Sacramento and embarked in the grocery business, gaining a large and profitable patronage. He had just established the business on a paying basis when the fire of 1852 destroyed the entire city. He had a few specimens of gold left from his mining enterprises which he had intended to save, but it became necessary for him to raise some money, so the gold was disposed of for about $200. His capital was increased by a partner's, and he was soon reestablished in the same business. That winter the flood came, and it was thought that Sacramento would be abandoned as it was inundated; an attempt was made to change the site; so Mr. Tilden removed to Sutterville, taking his stock of goods; he was the first on the ground with a store; in thirty days there were thirty stores, and in thirty days more there were only two left, all the others having returned to Sacramento. He continued there three years, and then purchased a squatter's title to 160 acres of land and tried his hand at farming. In 1854 he went to Marysville and was engaged in the grain and general produce business; he also gave some attention to the building of steamboats and freighting by water. In 1860 he came to San Francisco. He afterwards went to the silver mines of Nevada and helped build the Centerville Mill at Gold Hill, Nevada; he soon disposed of these interests and again gave his time to steamboat building, launching the Anna Stewart in February, 1863.

He is now in the dairy produce business at No. 426 Sansome street, and enjoys a wide patronage. In the year 1869 he returned to Northfield, the village in which he had been reared, and was there married to Miss Emily A. Cady, a native of the Green Mountain State. In a year he brought his wife to California. January 25, 1871, a son was born to them who is named Heber C.; he is now a student at Stanford University.

Mr. Tilden is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the California Society of Pioneers, and in 1889 he was one of the directors of the latter organization.

His first presidential vote was cast for the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, but he afterwards became a strong Republican, and has since affiliated with the party. He is a man of sterling traits of character, strictly honorable and upright in all his dealings, and a typical representative of the days of '49.

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FRED W. LUX, M. D., whose office is at No. 703 Market street, is a native of California, and has practiced medicine in San Francisco for the past five years. He was born in Tuolumne county, in 1861, the son of Fred Lux, a resident of San Francisco, and one of the pioneers of 1849, who has been engaged on the coast in mining operations. For fourteen years he was Assistant Appraiser of Customs at San Francisco; was Assemblyman for two sessions from Calaveras to Tuolumne counties; a life-long member of the Republican party, a man honored and prominent in the councils of that party.

Dr. Lux received his early education in the public schools of this city, going through the various grades and passing two years in the high-school. He later entered the University of the State of California, where he spent two years in the scientific course. He commenced the study of medicine in 1880, under the preceptorship of Dr. Brigham of San Francisco. In 1881 he entered the medical department of Harvard University, where he graduated after a four years' course, in June, 1885, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Lux at once returned to California and entered into the practice of medicine in San Francisco, and has continued since that time. The Doctor holds the position of Assistant Surgeon of the California Woman's Hospital. He is a member of the State Medical Society of California and a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

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HENRY FERRER, M. D., whose specialty in medicine is the treatment of the eye and ear, and whose office is at No. 16 Geary street, has been a resident of California since January, 1875, since which time he has practiced continuously in San Francisco. He was born in Santiago de Cuba, in 1850, and is of Spanish and French extraction, his father having been a planter in Cuba of Spanish descent, and his mother descended from a prominent French family. At the age of five years Henry was sent to Europe, where he went through the various grades of the primary, and later the collegiate courses in the government schools of Bordeaux and Paris. In 1868 he entered the University of Heidelberg, and graduated at that institution in 1872, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In Vienna, Paris and London he made a special study of the diseases of the eye and ear, having decided to practice that specialty, and from 1872 until the end of 1874 he practiced in the clinics of the hospitals of the universities of those cities, combining study with practice. In January, 1875, Dr. Ferrer came to the United States, settling in California, and has since that time been engaged in the continuous practice of the treatment of the diseases of those organs. Since 1875 he has been the Oculist of the German Hospital, and is the Oculist of the Polyclinic of San Francisco. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. Dr. Ferrer has lately returned from Europe, where every two or three years he makes a visit to attend the special clinics and study up the improvement of the eye and ear.

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THOMAS HUBBARD CASWELL is one of San Francisco's well-known and highly respected citizens. He is of English ancestry, and was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1825. His early education was received in his native State, but at the age of eighteen years, on account of ill health, he went to Arkansas in search of a milder climate. After a year he was strong enough to re-enter school, and went to Kentucky and became a student at St. Mary's College, where he finished his education. He then returned to Arkansas and began the study of law; he was admitted to the bar in October, 1848. For a short time before leaving New York he filled the position of associate editor of the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, and evinced a marked ability in newspaper work. He had worked at the printing business in that office.

In 1849, when the news of the discovery of gold in California had been verified in the East, Judge Caswell joined a party of young men who crossed the plains, arriving in San Diego in October, 1849; there the party chartered a British bark and sailed to San Francisco. First he was stevedore, in partnership with a man named Johnson; in January, 1850, he determined to establish a law library, book and stationery store at Sacramento, but the great flood of that year caused him to abandon this plan. He next turned his attention to journalism, and became associate editor of the *Pacific News*. When this publication was sold he made a trip to Sacramento, Marysville, and other places, returning to San Francisco. Then came the announcement of the discoveries of gold at Deer creek (Nevada City), whither he went and engaged in mining, merchandising and the legal profession. When the county was divided there was an election of judges, and the result was the election of our subject by the handsome majority of 634 votes. This was May 26, 1851, and about the first of the following month Judge Caswell saved Nevada county from the disgrace of a lynching scene. His great will-power and courage were clearly shown at that time, and he heeded not the cries of the mob to hang the prisoner, nor was he daunted when the cries changed to, "Hang the Judge." In April, 1852, he was granted leave of absence by the Legislature, and went East. He was married to Miss Mary Jones, January 9, 1853. She is the second daughter of Dr. Isaac N. Jones of Washington, Arkansas. Soon after his marriage, Judge Caswell returned with his bride to California. After serving his first four years on the bench he was re-elected and served a second term, resigning the candidacy to other hands at the end of that time. He began the practice of his profession and continued it until 1866, when his active duties in connection with Freemasonry led to his retiring. Some years ago he removed to San Francisco, where he has made his home.

There have been born to Judge and Mrs.

Caswell five sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters survive. The Judge's Masonic career began in Nevada City in 1850. He was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree in 1855, and created Knight Templar in the same year. He was crowned an Active Inspector-General, Thirty-third Degree, of Supreme Council for Southern Jurisdiction, in the city of Baltimore, in May, 1870, and in October, 1882, he was made Grand Minister of State of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He was Master of Nevada Lodge, No. 13, for four years, and High Priest of Nevada Chapter, No. 6, for nine years; he was Commander of Nevada Commandery, No. 6, for three years; he was elected Grand High Priest in 1858, Grand Commander in 1873, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of California in 1878, which positions he still occupies; he was elected Grand Recorder of the Grand Council in 1880, and he has been Chairman of the Committees on Correspondence of all these bodies. At the recent session of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of A. & A. S. R., held at Washington city, Judge Caswell was elected Grand Chancellor *ad vitam* of that body. His name has been mentioned as a possible successor of General Albert Pike to the office of Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, a fact that indicates his very high standing among Masons. He is a fine representative of the early settler of California, and has taken a deep interest in her growth and development during his residence here, which covers a period of forty-three years. Here his children and grandchildren were born, and here all his hopes are centered. The wife of his youth is still spared to him, and are both well preserved in health. That they may yet spend many years in the enjoyment of home, family and friends is the earnest desire of a wide circle of acquaintances.

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JOHN ROBERTSON, superintendent of of the California Jute Mills of Oakland, was born in Dundee, Scotland, February 26, 1843, a son of James and Anne (Maxwell) Robertson, both born about 1820, and their parents were also well advanced in years. The father was a manufacturer of flax.

John Robertson received a good sound common education and was brought up to the business he is now engaged in. At the age of nineteen he was married, in Dundee, to Miss Anne Miller, a native of that country, and commenced traveling in Scotland and Somersetshire, England, and in 1865 went to France, in charge of a mill in Landernau, near Brest, a flax and jute mill and remained there six years, until the close of the Franco-Prussian war—1865 to 1871. He got an invitation to come here in 1871 (this mill was started in 1869); his varied experience made him a recognized expert. Where the California Jute Mills Company bought their machinery in Dundee, they learned of his ability in this line and so invited him to come out. His career here has been a continuous attention to the superintendence and promotion of the enterprise. In 1881 he superintended the erection of the jute mills at San Quentin, for the government of the State, being two years so engaged. In 1883 he was instrumental in organizing a new company, which bought out the old. The new company has erected new brick buildings covering a whole square, and new improved machinery. They employ an average of about 400 hands, and the product is
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sold by the representatives of the company in San Francisco. They have four children: James, John, Robert and Mary; their mother deceased, in 1883, in San Francisco. James has learned the trade of machinist and is employed in San Francisco.

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GRANTHAM ISRAEL TAGGART, a real-estate agent of Oakland, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1829, a son of Joseph Israel and Abigail (Smith) Taggart. The father, born near Newcastle, Deleware, February 19, 1806, of American ancestry for several generations, is a resident of that city, in 1891. A house bearing the date 1678 was there erected by one of his ancestors. In young manhood J. I. Taggart entered on a seafaring career and was for several years Captain of a merchant vessel of Philadelphia engaged in voyages to Liverpool and other ports in Europe and Asia as well as South America. Quitting that persuit, Captain Taggart moved West about 1831, and became a pioneer trader in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained seven years. Moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, he was a merchant of that city some five years, when he returned to Illinois, engaging in business at Galena, for five years. In 1848 he went back to the home of his ancestors and has been engaged chiefly in buying and selling realty. He is also interested in the Delaware Insurance Company; and though in his eighty-fifth year is still active; is in full possession of his faculties, and writes with as steady a hand as ever. His natural uncle, Isaac Grantham Israel, Postmaster at Bantas, San Joaquin county, California, from about 1880 to 1885, lived to the age of ninety-one, dying in St. Louis, Missouri, 1886. The mother of Grant I. Taggart, died in child-birth in 1846 aged about thirty-three, leaving three children: Jane, the wife of the late Wm. K. Stahl, a merchant of Galena and afterwards of Chicago, is living, in 1890, the mother of seven children; Grant I., the subject of this sketch; Rebecca, the wife of Captain Henry Johnson, chemist and druggist, for many years in the service of the Government as Medical Purveyor, first at Washington during the civil war; then Medical Storekeeper for the Pacific coast, headquarters San Francisco, for twelve years, and now filling the same position for the department of the Atlantic headquarters, New York city. Mrs. Rebecca (Taggart) Johnson, died in Georgetown, District of Columbia in 1866, leaving two children.

Grant I. Taggart received his education in the public schools, first at Jacksonville, Illinois, and then at Cincinnati, Ohio, but has not been to school since he was eleven years old. Almost his first earning was from the sale of badges of Clay and Frelinghuysen in 1844. The vignettes of the candidates were stamped on white satin ribbon, and these he sold at fifty cents and under, mostly in Dayton, Ohio, whither he traveled by canal-boat from Cincinnati, realizing about $60 from the venture. He next went to work as a clerk in a wholesale fancy-goods and notion store in Cincinnati until the removal of the family to Galena in 1843. Then he became a clerk in his father's store, and there continued with his brother-in-law, Stahl, in charge of the business after the fathers' return to Delaware in 1848. In 1850 Mr. Taggart came to California across the plains and engaged in mining at Murphy's Bar on the middle fork of the American river, for some four months. He then became clerk in a general store in Greenwood valley, remaining about a year, when he embarked in the cattle business on Dry creek below Galt, with two maternal cousins, Samuel and James

Ringgold, of the Maryland family of that name, under the style of Taggart & Ringgold. In the fall of 1852 he came to San Francisco and entered a wholesale grocery house as clerk. From the spring of 1853 to the fall of 1854 he was in the employ of a house in Shasta in in the line, and afterward with another grocery house about one year, when he formed a partnership in that line with J. C. Cushing, now of this city, as Cushing & Taggart. After about one year he sold out to Mr. Cushing, in the fall of 1856, and moved to the south fork of Salmon river, where he conducted a country store on his own account for a short time. Moving to Yreka, Siskiyou county, he was employed as clerk in the express office about one year, and then was engaged with the California Stage Company until 1860. He was married in 1860, at the Tower House, Shasta county, to Miss Mary C. Metcalf, born in Rhode Island, May 1, 1841.

Mrs. Taggart's father died comparatively young; the mother, whose maden name was Nancy Tower, is living with her in Oakland, at the age of seventy. After his marriage Mr. Taggart was engaged until 1867 in conducting the Tower House and the thirty-acre orchard belonging thereto, celebrated in those days throughout Northern California for the excellence of its fruit products. Meanwhile, in 1865, he had become a mail contractor, for the route between Shasta and Weaverville, and later for other routes between different points in that region, for sixteen years in all, running also the stages on the lines covered by his mail contracts. In 1867 he was elected County Clerk of Shasta county and reelected in 1869. Before the expiration of his second term he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of California for four years, and moved to Sacramento, where he entered on his duties December 1, 1871. In 1873 he moved his family to Oakland, and at the close of his term in 1875 engaged in the real-estate business in this city. From 1876 to 1880 he was of the firm of Woodward & Taggart, and from 1880 to 1885, of Taggart & Dingee. Selling out to his partner in 1885, he went to Modoc county, mainly for his health, and was there engaged in the stock business. Returning to this city he resumed his old business of real-estate agent, May 1, 1890.

Mr. Taggart has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1856, and is now of the thirty-second degree A. and A. S. Rite. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart have three children: Charles Almanza, Joseph Levi, and Abigail Ruth.

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W. F. M. McALLISTER, M. D., has been a resident of California for the past twenty years, during which time he has practiced medicine in San Francisco. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and his early education was received in the public schools of that city. Later he graduated at a private academy in that city. His family having removed to Kansas, he there commenced the study of medicine, in 1861. On the breaking out of the war, he entered the service in the Ninth Regiment of Kansas Cavalry, and from this regiment he was promoted as Hospital Steward in the regular army, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was afterward sent to the front with the Army of the Tennessee, and was serving in the hospitals about the time of the battle of Nashville. He was later sent to the United States general hospital at Indianapolis, where he continued until the close of the war.

In 1865 Dr. McAllister entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and was finally graduated in 1870, after a four-years course. Meanwhile he practiced for a short time in Kansas. He then made a voyage around the world, as surgeon in the employ of the Pacific Medical Company, which had arranged an excursion around the world. He made the trip from New York to China on the Arizona in 1870, and completed the excursion on the steamer Alaska to San Francisco. The Doctor then entered into practice in this city and has continued since that time, and for eleven years has occupied the position of Quarantine Officer of the Port of San Francisco, for three years the position of United States Quarantine Officer at this port, and United States Commissioner of Immigration for nearly four years. He was Surgeon of the Second Regiment of Artillery, N. G. C., from which he was promoted Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Brigade, N. G. C. He is also a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

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L. H. ROETHE was born in the city of Shasta, California, in 1860, his parents being pioneers on this coast. His father, Christian Roethe, a druggist, was born in Germany and came here in 1849. He was a passenger in the first German barque that entered San Francisco bay.

The subject of our sketch was reared and attended school in his native State, and in early life showed a taste for drawing. He entered the Art Institute in this city when it was first opened, and, after several years of study, went to Europe, becoming a student in the Academy of Art at Munich, Germany. There for several years he applied himself closely to his studies, and in 1885 returned to this city, since which time he has devoted himself to the interests of his profession, his specialty being portrait work.

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JOSEPH DIMMICK, a dentist of Oakland, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, November 5, 1842, a son of Joseph Benjamin and Comfort (Dean) Dimmick, both born January 24, 1808, the father near Syracuse, New York, and the mother in Ohio. In his sixteenth year the father moved to Ohio, when he was employed at some salt works, and was married at eighteen. About 1835 he moved to Illinois, settling on a farm in Schuyler county. In 1852 they crossed the plains to Oregon, eventually settling on 320 acres in what is now Benton county. On the six months' trip they found not a single house between the Missouri river and the Dalles, Oregon, not even where is now the city of Omaha. Fort Hall was a rough and ready frontier post of rude cabins and tents. They spent the first winter at Milwaukee, six miles north of Portland, Oregon. The father, whose main career was farming, died in 1861, and the mother in 1858. They had seven sons and seven daughters, of whom the oldest son died in crossing the plains at the age of twenty-three, and another son was accidentally killed by the careless handling of a gun in his own house in Josephine county, Oregon, at the age of thirty-one. The other twelve children are still living, mostly in Oregon. Ann is the wife of Rev. T. M. Starr, of Halsey, Oregon, and Ethelinda is the wife of A. W. Starr, a rancher of Tulare county, this State.

Grandfather Joseph Dimmick, born near Syracuse, New York, where the family, originally English, seems to have been settled for several generations, lived to the age of about sixty. His widow survived him many years, reaching the age of ninety-eight. Their son, Benjamin, a land owner and merchant of Pleasant View, Schuyler county, Illinois, and Postmaster of that village for over fifty years, died in 1888, aged ninety-five. The maternal ancestry of Dr Dimmick were of Virginia, but the grandparents Dean moved to Ohio and afterwards to Iowa, where they lived to the age of about eighty years. Their son, Samuel Dean, a farmer near Shueyville, Johnson county, Iowa, is living, in 1890, aged about seventy.

J. Dimmick, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools, beginning in Illinois and ending in Oregon. He afterwards learned the higher mathematics and surveying under a private teacher. The family being large, he began to earn at an early age books and clothing, going to school only in the winter terms. At fifteen he began to help in the local country stores, and in his eighteenth year was clerk and virtual manager of a general store in Monroe, Oregon, for two years. He spent the summer of 1864 prospecting in Idaho, and mining a little. He taught a country school for the winter term of 1864–5, and then took the position of clerk and manager of a general store at Corvallis, Oregon. In 1866 he made a trip to the East, from June to October, going and coming by way of Panama. He was present at the great national gathering in Chicago, in memory of Senator Douglas, and was much interested in many other sights and wonders of his native land, which to him had all the novelty of a strange land, and he was filled with enthusiasm for the greatness and glory of our reunited country.

Returning to Oregon, he was married in Corvallis, April 27, 1867, to Mrs. Mary Frances (Kriechbaum) Belfils, a widow with two children, Victor Hugo Belfils, now in the employ of the Puget Sound Lumber Company, and Ernest Kriechbaum Belfils, now a dentist of Tulare, California.

Mrs. Dimmick is a daughter of Dr. John George and Lucy (Morgan) Kriechbaum. Her father reached the age of seventy-two, and her mother, born in Illinois, September 28, 1824, and married in Iowa, in 1840, is living, in 1890. Dr. Kriechbaum was for some years a merchant in Burlington, Iowa, and came to this coast in 1853, settling in Portland, Oregon, where he carried on a hotel. Mrs. Dimmick's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Morgan, came to Oregon in 1853, and died at Pleasant Hill, in Lane county, the husband at the age of sixty-seven and the wife about seventy.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Dimmick came to San Francisco and engaged in trade for a few months. In 1868 he went to farming and fruit-raising near Windsor, Sonoma county, where he bought 164 acres, on which he remained about ten years. About 1871 he began to give some attention to the study and practice of dentistry, and gradually grew to be an expert in the art. In 1879 he sold his place in Sonoma county, taking in part payment some property in this city, where he has resided since April and practiced his profession since June of that year.

Dr. Dimmick has been an Odd Fellow since 1865 and a Knight of Pythias since 1882, and is a past officer in both. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dimmick are: Clarence Cornell, born in San Francisco, January 22, 1868, received a good common-school education and is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Oakland; Lillian Lucy Comfort, born in Sonoma county, February 17, 1870, is a graduate in music; Edwin Houston, born January 31, 1873, is a graduate of the Oakland High School, and is now learning dentistry in his father's office; Virgil Benjamin, born August 25, 1875; Ellis L., born February 22, 1879; Carroll Dean, born in Oakland, August 12, 1883. The Dimmick family are of a healthy and robust stock and have little need of physicians. Four brothers and three sisters of Dr. Dimmick at a late reunion of the family were found to weigh 1,463 pounds.

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HEGLER & JOHNSON occupy a prominent position in the wholesale dairy produce business of San Francisco. The establishment was founded in 1858 by E. S. Moulton & Co., and in 1877 Mr. Hegler became a member of the firm. Mr. Moulton died in 1882, and the firm was changed to J. H. Hegler & Co. Mr. Hegler conducted the business until 1885, when Mr. Johnson purchased a half interest in the same since which time the style of the firm has been Hegler & Johnson. They do a large wholesale commission and dairy produce business, and make a specialty of fine creamery cheese, their patronage extending throughout the State.

John H. Hegler is a native of California, born in Sonoma county in 1847; he is a son Henry Hegler, a native of Germany, who was a ship carpenter by trade; he emigrated to California in 1843 and settled at Bodega; he has the credit of building the first sawmill erected west of the Rocky Mountains. He married Miss Maria Casereg, a native of Monterey, California; there were born of this union two sons and a daughter. John H. received his education in a log cabin on his father's ranch; he was reared to the life of a farmer and was early initiated into the mysteries of dairying. In 1873 he was appointed the agent of the California State Grangers for the sale of dairy produce, and in consequence came to San Francisco; in a year they organized the Granger Business Association, with which he has been constantly connected. He is a member of the Society of California Pioneers, and also a Native Son of the Golden West, Pacific Parlor, No. 10. He had charge of the finances and collections for the Admission Day Celebration, and had the honor of collecting for that purpose $48,000, the largest sum ever raised on the coast for a similar object. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a director of the Union League Club.

In 1873 Mr. Hegler was married to Miss Rose Peters, who was born at Marysville, California; they have two sons, natives of the city of San Francisco: Fred. A. and Edwin C.

Mr. Hegler has largely invested in city property; he has a block of flats on Haight street, which are valuable real estate; he is still interested in farming, and owns a ranch at Bodega and 1,391 acres at Del Norte, where he keeps 250 cows, and is making large quantities of gilt-edge butter. His firm was the first to organize the creamery system, and they now have two large creameries nearly completed, one in Carson Valley and one in Marin county. Mr. Hegler is president of the company, and Mr. Johnson is the vice-president. They are both men of excellent business qualifications and are a representative firm in their line.

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EDWIN WINDELE, M. D., whose office is at No. 30 Post street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past thirteen years, during which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1849, the son of John Windele, who held for many years a prominent and responsible office under the British Government, and was well known throughout that part of Ireland as an antiquarian. Dr. Windele's early education was received in the schools of the city of Cork, and his collegiate course in Queen's College, Cork, where he spent five years. He commenced the study of medicine in 1869, at the Queen's College, taking his degree finally in 1877, at the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburg, Scotland, where he completed a full course of study covering two years. After a few months spent on the continent of Europe, he came to California, and engaged in practice in San Francisco, where he has since continued. He is a member of the City and County Medical Society of San Francisco. Dr. Windele is a Commissioner of Insanity for the City and County of San Francisco. He has devoted himself exclusively to his private practice, in the building up of which he has been very successful.

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TAY & COMPANY.—The wholesale hardware establishment at 614 Battery street, San Francisco, now known as the Tay Company, was founded in 1848 by Samuel Sanford. Mr. Sanford came to California in 1846 with Colonel Stevenson's regiment; the beginning of the business was a small tinshop occupying quarters 10 x 12 feet, corner of Dupont and Stockton street, and the tools were brought from the Sandwich Islands. In February, 1849, C. Phelps, C. J. Fox and O. J. Backus arrived in San Francisco on the first steamer to enter that port; they went to Angel's Camp in Stanislaus county, where they mined until the June following, meeting with indifferent success. Mr. Fox then came to San Francisco to receive an invoice of tinware shipped from New York as a speculation. He arranged for the formation of a partnership which was completed in July, 1849, the firm being known as Sanford, Fox & Backus; they employed sixteen hands, making picks, pans, rockers, and cooking utensils for the miners. Tin pans that now (1891) sell for twenty cents a piece, sold as fast as they could make them for $16 each, and a cook stove now worth $11 then sold for $150. The firm continued in this way until 1850, when O. J. Backus purchased the stock; the profits of the business up to that time were $150,000. In August, 1850, the stock was removed to Oregon, and a businesss was established in Oregon City; later it was taken to Portland and was conducted there until 1854. In that year Mr. Backus returned to San Francisco; in 1856 John Gordon and John Brooks were made partners in the business, and the firm was known as Gordon, Brooks & Backus. The following year Mr. Tay joined them, and in 1860 the firm was changed to Tay, Brooks & Backus; this existed until 1871, when the following named gentlemen entered into a partnership: George H. Tay, H. B. Brooks, O. J. Backus, J. W. Bryan, William Smith, M. M. Harvey and George M. Gould. The style of the firm was Tay & Co., and the business was continued until 1882, when Mr. Brooks died. In 1883 Mr. Tay also died, and the other members retired excepting Mr. Backus. After the death of Mr. Tay, Mr. Kellogg became manager of the firm for Mr. Tay's estate, and the old firm name of Tay & Co. was continued. From the very beginning the business has been a marked success, and now gives employment to 250 hands. Their goods are sold from Alaska to Mexico and in the Sandwich Islands. The foundry is at El Dorado and occupies a building three and four stories high; it was built of redwood in 1850, and the carpenters were paid $16 per day; the wood-work is apparently as good as when the house was erected.

Mr. Backus, who has given the business his individual attention for forty-one years, is a native of the State of New York, born in 1830. His father, Delacira Backus, was a native of New York, born of German parents; his mother, Elizabeth Lindsley Backus, was born in Lindsley, Shelby county, New York, the town being named for her forefathers who were prominent settlers in the place. Mr. Backus is next to the youngest of eleven children. He was educated in the State of New Jersey, and came to California in his eighteenth year. In 1872 he made a trip to the East for the purpose of introducing a water-motor, his own invention, which has revolutionized light power throughout the United States. He was married in 1862, and has five children, all born in San Francisco. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political convictions is a Republican. While a resident of Portland, Oregon, he was elected a member of the first council of that town. He is a member of First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oakland. He is a man who is in every sense worthy of the confidence which is reposed in him throughout the entire community.

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CHARLES A. TUTTLE, deceased.—The subject of this sketch was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1819, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Tuttle, both born, reared and married in Connecticut. Mrs. Tuttle, by birth a Miss Taylor, was a first cousin of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame. After marriage they moved into Genesee county, New York, settling on a farm, where Mr. Tuttle died at about the age of forty. Mrs. Tuttle survived him many years, dying at the age of sixty. The first American Tuttle came in 1671 and settled in Connecticut.

Charles A. Tuttle was educated for the legal profession and admitted to the bar in his native State. He was married, about 1845, to Miss Maria L. Batchelder, born in Genesee county, New York, about 1823, a daughter of Enos Batchelder and his wife, *nee* Pierson, both natives of Vermont and there married. She was a direct descendant of the first president of Yale College. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder settled on a farm in Genesee county, where they lived to an advanced age, he being ninety-five and she ninety-eight at death. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Tuttle moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, about 1845, where Mr. Tuttle practiced his profession until the discovery of gold aroused his desire to try his fortune in California. He left Milwaukee early in 1849, one of a party of five, with saddle horses and a single wagon, journeying across the plains without serious mishap of any sort, and having found such Indians as they met quite friendly they arrived in due season on the American river, where Mr. Tuttle engaged in mining. An incident of the days of '49 that came within his experience may be worth mention. A company of Southerners on a prospecting tour found a valuable claim in possession of a company of foreigners, and they proceeded to dispossess apparently on no other ground than that these had no rights which they were bound to respect. Mr. Tuttle, with his legal training and keen sense of justice, volunteered in their defense, but the foreigners were beaten, prejudice being stronger than the sense of natural justice. Though much has been written in praise of the rude justice of "the days of '49," it was sometimes overridden by rank injustice. Having gathered $7,000 or $8,000 in about a year, Mr.

Tuttle went back to Milwaukee, late in 1850 or early in 1851, intending to remain. He, however, soon grew restless, and after a few months again set out across the plains accompanied by Mrs. Tuttle, to whom he had been married about 1845. Pushing through as before with a small company, a light wagon carrying supplies, and some saddle-horses, he arrived at Michigan Bluffs in Placer county. There he soon went into business, keeping a miners' supply store for about two years. He then opened a law office, and was engaged in practice as early as 1854, when Leland Stanford was elected Justice of the Peace. He was elected to the State Senate from his district, and was quite prominent in the Gwin-Broderick and other political contests of those times. He moved in 1856 to Auburn, the county seat of Placer county, and about 1858 his political views underwent a change. From being a "Douglas Democrat" he became a Republican, and was Chairman of the second State Convention of the new party in 1860, and was put on the Lincoln Electoral ticket of that year, continuing his law practice until 1863, when he was appointed Supreme Court Reporter by Governor Booth, holding the position until 1867. He then moved to Oakland with his family of three sons and their mother. He was afterwards appointed with Sidney L. Johnson as Commissioner on Revision of the Code, which had been compiled about 1869. He declined an appointment to the bench and also to the regency of the University of California. He was re-appointed Supreme Court Reporter by the court to which the power had been transferred by the Legislature, and filled the office from 1871 to 1878. The power of appointment being again committed to the Governor, who was a Democrat, Mr. Tuttle's services were promptly dispensed with. He resumed the practice of law in this city, and so continued until he retired from active business in 1883, to Auburn, California, where he died in 1888. Mrs. Tuttle had died twenty years before in Genesee county, New York, whither she had gone on a visit from this city, in 1868, with her three children, Charles, Frederick P. and Frank L.

Charles Tuttle, born in Sacramento, California, May 11, 1854, was educated in the schools of Auburn and Sacramento, and after the removal of the family to this city in 1867, in the old college or preparatory school of Oakland. He then went to Yale College where he took a full course, being graduated in the class of 1877. He took up the study of law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, when he was taken into partnership under the style of C. A. & C. Tuttle. After his father's retirement in 1883, Charles Tuttle continued practice alone until 1889, when he became assistant to A. A. Moore of this city.

Mr. Tuttle was married, in San Francisco, in 1878, to Miss Nettie L. Brown, born in that city, September 22, 1853, a daughter of Ezekiel and Lucilla (Lynn) Brown, both now deceased at over seventy years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle have three children: Harry A., born July 14, 1879; Winsor B., May 11, 1881; Lucille, September 15, 1883.

Fred P. Tuttle, second son of the late Charles A., was born in Auburn, Placer county, September 27, 1858, or September 28, 1857. He studied law in his father's office and afterwards in the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was elected District Attorney of his native county in 1886 and re-elected in 1888. He is a charter member of Auburn Parlor, No. 59, N. S. G. W., is one of its Past Presidents and Grand Orator of the Order in 1890. He has three sons and three daughters. Frank L., the youngest of the three Tuttle brothers, born in July, 1862, is now engaged in real-estate business at Astoria, Washington. One uncle of these, Edward L. Tuttle, a land-owner in Arizona, and the clerk of one of the courts of that Territory, has one son living in Auburn, California.

* * *

CHARLES DEXTER PIERCE, of the firm of Pierce & Co., hardware merchants of Oakland and San Francisco, Mayor of Oakland in 1888–9, and President of its Board of Trade in 1890, was born in North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1859, a son of Dexter and Eliza (Newton) Pierce. Grandfather Seneca Pierce, born in Blackrock, New York, near Niagara Falls, became a tanner and carried on business in that line in Chautauqua county, New York, and afterward in North East, Pennsylvania. Later in life he moved to Iowa, and followed farming for a few years near Delhi, Jones county, but returned to North East, and there died about the age of sixty-four. His wife, Ellen (Pitcher) Pierce, survived him a few years, dying also in North East at the age of sixty-five. Their son, Dexter, born in Chautauqua county, in 1831, learned the tanning business with his father there and in North East, moved with his parents to Iowa and farmed a few years in Jones county. Returning to North East, he there opened a hardware store about 1860. Three years later he became a partner in a hardware store in Erie, carrying on business in both places and residing in Erie after 1868. In 1873 he first came to this coast, for the benefit of his health, and in in 1874 the subject of this sketch came out, accompanied by his mother. Residing for a time in San Jose and afterward in Santa Barbara, Mr. Pierce concluded to settle in this State, and in 1876 went East to wind up his business in Erie and North East. In 1877 he again came out and opened a hardware store in this city. In 1880 he admitted to partnership his two sons, W. Frank and Charles D., under the style of Pierce & Co., and in 1884 retired from the firm which has since consisted of the two sons without change of style. Mrs. Eliza (Newton) Pierce, born in Pennsylvania in 1824, died in San Diego, California, on Thanksgiving Day, 1886. Her father, Harvey Newton, was among the early settlers of North East, coming there about 1800, probably from New York State, with his parents, who are believed to have been of New England birth or descent. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, enlisting from Pennsylvania, but in later life became a farmer in New York, where he died in 1885, aged about ninety.

Charles D. Pierce was educated first in the district school in North East and from the age of nine in Erie, where he went through the grammar-school course. Coming to this coast at the age of fifteen, he studied for a time in a college in Santa Barbara, and then took a course in a business college in San Jose. Going East with his parents in 1876, he worked in his father's store in North East until it was sold out in 1877; and when the father opened a store in Oakland in that year he filled the position of clerk with him until 1880, when he was admitted into partnership as already stated. Besides their general trade, which is chiefly in builders' hardware, Pierce & Co. are general agents on this coast for the National Cash Register. In 1888 Charles D. Pierce was elected Mayor of this city on the Democratic ticket, his success being largely due to personal popularity, as the remainder of the Republican ticket was elected by a plurality ranging from 1,087 to 1,707.

In 1890 he interested himself in restoring the Board of Trade of Oakland to a position of greater usefulness and was elected its president with marked unanimity, his energy and popularity being generally recognized as a pledge of renewed life for that institution. Mr. Pierce is a member of Live Oak Lodge, No. 61, F. & A.; Oakland Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M.; Oakland Commandery, No. 11, K. T.; Oakland Lodge of Perfection, No. 12, A. & A. S. Rite; Gethsemane Chapter, No. 5, Rose Croix; DeMolay Council, No. 2, Knights of Kadosh; Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Grand Consistory of California. Mr. Pierce was married in Oakland, May 13, 1885, to Miss Ella N. Bartholomew, born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Alfred and Emma (Pratt) Bartholomew. The father died in Oakland, January 19, 1886, at the age of sixty-four, and the mother is living here.

* * *

GEORGE WILLIAM FRICK, Superintendent of Schools of Alameda county, was born in Santa Cruz, California, April 4, 1854, a son of George Washington and Mary E. (Bryant) Frick, both now deceased. Father Frick, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, moved to Illinois about 1839, at the age of twelve, with his parents, who settled on a farm near Moline, remaining there to the age of twenty. He had received some education in the district schools of the period, which he supplemented by private study, owing more to his own industry than to teachers. Entirely through his own efforts he was enabled to spend some time in the Mount Morris Seminary at about the age of twenty. He was married in Galena, in 1852, to Miss Mary E. Bryant, and before the close of the year set out for California with his wife and her parents across the plains, arriving in this State in 1853. He taught the first public school in Santa Cruz for one or two terms, and then moved to Centerville in this county, where he was similarly engaged. He was one of the first Republicans in the State. From Centerville he moved to Sonoma county in 1857, buying 120 acres three miles northeast of Petaluma, and there taught the Bethel school for a short time, after which he devoted himself to farming, working very hard in that vocation. During that time he served the new party with vote and influence and was recognized as a local leader. In 1860 he was nominated for Sheriff, made an active canvass at expense of time, money and energy, but withdrew before election in favor of a Union Democrat, to promote the chances of the Union party, then formed of Douglas Democrats and Republicans. He was active in the Union League movement during the civil war, and president of the Bethel Union League. He was chairman of the Sonoma county delegation in the State Convention which nominated George C. Gorham for Governor. He was twice elected Supervisor, though the county had a Democratic majority, and his most bitter opponents never impugned his official integrity. He was recognized as a man of high principles, and though loyally attached to the party of advanced ideas, he loved freedom and had no use for party "bosses." He was a school trustee for fifteen years, and an official of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly all his life.

Selling his ranch near Petaluma, he moved in 1871 to Green valley, in the same county; thence to Potter valley, in Mendocino county, in 1872, and to the town of Petaluma in 1873. He next identified himself with the Lompoc Temperance Colony in Santa Barbara county, moving there in May, 1874, being one of the pioneers in that movement. He was strenuous in his efforts to enforce the fundamental requirements of that enterprise. He kept the first general store in Lompoc, and served as a school trustee, being largely instrumental in erecting a $5,000 schoolhouse in about a year after the organization of the settlement. He was also an efficient promotor of the erection of a good Church building of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in every respect a public-spirited and liberal citizen. Selling his store in Lompoc, he bought a dairy ranch of 1,000 acres in the San Miguelito cañon about 1876, and settled on the place in 1879. After the death of Mrs. Frick, May 3, 1884, he rented his place and moved to this city, mainly for the better education of his younger children. He died on a visit to Lompoc, July 12, 1889, at the age of sixty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Frick were the parents of five children, all natives of California: George W., the subject of this sketch; Laura A. L., who died unmarried, December 3, 1888, of typhoid fever, at the age of twenty-seven; Abraham Lincoln, born February 21, 1866, now an attorney of this city; John Fred., born October 23, 1869; Mary Blanche, born October 9, 1874.

Grandfather Abraham Frick was of the sturdy, industrious type of German settlers, of German parentage or descent. He had six sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are living, in 1891, the oldest being nearly seventy,—John, living in Moline, on the old homestead. Grandfather Frick was born in 1800, and died in 1888. Grandmother Frick died of acute disease at about the age of fifty. She also was of the Pennsylvania German stock.

Mrs. Frick, a native of Illinois, was the daughter of William Cowper Bryant, a native of New England, probably born in Connecticut. At one time a merchant in Galena, he was a pioneer of pioneers. He came to California first by way of Mexico; afterwards went East and returned to California. After 1860 he lived on a farm in Sonoma county. He had a varied career, and lived to the age of seventy-five. His wife, Ann (Sterrett) Bryant, was of German extraction. She was a remarkable woman, of great energy, piety, and known all over the State as "Mother Bryant," prominent in church work. She came across the plains on crutches, and lived to an advanced age—about seventy. Of Mrs. Frick's brothers two are living: Revs. John and William Bryant, of this State,—William being now about sixty. Thomas, another brother, died a few years since in Sonoma county. Those three and their sister, mother of subject, constituted the Bryant family. "Mother Bryant" died at the age of fifty-one. She was president of the W. C. T. U. of Lompoc, California, at the time of her death.

George W. Frick received his early education in the Bethel district school in Sonoma county, and at about fourteen attended the Scientific and Classical Institute at Petaluma. In 1870 he took one term in a grammar school, under J. W. Anderson, now the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and in 1871 entered the Napa Collegiate Institute. At nineteen he went to learn the printer's trade in a newspaper office in Napa; then with the same employer in San Jose, where he first began to write for the paper. He then read law for nine months in San Francisco in 1876, but conceived a preference for the profession of teacher. Returning to Petaluma he worked as compositor and writer, studying also to qualify as a teacher. He received a teacher's certificate in Santa Rosa in 1877, and taught one term in that city, then at Sebastopol in the same county, and next at Lompoc, where his family had settled in

1874. In 1879 he came to Alameda county and taught school in Castro valley eighteen months; then a two-department school at Mount Eden three and a half years. In 1884 he took charge of the Haywards school of seven departments, and next of the San Leandro school of eight departments in 1886. In July, 1888, he was elected by the Oakland Board of Education as principal of the Tompkins school of eleven departments. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated and elected County Superintendent of Schools of Alameda county, which position he now holds.

Mr. Frick has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. since the age of twenty-one, and has held all the offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment of that order. In 1890 he joined the Oakland Canton, No. 11, of the order. He is a Past Grand of Sycamore Lodge, No. 129, and Past Chief Patriarch of Alameda Encampment, No. 29, both of Haywards, and was District Deputy Grand Master for two terms. He is also a Past Master of Eucalyptus Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., of Haywards; Oakland Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; the Order of the Eastern Star, and Past President of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W. He was married in this city, January 1, 1884, to Miss Rhoda Louise Tucker, born in Vermont, a daughter of W. J. Tucker, of New England descent, who is still living. Mrs. Frick was graduated at the University of California, and a teacher by profession.

A. L. Frick, a Deputy District Attorney of Alameda county in 1891, is a brother of the subject of this sketch. Educated in the public schools, he took a private course in the higher education and entered the Hastings College of Law of the University of California, from which he was graduated June 26, 1888, receiving the degree of LL. B., and delivering one of the commencement addresses of the class of 1888. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California, June 29, 1888, and engaged in general practice in this city. In March, 1891, he was appointed to his present office. Mr. A. L. Frick is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 298, I. O. O. F.

J. F. Frick, a younger brother, was graduated from the Oakland high school in 1888, and entered on the study of law in the office of his brother.

Blanche Frick, their sister, is attending the Oakland high school.

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JOHN J. CLARKE, M. D., whose office is at No. 238 Kearny street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1868, and has practiced medicine on this coast during all these years. He was born on the island of Jersey, in 1844, and his education was received at that place, France and Scotland. He entered the Victoria College in January, 1854, graduating at that institution in 1858. He then entered the British naval service as midshipman, where he served three years, most of which time was spent on the Indian ocean. Returning to France, he attended for one year the Lycee Avranche, in Normandy. Dr. Clarke then commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas Maclagan, now physician to the Princess Helena, of Schleswig-Holstein, studying under him for three years at Edinburg. Meanwhile he had entered the medical department of the University of Edinburg, where he studied three years. Coming to America in 1868, the Doctor entered the Toland Medical College, now the medical department of the University of California, where he graduated in 1868, receiving his degree as Doctor of

Medicine. Dr. Clarke entered the practice of medicine in San Francisco, having charge of St. Mary's Hospital for a short time. He then went to Folsom, where he practiced one year, and later engaged in medical practice for seven years at Pescadero. In 1877 he returned to San Francisco, and has been engaged in medicine since that time. For fourteen months he was surgeon of San Francisco. Dr. Clarke is now devoting himself exclusively to his private practice.

* * *

JAMES KING of WILLIAM is a name dear to every lover of the State of California, as the bearer is inseparably connected with its early history. He was born in the District of Columbia, January 28, 1822. His ancestors removed from Scotland to Ireland, and his great-grandfather was born in county Armagh, Ireland, in 1721; his name was Tobias King; his son, Francis King, was born June 30, 1747, and he emigrated to the colony of Pennsylvania in 1774. At that time his son, William King, was three years of age, having been born in Ireland, September 29, 1771. After the Revolution the family removed to Georgetown, District of Columbia, and resided there until the death of the father. James King, the subject of this biography, was the seventh son of William King, whence he received the name, James King of William, as there were seven other James Kings in his native town. He was at one time a clerk in the postoffice of Georgetown, and was connected with the Washington *Globe.* Later he was with the banking house of Cochran & Riggs. Influenced by the brilliant accounts of California which his brother, Henry King, had brought from the Pacific coast, he decided to come here. Accordingly, in May, 1848, he sailed from New York for Cartagena. He crossed over to Panama and from there he sailed for Callao, chartered a vessel here and arrived in San Francisco, bringing with him several Chilians to work in the mines. All but six of these, however, deserted him, and his mining operations were conducted with varied success. He afterwards removed to Sacramento and became interested in the firm of Hensley, Redding & Co., and afterwards returned to San Francisco, where he engaged in banking, the firm being James King of William & Co. In the May fire of 1851 he barely escaped with his life. Major Snyder, his partner in the banking establishment, retired from business, and he continued alone until 1854. During the business embarrassment of Adams & Co. he rendered them valuable assistance, and in 1855 he started a safe-deposit business, but it was premature for the times.

In October, 1855, he associated himself with C. O. Gerberding for the purpose of establishing the *Bulletin.* Through this publication he was instrumental in exposing the election frauds at that time, and stood as a champion of honest government. He also started his own death knell ringing. While crossing Montgomery street at five o'clock on the afternoon of May 14, 1856, he was assassinated by Casey. The city became intensely excited. Mr. King survived but six days, his death occurring May 20, 1856. This event aroused the best element of the city, and the Vigilance Committee, five thousand strong, surrounded the jail, seized the criminal, with another named Cora, and after a fair trial, hung them from the windows of the rooms of the Vigilance Committee on the day Mr. King was buried. His death resulted in the victory of the principles of which he was so stanch an advocate, and from that time the political and social atmosphere of San Fran cisco was cleansed. It was, indeed, a royal sacrifice, but the results were a fitting triumph. See pages 238–240.

There survives in the city of San Francisco, Charles J. King, a son of James King of William, a worthy representative of his noble sire. He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1844, and arrived in San Francisco with his mother, May 20, 1851. He acquired his education under Mr. Provost and at the San Francisco College, of which John Chittenden was then principal. His father was always of great assistance to him in his studies, and would frequently leave important work to correct his Latin exercises. In 1860 he began his business career by entering the mercantile house of Ross, Dempster & Co., where he remained five years. In 1865 he became assistant bookkeeper in the house of John Sime & Co., continuing there five years. During this time he was Treasurer of the Capital Homestead Association, Director of the Land Purchase Association, President of the Oakland Prospect Homestead Association, and President of the Regent Street Homestead Association. In 1870 he became a member of the canning firm of P. D. Code & Co., withdrew in 1873 to form a co-partnership with Theodore F. Ragg and Joseph Brook, under the firm name of C. James King of William & Co. This relationship lasted five years. Three years later the latter firm incorporated, but upon the death of Dr. H. P. Coon, their operations ceased.

In 1885 Mr. King was elected Secretary of the Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works, a position which he now holds. From his early years he has been a valued contributor to the press. In 1860 he wrote for juvenile papers, and was afterwards the editor of the *Social Voice*, published by the young people of the First Congregational church of San Francisco. In later years he has been a contributor to the daily press and to the *Pacific* and *Overland Monthlies*.

He is a life member of the Society of Pioneers, belongs to the Y. M. C. A., is Past Master of Pacific Lodge of Masons, Scribe of San Francisco Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is Grand Treasurer of the United Endowment Associates. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and Treasurer of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a man of sterling traits of character, a high sense of honor, and excellent business qualifications. He has taken a deep interest in the progress and growth of the city and State, and is in every way worthy of the space that has been accorded him in this record of the leading men of San Francisco.

* * *

CHARLES ROLLO PETERS was born in San Francisco, and is a son of Charles R. Peters, who was an honored citizen and a large property owner of this city. He was reared and educated here. Showing a taste for art, he commenced his studies under Prof. Jules Tavernier, one of the most prominent artists on the Pacific coast, and whose untimely death occured in Honolulu about two years ago. Mr. Peters studied under him and at the Art School for two years, after which he went to France and entered the Ecole National des Beaux Artes, where he continued his art studies under Jerome and Cormon. At the international exhibition at Munich, in 1888, he received honorable mention for impressionistic work entitled, "Legend of Brittany." He was represented in the salon of 1889 with a picture entitled "The Gossips," which attracted much attention. After four years of study in Europe Mr.

Peters returned to his native city and opened a studio, and since then he has devoted his time to the interests of his profession.

* * *

CHARLES HENRY WALKER, D.D.S., of Oakland, was born in Albion, Michigan, February 21, 1849, a son of Sidney and Harriet (Walton) Walker, both natives of Genesee county, New York, and deceased in Michigan, the father at the age of sixty-one and the mother eighty-two. Grandfather Sardus Walker lived to be over seventy, and the other grandparents on both sides lived to old age. Of the thirteen children of Sidney and Harriet Walker the following reached maturity: Harriet, born about 1821, married to Heman Lewis, died in Michigan, in 1889; Julia, by marriage Mrs. Henry R. Cook, of Homer, Michigan; Martha, Mrs. E. R. Cook, also of Homer; Mary, Mrs. Elias Richardson, of the same place; Clara, deceased at the age of thirty; Emma, at thirty-five; Cyrenus, at twenty-eight.

C. H. Walker, the subject of this sketch, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools to the age of twelve, when he began to help on a farm. At fifteen he engaged with Dr. G. W. Stone, a dentist of Albion and eminent in his profession, remaining with him as student and partner twelve years. During the early years of this connection he improved his education by attending classes in Albion College, and was admitted to partnership in 1870, under the style of Stone & Walker.

In 1876 Mr. Walker left Albion for the Lake Superior mining region, and practiced his profession at the Calumet Mine and in Hancock, Michigan. He built up a lucrative practice in that section and accumulated a small fortune in about six years. With bright anticipations of gathering a larger fortune in the mining regions farther West, he moved to Leadville, Colorado. There he practiced his profession and became interested in mining property, with the net result of losing in one year over $20,000, the fruit of twenty years of labor and thrift. He then moved to Denver, and practiced dentistry there with success and profit for a few years. He bought 320 acres of land while in Denver, but the glamour of agreat fortune in the mining regions of Alaska bewitched him, and turning all he possessed into cash he set out for the Alaska mines, May 22, 1886. At the Juno mine in Sitka he found the same opportunities as in Leadville, Colorado, and though he had not so much to lose, he lost all he had, which made both experiences virtually identical. With no further hope of retrieving his fortune by speculating in mines, he returned to San Francisco, and before the close of 1886 located in Oakland as assistant to R. E. Cole, D.D. S., one of the most eminent practitioners of the art and science of dentistry here or elsewhere. Having filled that position for two years on salary, when Dr. Cole decided to go abroad, he purchased his office and outfit in 1888, and has since continued the business on his own account, and seems to be in a fair way of again making, by close attention to a lucrative practice, the fortune which he has been unable to grasp by the quicker and more alluring but less reliable method of speculating in alleged "bonanza" mines. His practice is estimated to be worth perhaps $10,000 a year, and he is already the owner of a nice home in this city, besides an orange grove of twenty acres in Oroville, Butte county.

Dr. Walker was married in Copper Harbor on Lake Superior, in August, 1872, to Miss Louise Guilbault, born in Mackinaw, Michigan, December 31, 1847, a daughter of Edward and ——— (Jingras) Guilbault, both natives of Montreal, of French descent. The father died at about the age of sixty; the mother is living, aged about sixty-five.

Dr. and Mrs. Walker have two children: Minnie Belle, born May 18, 1873; Florence Julia, February 6, 1876.

* * *

AMEDEE JOULLIN is a native son of the Golden West, his parents being early settlers on the Pacific coast. He was reared and educated here, early developed a taste for art and commenced his studies under the instruction of the late Professor Jules Tavernier, eminent in the profession. He subsequently went abroad and studied under Bougereau and Robert Fleury, most eminent art teachers. He pursued his studies there for several years and upon his return to San Francisco opened his studio, and has since devoted his time most assiduously to the interests of his profession, his work attracting much attention.

Mr. Joullin accepted a professorship in the San Francisco Art Association, and for years has held that position.

JOHN J. O'FARRELL, a well-known real-estate dealer in San Francisco, was born in Sonoma county, California, October 11, 1856. His father, Jasper O'Farrell, a noted pioneer of the State, was a native of Ireland, born in 1822; he received his education in his own country and was given a diploma as Civil Engineer. He left England on a surveying expedition to the coast of South America, arriving there in 1841. After remaining one year in Valparaiso, Chili, he came to California on a United States coast surveying vessel, landing in October, 1843. In 1844–45 the Mexican Government employed him to run the lines of Alta California, and he also surveyed many of the ranches owned by Mexicans, having his headquarters at Yerba Buena. In 1846 he settled on a large tract of land which he had obtained from the Mexican Government; he named this place "Anally" after his old home in Ireland. In 1849 he married the youngest daughter of M. McChristian, who arrived in California in 1845. She was a woman of many rare gifts and their home was ever open to their friends, and many a wanderer in those early days enjoyed the shelter of their roof and their generous hospitality. In 1847, under instructions from the alcalde, W. A. Bartlett, Mr. O'Farrell extended and completed the survey of San Francisco, and the residents of this city are under lasting obligations to him for the ample width of Market street, as the establishment of its present boundary was strongly opposed at that time by many of the property owners. It was at this time that O'Farrell street was named in his honor. Many of the contracts made with the town have been found among his papers. Politically he was a conservative Democrat. He was elected a member of the State Senate to represent Sonoma and Mendocino counties, and he was at one time a member of the State Legislature. By the Legislature he was elected a member of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners; he discharged every public trust in a most capable and efficient manner. He was a man of culture and refinement, and was highly esteemed by all who had the honor of knowing him. His death was sudden and occurred in November, 1875. Eight children survive him.

John J. O'Farrell was educated in his native city, and was a student of St. Mary's college. When quite a young man he held the responsible position of purser for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, retaining the office seven years; he was the youngest purser ever employed by the company. In 1879 he engaged in the real-estate business, and has met with good success. He is now the head of the real-estate firm of O'Farrell & Quay, at 11 Montgomery street, where he enjoys a large patronage. He is a member of the Pioneer Society of California, by reason of his father's having been a member. In 1886 he was married to Miss Mary Loughran of Missouri, and they are the parents of three children, all born in San Francisco. Politically Mr. O'Farrell holds independent views. In commercial circles he is recognized as one of the leading spirits, and is regarded as a reliable, upright business man.

* * *

FRANK HAPPERSBERGER, the talented sculptor of the Pacific coast, although a young man, has achieved an enviable reputation in his profession.

He was born in Placer county, California, October 21, 1859, the son of pioneers in this State, his father having located here in 1850.

Frank was reared and educated in his native State, and early in life developed a taste for drawing, as did all of his brothers. He served an apprenticeship in wood carving with Kemp & Hoffmann and displayed such marked talent that he went to Europe and entered the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, where he remained in the pursuit of his studies five years.

Mr. Happersberger became one of the competitors for the Garfield monument. His design was accepted and he was awarded the commission for the monument; went abroad again and remained until it was completed. Returning to his home in San Francisco, he devoted himself to his profession. Several years later he became the successful competitor for the celebrated Lick monument, donated to the city by the honored philanthropist and California pioneer, James Lick, to cost $100,000. From the many designs exhibited the one by Mr. Happersberger was selected, and he was awarded the commission. He immediately entered upon his difficult task, which will require some four or five years to successfully complete.

He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, being a member of California Parlor, No. 1.

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THE PHOENIX IRON WORKS is the outgrowth of one of the first iron-working establishments on the Pacific coast. In 1849 Jonathan Kittredge started a blacksmith shop on the edge of the beach in the young city of San Francisco, doing a prosperous business in that line for some years, when he gradually drifted into the manufacture of safes and locks, and housesmith work, which he continued until his death in 1885. In 1878 Mr. Edward A. Rix, a native son, and a young man of energy and fine business capacity, became a partner of Mr. Kittredge and started to manufacturing machinery. After the decease of the latter Mr. Rix bought his interest in the plant and tools and formed a copartnership with Joseph Firth, a natural mechanical genius and educated draughtsman. Managed by this combination of talent and energy the business grew rapidly, soon developing into one of the prominent productive industries of the city. At one time the firm gave considerable attention to the manufacture of locomotive engines, of which they have built ten in one year. Of late they have made a special feature of compressed-air and hydraulic machinery, of which they are the leading manufacturers. They also do a large business in architectural iron work and have executed contracts in this line on many of the largest buildings on this coast. The firm is now, August, 1890, doing the iron work on the Crocker building on Market and Montgomery streets, amounting to about $180,000. Their plant, which is situated at 225 First street, covers an area of 60 x 275 feet, and embraces first-class machinery to the value of $80,000 or $90,000. The firm employs 50 to 100 skilled workmen.

Edward A. Rix is the son of Alfred Rix, a California pioneer of 1852, and a prominent attorney of San Francisco. Edward was born thirty-five years ago, opposite the Palace Hotel in what is now the Bay Oyster House. Possessing a business turn of mind, and a talent for mechanics, he followed the natural bent of his mind in selecting manufacturing as a pursuit. He married Miss Kittredge, also a native of California.

Joseph K. Firth came to California from Michigan, his native State, when a lad of seven years. In 1871 he commenced to learn the trade of pattern-making at the Pacific Iron Works, and during his six years of connection with that firm he also studied and became an expert mechanical draughtsman. He left there to take the position of mechanical draughtsman and assistant engineer in the Almaden Quicksilver Mine, Santa Clara county. Subsequently he returned to the city and was employed as mechanical draughtsman for the Fulton Iron Works for a number of years, which position he resigned to accept that of assistant engineer at the Union Iron Works. While in that capacity Mr. Firth prepared the drawings and specifications for the Market and Sutter Street Cable Railway. He also superintended the work of putting in the machinery in the new Union Iron Works and lighted the first fire in that vast establishment. Soon after this he closed negotiations with Mr. Rix, forming the present copartnership in August, 1885. Their works were then located on Fremont street, near Market; but two years later the firm built and moved into their present commodious quarters.

Mr. Firth is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being an officer in the Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar. He has passed the Patriarchal chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute. He married the daughter of Mr. James W. Whiting, a California pioneer of 1849, and an old resident of San Francisco.

* * *

THE PACIFIC BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO is the oldest incorporated commercial bank on the Pacific coast. It was organized February 4, 1863, by a number of what were then called "ultra conservative capitalists." At that time the entire country was carried away with the mania of speculation, and an endorser's financial rating was estimated chiefly by his supposed wealth in stocks, and as the stocks were subjected to dues and assessments they were very uncertain in value. In such speculative times to have a group of cautious, business men unite to form a bank which should be devoted to mercantile interests, and should be conducted in a strictly legitimate manner, that should refuse all mining stocks as collateral security, and all credit to mining brokers, and should discourage opening any accounts with those concerned in speculative stocks of whatever nature, was considered the height of folly. Yet, such was the origin of the Pacific Bank, and such has been its course ever since. For many years it had a rough, up-hill road to travel, but it kept steadily on, overcoming each difficulty until it is to-day a towering monument to the truth of its fundamental principles. Twenty-eight years of this policy have grounded it like a mountain in public confidence. The Pacific Bank is incorporated under our iron-clad bank laws, by which every stockholder is liable for his pro rata share of all the liabilities of the bank. A depositor is thus protected far beyond the security given by limited organizations or rules governing national banks. This extra security to the depositor and creditor of the Pacific Bank has also contributed to its ultimate prosperity.

The Pacific Bank began with the intention of having a capital of $5,000,000, but it was soon found that so much money could not be profitably placed in the prudent way desired, so that after some minor changes were made the capital was subscribed up to $500,000, then was gradually increased to $800,000, and finally to $1,000,000. The bank, during its history, has paid $1,497,803.77 in dividends, and has laid up a surplus fund of $650,000, $200,000 of which have been carried to the surplus fund during the year 1887–88, besides paying the regular dividend of eight per cent. to the stockholders; the amount the bank has on hand, besides undivided profits, amounts to $9,309.43, not to mention the increased values of many assets that are rated far below the market prices. It has, in addition, paid over $1,800,000 for salaries, tax and license, advertising and sundry expenses; this moderate amount covers an entire quarter of a century, and shows how wisely the institution has been managed. The volume of business, which in the first year was ridiculously small, now (1891) amounts to over $225,000,000 per year. It s certainly safe to say that the bank could-to-morrow pay all its obligations and divide with its stockholders over $1,650,000. The stock has steadily risen in value from $80 until now $160 are offered and $200 are asked, it being thus proportionately the highest priced bank stock in the San Francisco market. Its stockholders, depositors, and customers represent the solid, conservative business men of the coast. It is well known all over the financial world, and its exchange and collection accounts have been of phenomenal growth. The policy of the bank has been uniformly open, and whatever was to be known has been within the reach of those entitled to inquire.

The first president was Governor Peter H. Burnett; the second, Dr. R. H. McDonald; R. H. McDonald, Jr., son of the president, is vice-president; Louis Vesaria, the trusted paying teller, entered the bank in 1866; M. W. Upton came in 1873, O. F. Miner in 1875, C. S. Bachelor in 1877, and Emil Belleman in 1881. The present board of directors is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: R. H. McDonald, W. T. Wallace, H. Mobury, C. Waterhouse, A. K. Stevens, J. M. McDonald, R. H. McDonald, Jr., W. A. Grade and Frank V. McDonald.

* * *

HENRY ALEXANDER, one of the promising young artists of the Pacific slope, is a native son of the Golden West. He was born in San Francisco in 1860, the son of California pioneers. He was reared and received his literary education here. Having a talent for drawing and painting he sought to develop it by study under the instruction of Loeffts and Lindenschmidt. He afterward went to Europe and entered the Academy of Art, Munich, and for ten years pursued his art studies. Among his subjects which were exhibited there and which attracted much attention and favorable mention were "Morning Prayer," "Sunday Afternoon" and the interior of several churches. Among the most noted pictures are the "Lost Genius," "First Lesson," "Neglecting Business," "The Letter Home," "Lesson in Gunning" and several Chinese and Japanese subjects.

In the gallery of Thomas D. Clark are to be found works from the hand of Mr. Alexander: "The Cap Makers," "Sunday Morning," and "Interesting Game." Mr. Clark has one of the finest collections of art in America, and to be represented in it is recognized as a marked honor.

Mr. Alexander's work is solicited by various exhibitors in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and receives very favorable mention by the press of those cities. He is a contributor to art journals, and is said by the New York *Herald* to be one of the creators of the modern school of art.

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BEVERLY McMONAGLE, M.D., whose office is at No. 430 Kearny street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California for the past seven years, and has practiced medicine since 1876. He was born in Sussex, New Brunswick, in 1855, receiving his early education at that place, and later he attended the collegiate school of New Brunswick. He then spent about two years at the University of New Brunswick, at Fredrickton. He then commenced the study of medicine, entering the medical department of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1876 after a full three years' course, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Next he entered the Marine Hospital service at Chelsea, Massachusetts, continuing in that service about two years. Having decided to devote himself specially to the treatment of women, Dr. McMonagle entered upon a course of special study devoted to that end. Coming to the West, he remained a short time in New Mexico and Southern California, in search of a satisfactory climate. This he finally found at San Francisco, where he at once located. He became connected with the California Woman's Hospital, of which he was resident surgeon two years, and was also elected Surgeon-in-Chief, which place he still holds. The Doctor is a member of the California State and San Francisco County Medical Societies.

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JOHN H. WILLIAMSON, M. D., whose office is at No. 906 Market street, San Francisco, is a native Californian, and has practiced medicine in San Francisco since 1885. He was born in Vallejo, California, in 1861, the son of Daniel and Helen (Marshall) Williamson, who were among the early settlers in California, the father having been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Solano county from 1852 to 1866. John M. received his early education in the public schools of his native city, where he passed through all the grades, graduating at the high school in 1878. He then engaged in teaching school in Solano and Napa counties for about two years, during which time he also engaged in the preliminary studies of medcine. He entered the medical department of the University of California in 1883, and graduated at that institution in the latter part of 1885, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine after a full course of study. Dr. Williamson was then appointed house physician of the city and county hospitals, which place he held for one year. He then entered into the practice of medicine in San Francisco, where he has since continued, and where he has built up a very satisfactory practice. In 1887 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the medical department of the University of California and also in the College of Dentistry, which place he held until the beginning of 1890. He was then appointed Lecturer on Descriptive Anatomy to those institutions, and he still holds the same position. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco.Dr. Williamson is also a member and Surgeon of Stanford Porlor, No. 76, Native Sons of the Golden West.

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HIRAM TUBBS, of the Tubbs Cordage Company of San Francisco, owner of the Tubbs Hotel, Oakland, and of large tracts of land on Sonoma creek in Sonoma county, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, October 14, 1824, a son of Michael and Mehitabel (Stuart) Tubbs. The mother was born June 18, 1804, in Henniker, New Hampshire, the old seat of the family established three or more generations earlier by her ancestor, a political refugee from Scotland. Her father, John Stuart, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and lived to an advanced age. The immediate ancestors of Mr. Hiram Tubbs were all long-lived, four fraternal and five maternal, besides his parents, still living, within his recollection. His great-grandfather, Abisha Tubbs, was married in Marlow, New Hampshire in 1765, to Hephzibah, Mack. At the first town meeting of Marlow, held in March, 1766, Joseph Tubbs was chosen Moderator, and at the adjourned meeting held at his house, May 16, 1766, he was chosen the first selectman. It is thought that he was the father of Abisha, and was certainly of the same family. Michael Tubbs, a son of Abisha, became a physician and settled at Deering, New Hampshire, where he was married, February 19, 1799, to Esther Chase, and was widely known as Dr. Tubbs of Deering. His son, also named Michael, born in Deering, July 3, 1802, married to Mehitabel Stuart in 1829, was the father of Hiram Tubbs of Oakland. He carried on a hotel and stage business in Concord, New Hampshire, for several years and came to this coast in 1857. In 1858 he bought the land in East Oakland now owned by Hiram Tubbs, comprising the two squares on East Twelfth street, on which the Tubbs Hotel and the Tubbs residence now stand, and the two squares to the north of these. After some years he made a visit to the East, remaining some considerable time, and on his return resumed his old business of hotel-keeping for three or four years, at the Metropolitan Hotel in San Francisco. Mrs. Tubbs died September 29, 1872, and Mr. Tubbs February 18, 1881.

Hiram Tubbs, the subject of this sketch, having reached his twentieth year in his father's house, was married a month later, November 14, 1844, in Chichester, New Hampshire, to Miss Abbie Ann Stanyan, and soon afterward moved to Lynn, Massachusetts, to engage in business on his own account, as partner in a dry-goods store with a relative named Gordon, under the style of Gordon & Tubbs. In 1845 Mr. Tubbs moved to Boston and engaged in the business to which he had been brought up, and conducted a hotel in that city until 1853. Mrs. Tubbs died in Boston, December 17, 1851; and Mr. Tubbs was married in that city, September 2, 1852, to his present wife, Susan Ann Staniels, born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, October 23, 1831, a daughter of Carpenter and Hannah (Hall) Staniels. The father was a grain merchant in Boston and lived to the age of sixty-eight; the mother died comparatively young. Grandfather Jonathan Staniels, a farmer of Chichester, New Hampshire, lived to be over ninety and his wife also lived to an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs came to California in 1853, leaving New York in February and arriving in San Francisco, March 7, by the steamer Tennessee, which was wrecked outside the heads of the Golden Gate, but without loss of life. A younger brother of Mr. Tubbs, named Alfred, was engaged in the ship-chandlery business in San Francisco, under the style of Tubbs & Folger, and into this firm he was admitted. In 1855 Mr. Folger withdrew and the firm became Tubbs & Co. In that year Mr. Hiram Tubbs went East and bought machinery for manufacturing cordage, Flint, Peabody & Co. being interested in the enterprise and so continuing for twenty years. About 1875 Tubbs & Co. became sole proprietors, and some twelve years later were incorporated under the style of the Tubbs Cordage Company.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs are: Abby Ann, born in San Francisco, January 9, 1854, married in 1876 to Sheldon I. Kellogg, died December 25, 1881, leaving one child,—Ethel Lois, born July 3, 1877, now living with her grandparents Tubbs. Frank Eastman, born in Boston, April 1, 1856, deceased December 14, 1885. Hiram Carpenter, born in San Francisco, July 29, 1857, deceased June 28, 1864. Lillie Esther, the first born in the present home of the family in Oakland, January 30, 1859, was married August 24, 1881, to Edward Masser Hall, born in Auburn, Placer county, February 10, 1858, now a vineyardist of St. Helena, Napa county. They have three living children: Hiram Tubbs, born November 27, 1882; Edward Tubbs, June 23, 1884; Susan Adele, May 23, 1889; Hettie Stuart Tubbs, born August 12, 1861, married to William G. Henshaw of this city; Susie Grace Tubbs, born July 12, 1862, married to Fred. William Henshaw. (For children of both these, see sketch of Mrs. S. E. Henshaw.) Florence Adams Tubbs, born August 13, 1865, married May 24, 1888, to Everett Mason Grimes, born in San Francisco, October 31, 1864, now of the Napa Valley Wine Company, with headquarters in San Francisco. She died April 7, 1889, leaving a baby born March 30, 1889. Herman Allen Tubbs, born December 11, 1867, now engaged with his father in the Tubbs Cordage Company. Alice Mabel Tubbs, born July 28, 1871, living with her parents.

Mr. Hiram Tubbs is a member of the California Commandery No. 1, K. T.; is held in the highest esteem by the community at large; and is characterized by great generosity to his children and grandchildren. He is also a liberal contributor to the wants of the poor, his kindly nature finding it easier to give than to withhold.

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FREDERICK ARTHUR WEBSTER, a photographer of Oakland, was born in Michigan, May 1, 1860, a son of Edwin B. and Ann (White) Webster, both living in 1890. Grandfather Daniel Webster, a native of New York State, a physician by profession, moved to Michigan in 1831 with his wife (*nee* Baldwin) and their two sons and one daughter. The mother died soon after their arrival, at the age of thirty, and the father several years later. Of their three children, all still living, Edwin B. was born in New York in 1826. The Websters are of New England ancestry. Grandfather White died at about the age of sixty. His wife is still living with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Webster, aged eighty-five.

F. A. Webster, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of Lapeer county, Michigan, and began to learn his present business in Lapeer at the age of fifteen, being continuously engaged therein ever since, except one season, 1878–'79, spent at the high school of Vassar, Michigan. His oldest brother, Harry D., had learned photography some years before, and it was in his gallery in Lapeer that F. A. learned the business, returning to it in 1879 after a year at high school. About six years later they moved to Greeley, Colorado, and were partners in business for eighteen months, during nine of which F. A. was in charge of a branch at Laramie, Wyoming, where his brother finally located. In 1889 the subject of this sketch came to Oakland, where he established a photograph gallery in the most prominent business center of the city, southwest corner of Broadway and Twelfth streets, where his success has more than realized his expectations. With a choice location, by keeping abreast of the times in the art, and the exercise of the courtesy which is natural to him, his enterprise and energy will keep him in the front rank.

Mr. F. A. Webster was married in Lapeer, Michighn, in 1884, to Miss Lottie McCullagh, born in that city January 19, 1862, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Carl) McCullagh, both residents of Washington State in 1890.

The brothers and sisters of F. A. Webster are: Harry Dorr, a photographer of Laramie, Wyoming, with one child, Harold Dorr; Willis, a farmer on the old homestead in Michigan, with his parents, has two children, Edwin Barlow and Una; Nelson Chase, an employe of a road-cart manufacturing company of Flint, Michigan; Mary Isabella, a stenographer by profession, and Edna Sophia, who resides with her parents in Lapeer county, Michigan.

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JOHN S. CAPRON began his residence in California in February, 1846. He was born in Norfolk, Virginia, February 9, 1825, and is a son of John and Lucie (Sanders) Capron. His father was of French extraction, while his mother was a Virginian by birth. There were five children in the family, of whom John S. is the eldest and the only surviving one; the brothers lost their lives in the Confederate service. Mr. Capron was educated in South Carolina, but has supplemented his first instruction with the cultivation of a naturally keen observation. At the age of fourteen years he left the parental roof, going to Florida, where he was drummer boy in the Florida war. When the war was ended he went to Waterford, Connecticut, where he worked on a farm; next he went on a whaling expedition, his vessel arriving in San Francisco in February, 1846; there were then only a few adobe houses, and there was little promise of the present city. In 1847 he returned to the East, but in 1849 came back with the crowd of gold-seekers. He afterward went to the mines at Beaver river, Rose's and Foster's Bars; the adjoining claim to the last named was then worked by the noted Jim Stewart, one of California's pioneer robbers.

Mr. Capron, with four companions, met with excellent success in the mines, often taking out from $300 to $500 per day at Selby Flat. When this ceased to yield good returns he abandoned mining and engaged in packing and driving cattle and horses to British Columbia, meeting with the same success that had attended his efforts in the mines. He next went to Sierra county and engaged in quartz-mining, but this was a disastrous venture, and he lost most of the money he had made. In 1860 he came back to San Francisco, and then went to Nevada City, where he bought and sold lands; here fortune again favored him, and he accumulated a considerable amount of wealth. He has now retired from active business and has resided in San Francisco since 1883.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Laura Nay of Massachusetts, who is of Scotch lineage. Her people were early settlers of Massachusetts, and were well educated and occupied positions of trust and honor. The editress of Gody's Ladies' Book was an aunt of Mrs. Capron. During the war Mr. Capron was a Union man, and his political convictions are mainly Republican, although he is independent in his voting. He is well-informed on all the leading topics of the day, and there is probably no pioneer who has a greater or more choice stock of reminiscences of early days than he. He has a wide circle of friends and is deserving of the respect that is everywhere paid him.

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BENJAMIN STURMAN, M. D., whose office is in St. Anne's Building in San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1852, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine in this State, and most of the time in San Francisco, since 1865. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1824, on his father's farm near Coshocton, the son of James and Eliza (Bailey) Sturman, who were natives of Virginia and moved to Ohio in 1816. His mother's family were among the earliest settlers of Virginia, and his father's father was a native of Wales, of German parentage, who came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Benjamin received his early education in his native town, and later attended the Muskingum College in Zanesville, Ohio. He commenced the study of medicine soon after leaving the college, under the preceptorship of Dr. Berry of New Concord, Ohio. Mr. Sturman entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, which he attended for one year. He then came to California and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Oakland, now the Eclectic Medical College of California. He then located in San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1880. Dr. Sturman has been in the medical profession most of the time since his arrival in California, for some years avoiding as far as possible the arduous requirements of general practice, and has devoted himself especially to the treatment of cancers and tumors, in which he has been remarkably successful.

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EMIL NUSBAUMER, Deputy District Attorney of Alameda county, was born in San Francisco, February 13, 1856, a son of Louis and Elizabeth (Roth) Nusbaumer. The father, born in Carlsruhe, Germany, January 19, 1819, was the son of Dr. George and Amelia (Gmehli) Nusbaumer. George Nusbaumer, a native of Switzerland, entered the service of Napoleon I, in young manhood, obtaining a position in the medical department of the army. At the close of Napoleon's career, he completed his medical studies in the University of Heidelberg, and after graduation settled in Carlsruhe, where he became one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of his time. His wife, a native of Muhlheim, died in the third year of their marriage, about a year after the birth of their son Louis. The latter in due time received a good education, going through the Lyceum and attending lectures in the Polytechnic Institute.

At seventeen Louis Nusbaumer entered a mercantile house in Frankfort, and from nineteen to twenty-one was occupied in learning agriculture on a model farm. At twenty-one he became bookkeeper in a jewelry house in Pforzheim, and was married in that city, in 1842. His wife, born in Mobile, Alabama, September 5, 1824, had been brought up in Germany, her parents having returned from America in 1829. After marriage they followed farming on a rented place on Lake Constance, and five years later emigrated to America, arriving in New York in June, 1847. Mr. Nusbaumer soon obtained a situation in a jewelry house in Newark, New Jersey, but the discovery of gold in 1848 turned his thoughts to California. With about sixty companions, he left New York, March 20, 1849, by the overland route, across the States, and later across the plains, arriving, after much tribulation on the way, at Salt Lake, October 1, and five months later, after trials even more severe, reached Southern California, March 1, 1850. Finally reaching San Francisco, Mr. Nusbaumer made his way to the mines on Merced river, and engaged in mining. Mrs. Nusbaumer came to California in 1851, by way of Panama, arriving, April 5, in San Francisco, where she was met by her husband. There they remained until 1856, making meanwhile a trip to Oregon. In 1856 Mr. Nusbaumer, in partnership with his friend, Carl Duerr, bought a farm in Washington township, in this county. In 1857 they jointly rented the large Kottinger estate in Murray township, adding sheep-raising and a general merchandise business to general farming. On the expiration of their lease in 1862, they bought a joint interest in the Rancho el Valle de San José, comprising 3,000 acres, where they made their home. Mrs. Nusbaumer died May 25, 1876, and Mr. Nusbaumer July 10, 1878, leaving four children—George Louis, now County Surveyor; Albert, a rancher in this county; Emil, the subject of this sketch, and Bertha, now Mrs. Welles Whitmore, of this city.

Emil Nusbaumer first attended school six miles from home, in Dublin, afterwards in Pleasanton, when a school was first established there about 1865, and in Vallecitos from 1868 to 1872.

In 1873 he became a clerk in Suñol, in a general store, which had also the post-office and express office in its charge. After two years thus employed, he entered the University of California, of the class of 1879, but in 1877 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and, being graduated there in 1879, was admitted to practice in the courts of that State. Returning to this county, he entered the office of Hon. E. M. Gibson, at that time District Attorney, now Judge of the Superior Court, where he remained until his election as Justice of the Peace for Oakland township in 1882. From January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1888, he served as Justice, and in 1889 was appointed Deputy by George W. Reed, District Attorney of this county, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Nusbaumer was married May 3, 1883, to Miss Elsie H. King, born in Monroe county, New York, June 27, 1856, a daughter of Nelson and Caroline A. (Harmon) King, both natives of New York and residents of California since 1876, the father being aged about seventy-three and the mother sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Nusbaumer have two children—Emil, born December 3, 1884, and Louis, born March 1, 1890.

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JOHN H. KLEIN.—The discovery of the uses to which electricity can be applied during the last half century has brought into existence the industry of manufacturing electrical supplies, a business in which our subject takes a prominent part in San Francisco. Mr. Klein is a native of the State of New York, born in Utica, June 5, 1854. His forefathers were natives of Alsace, France, and his immediate ancestors emigrated from that province in 1832. He was reared and educated in Utica, and at the age of twenty-two years he come to California. He had been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company six years previous to his removal to California. He came direct to San Francisco, immedietely securing a position with the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Company, and for five years was the chief of repairs. At the end of that period he engaged in the manufacture of telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, and did contracting for telegraphic lines. He has made electrical apparatus his life study, and has made some improvements that have superseded the old appliances. He opened his business place at 224 Montgomery street, but the demands soon necessitated enlarged quarters, when he removed to 720 Montgomery street, where his business is still located. He keeps a first-class stock of general electrical supplies, and conducts a thriving business. At the last Mechanics' Fair held in San Francisco, he was an exhibitor, and received the highest premium, a gold medal, for the best display of electrical supplies and appliances. His trade extends from Alaska to Mexico and Central America, and he is everywhere regarded as a most reliable dealer. He is one of the directors of the Pacific Electric Motor Company.

Mr. Klein was married in 1882 to Miss Mary Ellen Cook, a native of California and a daughter of John H. Cook, one of the pioneers of the State. Our subject is a worthy member of Mission Lodge, F. & A. M., and has taken thirty degrees in A. & A. S. R. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is a prompt, energetic business man, and enjoys the fullest confidence of commercial circles in San Francisco.

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NATHAN, DOHRMANN & CO.—The firm whose name heads this article stands in the front rank of the most enterprising mercantile establishments of the metropolis of the Pacific coast. Nathan, Dohrmann & Co. are the proprietors of the great china store of San Francisco, and carry a stock of china, glassware, lamps and art goods that cannot be surpassed in this State or the United States. The history of this house dates back to the time of "small things" in this city, Mr. Blumenthal having opened the business in 1850. He conducted it until 1858, and then sold to H. Hersch, who continued it until the time of his death in 1862; the property then passed into the hands of B. Nathan, who had been connected with the business some years previous. In 1868 F. Dohrmann, who is now (1891) the resident partner, became associated with Mr. Nathan, and subsequently the firm was changed to Nathan, Dohrman & Co., in which style it has continued since that time with uninterrupted success.

In 1868 the business was removed from the corner of Kearny and Commercial streets to the corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets, where it was conducted until 1875; then it was moved to 130 Sutter street, and from time to time, as the business increased, store rooms were added until all the rooms from 122 to 130 are occupied, a space of 100 x 150 feet. The first main division from Montgomery street up is devoted to staple goods, subdivided into departments; this floor also contains the offices of the wholesale department, and there is an annex where the immense correspondence is conducted; the head cashier's office is also located in this part of the building, and near by is the private office of the members of the firm, over which a very commodious lunchroom for the employees is located. The second division is devoted exclusively to decorated table china and cut glassware; this display is considered the largest and by far the richest in this line in the city, and it would not be easy to find its superior in the country. The marking, packing and shipping system is perfect and is managed by competent hands. The third division is devoted entirely to ornaments from all countries, including high-grade potteries, Italian art models, statuary and bronzes, parlor lamps and bric-a-brac of all descriptions. The basement and warehouses extend 150 feet beyond the premises occupied by the store building and are connected by a track with Trinity street, where freight is unloaded; thence it is conveyed on a car to the opening rooms; the handling of goods is facilitated by several hoists and elevators, connecting the basement with the upper floors. This store is probably the best criterion not only of the natural growth of San Francisco and its tributary country, but also of the development of a taste for the artistic article. During the long history of this house it has never been closed a day except holidays, has never suffered from financial embarrassment, nor been burned out. The first fifteen years of its existence the demand was principally for strictly useful things without regard to beauty, and consisted of crockery for boarding houses and saloons; but with the increase of wealth this demand changed in character, and the marts of every country of the world now furnish the stock that is shown to the patrons of this establishment.

One of the partners resides permanently in Europe and attends to the selection and purchase of art and other high-class goods; the management of the business in San Francisco is in the hands of the partner residing here, assisted by the competent heads of departments, some of whom have been with the firm for a number of years past. The number of employés is eighty-one; besides the glass engravers and porcelain painters who are exclusively employed by the firm. The patronage of the house extends all over the coast to the islands of the sea, to South America, China and Japan. It is, indeed, an honor to the proprietors and a credit to the commercial circles of San Francisco and the State of California.

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FRANK WALLACE SAWYER, of the law firm of Wood & Sawyer of Oakland, was born in Westfield, Orleans county, Vermont, June 12, 1864, a son of Louis and Lucinda (Hoyt) Sawyer, both now living near Lake City, Modoc county, California. The mother, born in Vermont in 1841, of American parentage, is probably of American descent for several generations. The father, born in Canada, in 1835, settled with his parents on a farm in Vermont, and was there married. The ancestral French name was soon transformed by their American neighbors into Sawyer, which this branch of the family has thus been led to adopt as its surname. Grandfather Sawyer, by occupation a farmer, lived to an advanced age, dying in Vermont. His wife survived him and was over seventy at her death nearly twenty years ago.

Louis and Lucinda Sawyer are the parents of five children, all born in Vermont: Chauncey L., the oldest, died at the age of twenty-five, leaving a widow, *nee* Martin, and two children, Isadora and Orrin, the latter being since about 1876 a member of the grandparents' (Sawyer,) household; Florence Elizabeth, married in Vermont to Henry A. Woods, now a rancher in Modoc county, California; Almond, also a rancher of that county, and there married to Miss Belle Willis, a native of Iowa, has one child, a daughter; Frank W., the subject of this sketch; Sanford Sawyer, a carpenter and builder in Lake City. Of these Almond and Florence E., with her husband, Mr. Woods, came to California in 1881, and settled in Modoc county. In 1884 the parents with their other two sons and grandson followed, and settled in the same county, the father being now chiefly engaged in the fruit-raising industry near Lake City.

Frank W. Sawyer, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district school of Westfield, helping also on his father's farm in his youth. At the age of seventeen he taught a district school for one term and then became a clerk in a store in Westfield, filling that position until he set out with his parents for this coast in 1884. Upon the settlement of the family at Lake city, he did farm-work for a season, and then became a partner with his brother Almond in the butcher business, under the style of Sawyer Bros., becoming also joint owner with him in a farm of 160 acres near Lake City. Having long cherished the idea of becoming a lawyer he sold out his interests in Lake City, in 1887, and came to this city to study law. He entered the office of Welles Whitmore, where he remained as law student until admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, August 6, 1889, and afterward as law clerk to May 1, 1890, when he became a partner in general law practice with Fred. V. Wood, under the style of Wood & Sawyer.

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FRANK CLARK STOAKES, D.D.S., of Oakland, was born in Nevada city, California, in 1862, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah A. (Mitchell) Stoakes. The father, born in Ohio in 1823, came across the plains in 1849, one of a large party, of whom some few were killed in an attack by a band of hostile Sioux, numbering about 2,600. Arriving in California B. F. Stoakes engaged in mining in what is now Nevada county, and accumulated some money. In the summer of 1851 he went back to Ohio, by way of Panama, and was married near Knoxville, in Jefferson county, Ohio, both being natives of that county. Immediately after their marriage they set out for California by way of Panama, Mrs. Stoakes being the first woman to leave that section for California. Being detained in Panama awaiting a vessel, the trip took nearly six months, and they reached their destination April 1, 1852. The father resumed mining in Nevada county, continuing in that pursuit for several years. About 1860 he opened a store in Nevada city, dealing in miners' supplies, and especially in hardware and tinware. He had learned the trade of tinsmith in his youth, and carried on that business in Nevada City about ten years, filling also some local offices. In 1870 he took a contract for the iron-work of the Salinas city jail, and sold out his store. About 1872 he moved to San Francisco and obtained a position in the United States mint as deposit-melter. He has followed that vocation eighteen years in San Francisco and Carson city, Nevada. Some years ago he purchased twelve and one-half acres of fruit land in San Leandro, where he established the home of the family, and where they still reside. The mother is aged about sixty-two and there are two children, the subject of this sketch and his sister Flora.

F. C. Stoakes received his early education in Nevada city, and later in the military school of San Mateo. In 1881 he entered the office of a dentist in San Francisco to learn the business, and remained until 1884, when he opened an office on his own account in this city. The ensuing year he was in partnership with Mr. Lee for a few months in East Oakland, under the style of Lee & Stoakes. Dissolving that connection, Mr. Stoakes set out on a traveling professional tour which covered the Pacific coast region from British Columbia to Southern California, and extended to the city of Mexico. Returning to Oakland he settled at his present location, No. 1103½ Broadway, February 1, 1888, and has built up a good and growing business in his line.

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THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINERY, owned and operated by the well-known firm of Havemeyers & Elder, New York, is the successor of a small refinery originally known as the Bay Refinery, which was established in San Francisco about 1860. In 1879 several gentlemen formed a combination with $300,000 capital and purchased the Bay Refinery for $250,000, enlarging its capacity to about 11,000,000 pounds per annum, and changing its name to the American Sugar Refinery. In 1885 a new company was formed, under the style of the American Sugar Refinery Company, with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000; and the works was remodeled and its capacity largely increased. In March, 1889, the property was purchased by Messrs. Havemeyers & Elder, and since then important improvements have been made, so that at the present time the daily output is larger than that of any other refinery on the Pacific coast. The buildings are situated on Battery, Union, Sansome, Filbert and Front streets, and are connected with tide water. The cost of the plant is $1,250,000. Here two-thirds of the entire crop of crude sugar produced on the Hawaiian Islands is melted and refined, nearly 80,000 tons being annually received from that country alone, besides large quantities from Java, Manila and Central America. Employment is given to about 500 men in the refinery, and fully as many more are engaged in making barrels, boxes, sacks and other supplies for the refinery and in discharging the cargoes of the vessels which bring the raw sugar. The monthly pay roll is over $20,000.

An extensive cooperage establishment in connection with the refinery has recently been erected, fully equipped for manufacturing barrels by machinery.

The refined product finds a market in the various States and Territories of the Pacific slope, and is shipped as far East as the large cities on the Missouri river, brokers being employed in all the principal cities of the West to sell it. A large export trade is also carried on with Mexico, British Columbia, the Hawaiian and other islands of the Pacific and Japan.

The employés of the refinery have organized themselves into a Mutual Aid Society, the members of which, by the payment of a small fee monthly, are entitled to weekly benefits if sick or disabled for work, and in case of death their legal heirs receive a handsome sum.

Mr. Henry C. Mott, the active manager of this great industry, is a New Yorker by nativity and education. He took charge of the American Sugar Refinery in the fall of 1889, coming from New York city, where he had been connected with Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder's extensive business for fifteen years, and hence is thoroughly prepared by long training and experience to discharge the duties of his resposible position. Mr. Mott is a gentleman in the prime of young manhood, and one prime element of his successful career as a business man is his courteous manner.

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GEORGE L. TAIT, M. D., whose office is at No. 23 Post street, was born in San Francisco in 1864, the son of George Tait, who was one of the early settlers of California, and who was promient in its early development. He was City Superintendent of Public Education for two terms in the early seventies, and was also one of the Professors of the University of California. In 1875 the family went to Europe, where Dr. Tait was educated, first attending the Lycee in Paris, where he remained nearly three years. He then entered the University of Heidelberg, where he remained nearly two years, completing, among other studies, a course of chemistry.

After traveling through Europe for one year, he returned to America and commenced in New York the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and under the special preceptorship of Prof. Geo. M. Tuttle, M. D. Dr. Tait graduated at that university after a three-years course, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He then attended the Polyclinic for some months, after which he again went to Europe, and spent one year in the hospitals of Paris. On returning to California he engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has since continued in San Francisco. Dr. Tait is now connected as collaborator with the *Pacific Medical Journal.*

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GEORGE HAMILTON FURRY, a Deputy County Clerk assigned to the clerkship of Department 1, Superior Court of Alameda county, was born in Oneida, Knox county, Illinois, November 20, 1861, a son of James C. and Lizzie (Hamilton) Furry. Grandparents Hamilton were among the early settlers of McDonough county, Illinois, locating on a farm, where they celebrated their golden wedding in September, 1871, and died some years later, the husband at the age of eighty-five and the wife seventy-six. Three maternal uncles of Mr. Furry are now residing at or near Prairie city, Illinois, engaged as merchants and stockmen. One aunt, by birth Belle Hamilton,is residing in San Jose, California, the wife of William Fuller, a business man of that city. Grandfather James Furry, born in Durham, New York, in May, 1799, was married to Mary Palmer, born near Poughkeepsie about 1801. They were among the early settlers of Ravenna, Ohio, where James Furry carried on the business of carriage-making for many years, afterwards settling on a farm. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1874 or 1875. They had six children who grew to maturity, of whom David Newton, also a carriage-maker at Ravenna, and later a farmer in Kansas, died at the age of sixty-six, the father of ten children, of whom eight are living, in 1890, in Ohio, Kansas and Arkansas. James C., the father of George H. Furry, born in

Ravenna, in 1829, also learned the trade of carriage-making in Ohio, and came to California early in the fifties, by way of New York and Cape Horn. He went into the mining regions north of Sacramento and was engaged in that pursuit some three years. Having accumulated some money he went back to Ohio, where he remained about a year, when he moved to Illinois, settling in Oneida as a boot and shoe merchant. He was there married in 1860; his only child, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1861, and the wife and mother died in 1862, at the early age of twenty-three, and his own death followed in 1864.

George H. Furry was brought up by his grandparents, at Ravenna, Ohio, to the age of thirteen, receiving the usual schooling of the period. At his grandmother's death he became the ward of his uncle, David N. Furry, continuing to go to school about two years more. From fifteen to eighteen he learned carriage-painting in his uncle's shop, known as Furry & Sons', of Ravenna. He then worked a year at his trade in Kent, Ohio, when he went to Leadville, Colorado, in 1881. He there worked two and one-half years in a wholesale mercantile house. He spent the winter of 1883-4, in Albuquerque and Santa Fé, and in 1884 struck out for the Coeur d'Alene mines to make his fortune at mining. Stopping in transit at Spokane Falls he spent the summer there working at his trade of carriage-painting, more reliable than mining. He then went to Portland, where he was employed about three months on a river boat plying between that city and Astoria. Leaving Portland he arrived in San Francisco, December 29, 1884, and went up to Sacramento, where he worked at his trade seven months. In the fall of 1885 he came to Oakland and went to work at his trade for the Southern Pacific Company, remaining with that corporation until 1888. In January, 1889, he was appointed to a position in the office of the County Recorder, and in January, 1890, was appointed Deputy County Clerk and assigned to his present duty as Clerk of Department One, Superior Court of Alameda County. Mr. Furry is a member of the I. O. O. F, and a Republican in politics. He was married in 1886 to Miss Rowena Ingersoll, born in San Francisco, September 9, 1862. They have two children: Leroy K., born June 27, 1887, and George H., Jr., born July 14, 1890.

H. G. SIEBERST was born in New York city, January 3, 1846. His father, a Mexican veteran, came to California in 1849, and his death occurred in 1867.

Mr. Sieberst became a resident of this state in 1851, during his early childhood, and here he was reared and educated. He entered the law office of Hon. Eugene Casserly, where he pursued his legal studies, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office in this city, and for more than twenty years has successfully practiced his profession in the courts of this city and State. During his experience in law practice he has given much attention to mining and corporation law.

JOHN GALWAY, M. D., whose office is at No. 659 Clay street, San Francisco, was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, August 17, 1863, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1885. His early education was received in the private schools, and later in the San Francisco High School. He commenced the study of medicine in 1880, under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. James Murphy, who was one of the well-known physicians of San Francisco for many years. In 1883 Dr. Galway entered the medical department of the University of California, where he graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered into private practice in his present office.

He is a member of the San Francisco Parlor, N. S. G. W., and also of the Young Men's Institute of California.

Dr. Galway's father, Philip Galway, a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, was one of the early settlers of California, and during most of his life was engaged in mining operations. He was superintendent of the Allison Rachel mine during its active operation. He died in 1870.

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JOSEPH PARK COCHRAN is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester county, July 21, 1827. He is the son of Matthew B. Cochran, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Thomas Cochran, came from Scotland to America, settled in Pennsylvania where several generations of the Cochrans were reared, resided and died. Mr. Cochran's father married Miss Harriet Park. Her ancestors were also from Scotland and were early settlers in Pennsylvania, where she also was born. They had a family of six sons and a daughter; three of them are still living. Mr. Cochran is the second child. When he was ten years of age, they removed to Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, where he was educated and resided until 1850; he then came overland to Sacramento, and eager for gold went immediately to the mines near Auburn, in Placer county. In 1851 he prospected all over the Nubia river country and mined on the American river at Murderer's Bar. From that point he went to Salmon Falls on the American river, and also mined on Michigan Bar, meeting most of the time with average success. There they spent much time in turning the river, and in that effort Mr. Cochran lost most of the gold he had dug.

In 1864, after abandoning mining, he was appointed Receiver of the mint at San Francisco. His appointment was received from the United States Treasurer, and he filled the position acceptably for four years. He was then appointed, under President Grant's administration, melter and refiner in the mint, which position he filled for four years. While acting in this capacity his management was unprecedented in the small amount of loss to the Government, and his settlements were so highly satisfactory that it was a source of congratulation to himself and his many friends, as his record was one of the finest and best. When through with his position in the mint, he received the appointment of First Deputy Assessor of the city in which position he gave efficient service for eight years. In 1883 he purchased a half interest in the long-established business of Craig & Company, undertakers, located at 22 Mint avenue, and in this business he has been very successful. Mr. Craig, the senior member of the firm of Craig & Company, died after Mr. Cochran became connected with the company. The business is second in this line, in the point of time, established in San Francisco. Mr. Cochran became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1850; he has passed all the chairs in the order, and has held offices in the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the order of Foresters and St. Andrews Benevolent Society. When a proposition was made to organize the Territorial Pioneers' Association, he took an active part in the movement and became one of the original founders of this institution, and has since been connected with it.

Mr. Cochran is widely and favorably known, and is held in sincere regard on account of his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

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SIDNEY WORTH, M. D., whose office is at No. 426 Sutter street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since 1855, and has practiced medicine in this city since 1874. He was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1846, the son of George F. Worth, who is now an assistant at the United States Marshal's office, is over eighty years old and was one of the pioneers of California, having arrived here early in 1850. In the early days he was engaged in mining and various other pursuits. He was at one time County Judge of Contra Costa county, and has been since 1862 an attache of the United States Circuit Court. The family is the early New England stock, being descended in one branch of the family from John Woodland, one of the Pilgrims who came in the Mayflower.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, where he graduated in the Latin department of the high school in 1867. He then entered the Dartmouth College and graduated at that institution in 1871, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He returned to California and commenced the study of medicine at the University of the Pacific, now the Cooper Medical College, where he took one full and one intermediate course. Dr. Worth then went to New York, where he entered the Homeopathic Medical College, at which he graduated in 1874. He came to San Francisco and at once entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he has since been continuously engaged. He holds the chair of Obstetrics in the Hahnemann Hospital College, in which he had previously held the chair of diseases of the chest. He is also one of the visiting physicians to the Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital. Dr. Worth is a member of the State Society of Medical Examiners.

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JOHN WHARTON MORRIS, of Oakland, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1827, a son of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Morris, both natives of that State. The father, a blacksmith and farmer, moved with his family to Iowa in 1847, and thence to California in 1860. Settling first in Placerville, he followed the business of freighting to and from that point for a year or more, and settled permanently in Clayton, Contra Costa county, in 1862. There he carried on a livery stable business,was Postmaster, Justice of the Peace and District Recorder of Mines for some years, enjoying the esteem and confidence of the community. He died in 1867, lacking a few days of being sixty-seven years old. His parents lived to an advanced age, the mother dying in Placerville at the age of eighty-six. The Morris family is believed to have been settled in Pennsylvania for several generations. The Mitchells were also of that State, grandmother Mitchell (by birth a Miss Fox) being of German descent. She died in Iowa in 1858, at the age of eighty. Hiram T. Morris, the only brother of J. W. Morris, died in Clayton, Contra Costa county, California, at the early age of twenty-five. Three sisters are still living in this State. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, is deceased.

J. W. Morris, the only surviving son of his parents, went to school in winter and at other times helped on the farm from an early age. He followed the plow at the age of nine, did "cradling" at thirteen and was an expert in that line at fifteen. Quitting school at sixteen he learned the trade of blacksmith from his father, with whom he remained until the age of twenty-three. In 1850 he started a shop on his own account in Charleston, Lee county, Iowa, and in 1852 started for California. He was one of a large train crossing the plains, his immediate party having about twenty wagons. They came by way of Salt Lake. About the headwaters of the Humbodlt, Mr. Morris with three comrades, equipping themselves with packs, struck out for the mines, reaching Downieville September 17, 1852. Here their first job, however, was not gold-mining, but the old familiar Eastern work of wood-chopping. After three weeks so engaged Mr. Morris went to Johnson's ranch on Bear river to work at his trade of blacksmith. Six months later he embarked with a partner in the hog-raising industry on Deer creek in Butte county. In nine months he found his health undermined by malaria, mountain fever, scurvy and dropsy, arising from the hard usage and privations of pioneer life, and came down to Oakland, where it took him eleven months to recover. In December, 1853, he went to work here at his trade for a year, and then moved to Placerville, where he engaged in freighting to and from Sacramento. Before the close of 1855 he was induced to sell his outfit on ten days' time, which was enough for the buyer to disappear with, leaving Mr. Morris without a business or cash equivalent. After a few months partly spent in a vain search for the thief, he went to driving for another freighter about four months. He then went to work at his trade in Marysville, finishing the year of 1856 thus engaged. In 1857 he returned to Oakland and opened a shop, which he carried on until 1859, when he embarked in the business of running a stage from this city to Martinez and Mount Diablo. Thus occupied about four years, he again moved to Placerville, where he resumed freighting and opened a livery stable, remaining to the close of 1864. The next two years were spent in the employ of the Central Pacific as an assistant to the superintendent of construction in charge of a band of men employed in grading. After again running a blacksmith shop in this city, from 1867 to 1870, he tried farming near Haywards, in the spring of 1870, for one season, when he returned and started a grocery store, which he conducted for four years. From 1875 to 1878 he was employed in the United States Mint in San Francisco, and toward the end of 1878 again went to railroad building in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company. After six months spent in Arizona in charge of a band of workmen, he was detailed to the work of constructing the Oakland Mole, in June, 1879, his department being getting out rock at Niles with a force of about 200 men, shipping ninety carloads a day, averaging fifteen tons each. In the fall of 1880 he was sent to Texas, where he worked about a year as a foreman of construction, and then six months on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, between Mojave station and the Needles, being transferred thence to Redding, on the California & Oregon, for eighteen months; and again to the south to Soledad Cañon, always for the same company. Returning to Oakland he took a year's rest and then went back to Soledad, whence he was sent after three months to Delta, on the California & Oregon, staying until the road was completed to Ashland, whither it had been already built from Portland, and was present at the driving of the "golden spike," December 17, 1887. After a month of finishing work in ballasting, he left the employ of the company, in January, 1888, and opened the Arlington Hotel in Ashland, in partnership with Mr. Curtis, to whom he sold his interest in three months. About the same time, he disposed of some lands he owned in Oregon and has since engaged in no active business. He still owns 160 acres of sugar-pine land in Tuolumne county, California.

Mr. Morris was married in San Francisco, in 1857, to Miss Catherine Landrigan, born in Ireland, February 29, 1832, who had come to this coast about 1852. Her mother lived to be over eighty, dying in Ireland in 1889. Mrs. Morris died in this city May 3, 1887, leaving five children, all born in Oakland, except the youngest, who was born in Placer county:—Mary Elizabeth and Clarissa Emily, both graduates of the Oakland High School and of the San Francisco branch of the State Normal School, are teachers in this city; John Edward, who also received a high-school education and was graduated from Heald's Business College in San Francisco, learned telegraphy and is now manager of the Oakland office of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Thomas Harvey, a graduate of the Pacific Business College, learned dentistry in an office in this city for eighteen months and then took a course in the College of Dentistry of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1887, is now practicing his profession on his own account; Letitia, a graduate of the Oakland High School and educated for the profession of a teacher in a private establishment, received a teacher's certificate and has sometimes taught as a substitute while awaiting permanent assignment. John E. and T. Harvey Morris are both members of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W.

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DAVID JOSEPH TOBIN was born in the State of California, May 6, 1862, and is a son of Patrick Tobin, a native of the "Emerald Isle." His father emigrated to the United States in 1844, and was married in New York city to Miss Ann O'Kief, who came from his birth-place, Waterford, Ireland. They had one child born in New York, and after they came to California, in 1849, eleven more were added to the family. David Joseph is the seventh-born. He received his education in the public schools and at St. Ignatius College. After leaving school he went to learn the machinist's trade, and when he had been thus employed for about six months he was caught by a revolving shaft and was severely injured; being of a fine constitution he recovered his usual health and for a year or more was engaged in buying and selling horses. His next vocation was advance agent for the Jack Wilson Circus, and later he became a professional rider. At the end of two years he returned to San Francisco., where he resided six years. From San Francisco he went to New York city, where he was employed in various pursuits; he was appointed policeman on the Brooklyn Bridge, a position which he filled some time. He again wended his way to California, and in San Francisco opened a grocery store, which he conducted successfully for one year; he was then burned out and barely escaped with his life, as he was sleeping in the building. During the boom in Los Angeles he was in that city engaged in buying and selling real estate. Thence he went to Santa Monica, where he opened and managed the base-ball grounds. Portland, Oregon, was the next scene of his operations, and from that point he returned to Los Angeles, and in 1888 he came back to San Francisco; he opened Tobin's saloon at 214 Post street, where he has since continued the business. He is courteous and capable, and is meeting with his usual success. He is one of the exceptions to the rule that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," as he has been engaged in a great number of enterprises and has always prospered.

In 1889 he was married to Miss Mary McDonald of Quebec, Canada. He has built a delightful residence on Jackson street, where he is surrounded by all the comforts which his years of steady application to business have secured. In 1887 he joined the Elks, and in 1888 he united with the Native Sons of California, Parlor No. 1. In 1890 he joined Crockett Lodge, No. 139, F. & A. M., and he is also a member of California Drill Corps, No. 1, N. S. G. W., and while a resident of Los Angeles he was a member of the County Executive Committee. He owns a considerable amount of city property, and is an ardent supporter of home interests. He is a man of generous, liberal impulses, and makes hosts of friends.

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H. L. TURPIN, capitalist, has been a resident of California for the past sixteen years. He was born in Lebanon county, eastern Pennsylvania, in 1849, the son of William and Mary (Light) Turpin, who were also natives of that State, the family on both sides having been early settlers of that section of the country, and of English descent.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native county. He is practically a self-made man, having been brought up on his father's farm, working in summer and attending school in winter. At the age of seventeen years, in 1864, he enlisted in Company D, First Battalion of 100-day Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served during that term of enlistment. At its close he again enlisted, this time in Company D., Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war in the Army of the Potomac, being in General Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division and taking part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. After the close he learned the millwright business, in which he was engaged for a number of years. In 1874 he came to California and has since been occupied in the hotel and warehouse, as well as real-estate, business. He is also engaged in fruit-growing. He is one of the Directors of the American Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco.

Mr. Turpin was married in 1877, to Miss Isabella McNew, a native of Virginia, whose family removed to Kentucky in her childhood. They were an old Virginia family of Scotch descent. Her father, Dr. Moses McNew, practiced medicine for many years at Booneville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Turpin have three children,—Andrew W., now assistant bookkeeper at the Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, California; Floyd L., born in 1882, and Clara Belle, born in 1885.

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HENRY L. WAGNER, M. D., whose office is at No. 506 Sutter street, San Francisco, is a native of California, was educated at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and afterward at the University of Heidelberg, same country, receiving his diploma from the faculty of philosophy at Freiberg, and his medical diploma from the University of Würzburg, Bavaria. After his graduation he was Assistant Lecturer at the Physiological Institute of the Royal University of Professor Fisk; he was later an assist ant to the Nose and Throat Infirmary of Professor B. Frankel of Berlin; and later he was a student at the laboratory of the celebrated Professor Koch, in the study of bacteriology. He then returned to California and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in San Francisco, devoting himself especially to diseases of the nose and throat, and also of the respiratory organs. He is now Surgeon to the Nose and Throat Department of the San Francisco Polyclinic.

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CHARLES HENRY SPEAR, Town Clerk of Berkeley, was born in Sonora, Tuolumne county, June 1, 1862, a son of Frederick Augustus and Elizabeth Hatch (Burnham) Spear, both natives of Boston and there married in 1848. The father came to California around Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco in the spring of 1850. Having learned the drug business in Boston and been there engaged in it some years, he brought out a stock of goods in that line with which he started a store in Sacramento. In 1852 he moved to Sonora and continued in the same line with Dr. William A. Bruner as partner, under the style of Bruner & Spear. In 1855 he went back to Boston, remaining a year or more, and on his return, accompanied by his wife and two children, settled again in Sonora in 1857, where he carried on the drug business until 1864. He then received the appointment of druggist to the State Insane Asylum in Stockton under Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, retaining that position until 1873. He revisited Boston with his wife and youngest child, remaining about three years, when he returned to this coast and settled in Oakland. In 1880 he opened a drug store in this city, but moved to Berkeley in 1882, where he continued in the same line until his death in 1885. He was somewhat prominent in pioneer times in Sonora, being City Clerk, deputy Sheriff and deputy Recorder, and was a member of the San Joaquin Valley Society of California Pioneers. Grandfather Henry Spear, a native of Boston and for many years engaged in the printing business in that city, died at about the age of fifty-six. Grandmother Harriet (Clark) Spear, also a native of Boston, lived to the age of eighty. Grandfather Burnham, a native of Vermont and for many years a merchant in Boston, lived to an advanced age, but his wife (*nee* Hatch) died of apoplexy in middle life. Mrs. Elizabeth H. B. Spear, the mother of the subject of this sketch, born about 1830, is living in Berkeley (1890) the mother of five children: Frederick F., deceased in Berkeley, unmarried, at the age of thirty-six; Ella Margaret Brown, by marriage Mrs. George Bartles of Berkeley; Libbie Florence, now Mrs. John Rooney of Oakland; Charles H., the subject of this sketch, and Belle Harriet, living at her home in Berkeley.

Charles H. Spear was educated in the schools of Stockton until 1876, when on the removal of the family to Oakland, he went to work in San Francisco as messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and some two years later as collector for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company with whom he remained nearly three years. In 1881 he worked for L. M. McKenney, & Co., directory publishers, and in 1882 went to Sacramento, where he spent nearly two years as bookkeeper for the H. T. Holmes Lime Co. He was Assistant Postmaster of West Berkeley in 1884, and Postmaster in 1885, conducting also a drug, book and stationery store. In 1885, in partnership with John Rooney, under the style of Rooney & Spear, he also carried on a general store. In 1887 he bought out his partner, and in 1888
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sold out all his trading interests. Meanwhile he had been elected Town Clerk, in 1886, entering on the discharge of his official duties in May of that year; and he has been re-elected to that office every year since.

Charles H. Spear was married in Berkeley April 14, 1887, to Miss Matille Rose Guenette, born in West Berkeley in 1869, a daughter of Peter and Eugenie Guenette, both natives of France. The father, a pioneer blacksmith of this section, died several years ago; the mother, born about 1843. is still living. Mr. and Mr. Charles H. Spear have two children: Florence Dell, born in 1888; Frederick Augustus, born December, 1889. Mr. Spear is a member of Oakland Parlor, No. 50, N. S. G. W. and of Ocean View Lodge, A. O. F.

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JOSEPH STEELE EASTMAN, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Berkeley, was born in Hanover, Jefferson county, Indiana, July 7, 1854, a son of Rev. John C. and Martha (Finley) Eastman, of the eighth generation of American Eastmans, his father being a son of Rev. John W., a son of James, a son of William, a son of Zachariah, a son of John, a son of Roger Eastman, the first of the name in America. Roger Eastman, born in Wales in 1611, but doubtless of English parentage or descent, emigrated to New England in 1640, with his wife, Sarah, and their child, John, born January 9, 1640, in company with other colonists, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts. They had nine sons and two daughters born to them in Massachusetts, but this branch of the American Eastmans is descended from their first-born, John. The father died December 16, 1694, and the mother March 11, 1697. John was married in 1665, but his wife died without issue, and he was again married September 5, 1670, to Mary Boynton, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. John Eastman represented Salisbury in the Colonial Legislature in 1691, and died in 1720. Zachariah, son of John, born August 24, 1679, was three times married, and had five sons and four daughters. William, his sixth child, and the oldest of the three children by his second wife, Phoebe, was born March 19, 1719. He also was thrice married, and had five sons and nine daughters, of whom six died in childhood. His twelfth child, James, born of his third wife, Abigail, December 12, 1767, in Bradford, Essex county, Massachusetts, moved with his parents to Poplin, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, May 7, 1768, and to Sandwich, Strafford county, New Hampshire, October 9, 1779. He was married August 13, 1789, to Susannah French, born in Epping, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, a daughter of Nathaniel and Anna French, who moved to Sandwich, December 12, 1786. James Eastman became a Quaker, and was highly esteemed for the characteristic virtues of that sect. He had three sons, Jacob Weed, born May 29, 1790; Ezekiel French, November 27, 1793, and David Clough, December 8, 1801. Mr. and Mrs. James Eastman, with their son, David C., moved from Sandwich, New Hampshire, and settled December 13, 1819, near Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, whither they had been preceded in 1816 by Ezekiel F., and were followed in 1831 by Jacob W., their other sons. Susannah Eastman died September 7, 1848, aged eighty-four, and James Eastman, the head of the Ohio branch of the Eastman family, died March 23, 1856. Jacob Weed Eastman became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and was married October 31, 1811, to Mary Webster, born November 22, 1793, who was a cousin of

Noah Webster, the great American lexicographer. They had one son, John Calvin, born in Bradford, Massachusetts, March 17, 1813, and three daughters born elsewhere in that State, before their removal, in 1831, to Ohio, where another son, William Webster, was born, in New Petersburg, September 20, 1836. Rev. Jacob W. Eastman died in Hanover, Indiana, in July, 1852, and his wife in July, 1853. John Calvin Eastman also became a Presbyterian clergyman, and was married April 16, 1834, to Nancy McMillen, born in 1811, who died August 13, 1850, the mother of four sons and three daughters. Of the latter, one died in childhood, and one, Nancy Ann, born October 6, 1840, married Rev. R. G. Ross, November 20, 1862, died January 18, 1873. The third daughter and youngest child, Elizabeth Mary, born March 26, 1847, is the wife of George Scoggan, Jr. Of the four sons, the first-born died at the age of six; the second, Dyer Burgess Eastman, born October 24, 1836, married to Sophronia Gaskill, March 25, 1858, died a sacrifice to his country in the civil war, April 11, 1863. Her fifth child, William Weed, born August 27, 1843, became a Presbyterian clergyman, was married to Jennie Bishop, May 16, 1872, and has two daughters and one son, John William, born in October, 1882. John Calvin, Jr., born July 8, 1845, also a Presbyterian clergyman, was married June 29, 1875, to Miss Mary Plum Schenck, and has one son, Roy Schenck Eastman, born June 7, 1876. Rev. John C. came to this coast, was a resident of San Francisco in 1884, and of Colusa in 1890. Rev. John C. Eastman, Sr., was again married August 1, 1851, in Hanover, Indiana, to Martha D. Finley, born in Virginia, August 1, 1821, a daughter of John and Ann (Letcher) Finley. The issue of this marriage were twin brothers, who died in infancy, and the subject of this sketch, the only surviving child of his mother. The father died July 22, 1855; the mother survived until March 8, 1888. Her father, John Finley, born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1781, a son of William and Sarah Finley, was married in Virginia to Ann Letcher, and moved to Indiana, mainly through his dislike of slavery, settling at Hanover, where he soon afterward died, December 3, 1833. His wife survived him thirty years. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Houston) Letcher, and first cousin of Governor John Letcher, of Virginia. Mary Houston was the daughter of Robert and Margaret (Davidson) Houston. Robert was the son of John Houston and his wife (by birth Cunningham), who emigrated from Ireland to America with their four sons and two daughters, and the grandmother, also Mrs. John Houston. John Houston was born about 1690, and his son Robert about 1720.

Dr. J. S. Eastman, the subject of this sketch, received his education in his native town, being graduated A. B. from Hanover College in Jefferson County, Indiana, June 17, 1875. He had previously taught one season, 1872–'73, in the State Institution for the Blind in Little Rock, Arkansas. After graduation in 1875 he studied medicine in the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, from which he received his diploma of M. D. March 5, 1878. He began practice in St Louis, and in 1881 returned to Hanover, Indiana, where he continued practice, and was honored by his "Alma Mater" with the degree of A. M. in 1882. He soon afterward moved to Santa Fé, New Mexico, in the interest of a projected university of Santa Fé, as educator and organizer of that institution under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. But that enterprise not proving a success, he resumed medical practice in the hospital of that city. In 1884 he came to California, and settled to practice in Berkeley, where he has since resided. He is a member of the local Board of Health, of the Alameda County Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of the State of California.

Dr. J. S. Eastman was married January 7, 1880, to Miss Lillian J. McDougall, born in San Luis Obispo, California, May 7, 1860, a daughter of John McDougall, the first Lieutenant-Governor of California, and his wife, *nee* Palmer. Mrs. McDougall was born in Indianapolis, a daughter of Nathan B. Palmer, a prominent pioneer in that section. After the death of her parents in San Francisco, Miss L. J. McDougall was brought up in her mother's family in Indianapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Eastman are the parents of four children: Finley McDougall, born September 27, 1880; Samuel Palmer, July 26, 1882; Louise Letcher, October 4, 1885; Latham Calvin, July 26, 1888.

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GEORGE H. BARHS was born in San Francisco, and is a promising member of the legal profession of the city of his nativity. He dates his birth August 30, 1853, and is the son of Andrew Barhs, a native of Holstein, Germany. His father was born in 1834, and emigrated to the United States in 1850, coming at once to California. For many years he was engaged in those enterprises which developed the territory into the great and prosperous State of California. He finally invested his means in ships, and then the fates conspired against him, for within ninety days his accumulations were destroyed by the elements, one vessel being burned and the other two being lost in a storm. After this disaster he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and later was engaged in the insurance business. He was married to Miss Frederika Rorata Rominger, of Germany. There were born of this union thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy; nine of the number still survive and reside in San Francisco.

The subject of this notice was the second of the family. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and there learned the soapmaker's trade; this he followed only a short time, and in June, 1882, began reading law in the office of F. J. Castleton, and later on under the direction of Colonel Eyre. In August, 1885, he was admitted to practice in the District and Supreme Courts of the United States, and began his professional labors in San Francisco, where he has since resided. Early in his career as a lawyer, he had two murder cases to defend; for one he obtained a verdict of acquittal, and the other received a verdict of manslaughter; these cases he conducted with marked ability, and received many congratulations both from personal and professional friends upon his success.

Mr. Barhs is a member of the California Protective Association, a liquor dealers' organization; he also belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, Parlor No. 10, to the Empire Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Verein Eintracht, Norma Grove, No. 5, Heartroyal Chapter and Boadicea Druidic Circle, United Order of Druids, San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, German Schuetzen Club, and to the A. U. O. W. He is one of the prime factors in the organization of the New Schuetzen Park at San Rafael, which is probably the best shooting range in the United States. Mr. Barhs has himself made an average of 380 out of a possible 500, at 200 yards.

In 1888 he was married to Mrs. Ann

(Ohret) Kuhls. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and enjoys the confidence of a wide business and social acquaintance.

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CHARLES BERNARD OVERACKER, a Deputy County Clerk of Alameda county, residing at Niles, was born in Placerville, California, September 27, 1854, a son of Michael J. and Katrina (Schulte) Overacker. The father, a native of Ohio, came to this State early in the '50s, and, after spending a few years in the mining region of Placerville, came to this county and took up the career of a farmer near Centerville, which he followed until his death in 1881, at the age of sixty-five. The mother is still living. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Overacker are Charles B. and Dora, now Mrs. R. J. Swain, of Alameda.

Charles B. Overacker, the subject of this sketch, entered the University of California at sixteen, and remained three years, leaving in his senior year because of ill health. Since arriving at man's estate, a large part of his time has been spent in different county offices—five years, 1877 to 1881, as deputy to Sheriff Tyrrell; one year as Deputy Tax Collector under Charles E. Palmer; Deputy County Clerk, detailed as Clerk of Department Two of the Superior Court, 1889 to 1891, and again Deputy County Clerk by reappointment in 1891. Meanwhile he was engaged three years, beginning with February, 1883, in mercantile life as traveling salesman for a San Francisco house; in 1886 he was occupied chiefly with his fifty-acre fruit ranch at Niles, and in 1887–8 with the California Nursery Company. He is much interested in horticulture, giving most of his spare time to its study and practice, more especially in the department of roses and chrysanthemums.

Mr. Overacker is a member of the University Society Zeta Psi; of Oakland Parlor No. 50, N. S. G. W., and of the Athenian Club of Oakland. He was married May 5, 1882, to Miss Ella M. Dayn, born in Illinois, a daughter of J. W. and Mattie (Kilpatrick) Dayn, and granddaughter of Colonel Kilpatrick, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh.

SAMUEL W. DIXON is one of San Francisco's enterprising business men, and also one of her native sons. He was born February 22, 1861, and is the son of Richard Kixon, a native of Cork, Ireland. His father was a seafaring man, and emigrated to California in 1851. He was married in Liverpool, England, to Miss Sarah McCarty, a native of that place, and to them were born ten children, nine of whom are living. He mined successfully on Fraser river and at other points in California, and finally turned his attention to river mining; in this, however, he met with reverses. He was a man of strict integrity of character and highly respected. He died November 7, 1890. He was a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics was a Republican.

Samuel W., the subject of this notice, was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and at the age of fifteen years he accepted a situation in the hat store of Mr. M. Meussdorffer, where he was employed for fifteen years; he became thoroughly informed in all the details of the business, and November 1, 1890, he opened an establishment of his own at No. 429 Kearny street; he has a store neatly fitted up, and keeps a full line of all the new and desirable styles in fine hats, etc. He is courteous in manner, thoroughly reliable in business, and in every way worthy of the generous patronage he is receiving. Walter Dixon, brother to Samuel W., is an efficient salesman in this store. Five of the brothers are engaged in business within a radius of three blocks.

Mr. Dixon is a widely and favorably known throughout his native city, and has a host of friends who wish him the prosperity he so heartily deserves.

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W. K. VANDERSLICE stands at the head of one of the oldest and most popular jewelry establishments on the Pacific coast, and is one of San Francisco's most prosperous business men. Through his own efforts he has arisen from a position of obscurity to one of honor, his ability being recognized in all the commercial circles of the coast. He came to California in May, 1858, and in the fall of that year he started his present business in a very small, unpretentious way on Washington street near Sansome. In 1860, finding that he required more room for his constantly growing trade, he went to Montgomery street, where he did a prosperous business until 1863. He then purchased the old Sansome Hook and Ladder Company's building and fitted it up for a store; there he remained until 1871, when he removed to Sutter street, being the first jeweler in this locality. For the past twenty years he has been at 136, where he does a large business in manufacturing, and displays one of the finest stocks of jewelry and diamonds to be found on the Pacific coast. He is justly proud of the fact that he has attained his present high standing in the commercial world from the beginning of $206 of borrowed capital. Then he had in his employ one man, and now he gives work to thirty skilled artisans. As fast as the city grew he kept in the van, but let it not be supposed that he had no difficulties to encounter or obstacles to overcome. Early in his career he adopted the motto, "Truthfulness and Honesty," and to a life in strict accordance he attributes his prosperity.

Mr. Vanderslice is of Quaker lineage, born in Philadelphia, August 31, 1823. His father, George Vanderslice, was a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were early settlers in America and active participants in the struggle for independence. His mother's maiden name was Jane Roberts, a Philadelphian of Quaker ancestry. They had a family of fourteen children, five of whom still survive. Mr. Vanderslice was educated in Philadelphia, and there learned the silversmith and jewelry trade. He embarked in the business in Philadelphia in 1857, but the prospects were not fair enough to satisfy the ambitions of youth; as the Pacific coast offered many inducements he emigrated to California, and the experience of later years has attested the correctness of his judgment.

Our subject has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for forty years, and for many years has been a representative to the Grand Lodge. He is Treasurer of his lodge and also of the Hall Association, and took an active part in the building of the hall. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order in 1870.

In 1847, August 31, he was united in marriage to Miss Sherman of Boston; she is a member of the old American family of Shermans, who have produced several of the most distinguished men this country has known. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vanderslice seven children. It was their great misfortune to lose one son by drowning just as he had reached his twenty-fourth year. Two of the children died in infancy, and four are still living. One of the sons is his father's efficient assistant in the store, and one daughter is the wife of J. S. Johnson and resides in Oakland.

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JAMES LESLIE McCOLLUM, M. D., of Oakland, was born in Augusta, Kentucky, January 18, 1856, a son of Hugh and Mary Minerva Jane (Maxwell) McCollum, both residing in Berea, Kentucky, in 1890. The father, born in southern Ohio, in 1805, engaged in the practice of dentistry, being a pioneer of the profession in that region. He settled in Augusta, Kentucky, practiced there for many years, and was twice elected President of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley Dental Association. He served in the Mexican war. The mother was born in Kentucky about 1825. They are the parents of eight children: James Leslie, the subject of this sketch; Hugh B., a graduate of Berea College, Kentucky, an educator by profession, now Superintendent of Schools in Central City, Nebraska, is married and has one boy, Hugh Leslie, born June 9, 1889; John Thomas, at present a student in Johns Hopkins University, intends to study medicine; Frank Siegel, a farmer in Brighton county, Kentucky, is married and has one boy; Fred. Winans, a carpenter in Brooklyn, New York; Emma Louisa, the wife of A. J. Hanson, a merchant of Berea, Kentucky; Anna Belle, the wife of W. H. R. Markley, a manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio, residing in Foster, Kentucky; Sally J., a twin sister of John Thomas, a trained nurse of the Bellevue Hospital Training School, is a resident of New York city. Grandfather McCollum, born in Scotland, found refuge from persecution in Ireland and emigrated thence to the United States about the close of the last century, accompanied by a brother, their names being John and Hugh.

J. L. McCollum, the subject of this sketch, was graduated in the classical course from Berea College in the class of 1879. After teaching school one season in Foster, Kentucky, he entered Yale College to study for the ministry of the Congregational Church, and there received the degrees of A. B. and B. D. in 1883. Admitted to the ministry he served three years in what was then Washington Territory, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church. Relinquishing that field of labor in 1886, he went to Chicago and entered the medical department of the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated M. D. March 28, 1889. He then spent nine months in St. Elizabeth's Hospital as house physician, was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, his specialty being the technique of microscopy, and became a member of the Chicago Medical Society. In December, 1889, he came to Oakland and formed a partnership in the practice of medicine with Dr. B. T. Burton of this city, which, however, was dissolved in August, 1890. Dr. McCollum is a member of the Congregational Club of this city.

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MARBLE MANUFACTURING — Not the least among the rich and varied resources of California, are her marble quarries, a number of which rank with the finest in the world; and though later in development than some others, the manufacture of marble is fast becoming one of the leading productive industries of the State. Of the men who have been and still are prominent in this line of commercial activity is William Black, a native of New York

State, who came to California in 1866, locating in San Francisco. Being an expert artisan in stone, he readily secured employment at his trade. In 1869 he started in business on his own account, but sold out the following year and spent some time seeking his fortune in the mines, with indifferent success. Returning to San Francisco, he resumed his trade, and not long after again entered into business at his present location No. 1121 Market street. He soon attained a leading place as a manufacturer of architectural monumental marble, and has executed much of the finest work in and about San Francisco. The first altar built on the Pacific coast was constructed by him in St. Dominic's Church, of variegated imported marble, and is artistically beautiful. Mr. Black also did the marble work in the Phelan, Flood, Oriel and Chronicle buildings, the Hopkins, Crocker, Stanford, Reis, Allen and other private mansions, including in some cases marble stairways and elegant marble mantels. The effect of the combinations of marbles in the mosaic vestibule work and wainscotings in some of these buildings is exquisite. The soldier's monument, executed and erected in Odd Fellow's Cemetery, at San Francisco, is one of the finest pieces of monumental work on this coast. In 1886 Mr. Black's entire works was destroyed by fire, involving the loss of many years accumulations; but, undismayed by disaster, he at once resumed business, and has conducted it with his characteristic energy and success ever since. His lines of manufacture includes mantels, monuments, head-stones, tiling, plumber's slabs, bureau and counter tops, and general building and ornamental work. His manufactory, in which thirty to fifty men are employed, is situated at Nos. 432 and 434 Fourth street, San Francisco.

At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Black, then a young man of twenty-two, enlisted in the New York Volunteer Infantry, and served four years in the Union army. He was twice wounded,—in the leg at the battle of Antietam, and in the head in the battles of the Wilderness. His wife was formerly Miss Anna Delehaute, a Brooklyn, New York, lady. Four living children—a daughter and three sons—comprise their family. Both in his social and business relations Mr. Black is an affable, pleasant gentleman, and is highly respected.

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HERMANN BRANDT, one of the most accomplished musicians of San Francisco, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1842. He descended from musical parents, his father having been a prominent musician, and noted as a musical director and conductor. Young Hermann received his literary and musical education in his native country under the best and most noted teachers. He played in solo concerts when ten years old, and at the age of fourteen years played in philharmonic concerts. He began the study of music at an early age, attending the Musical Concervatory at Leipsic, and was also a pupil of Fred Davis, the eminent teacher. He played with great success in Hamburg, Leipsic and other German cities, and appeared with distinction at the Leipsic Sweanhans Concerts, and in 1868 he became Concert Master at the German Theater at Prague.

Mr. Brandt came to America in 1873, as leading violinist of Theodore Thomas' orchestra, and after that organization disbanded he remained in New York until 1885, when he came to California, and before he had been in the city twenty-four hours he was tendered the leadership of the Philharmonic Society, as leader of the Hermann Brandt String Quartet. He is an intimate friend of Clarence Eddy, and assisted him in his recent concerts given in this city. He has been associated with the noted musicians of Germany and Europe, as well as those of this country. He has advanced classes of the violin and piano, and also gives instructions to private pupils.

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JOSEPH BUDDE, dealer in sanitary appliances.—It is a fact well-known to students of physiological science, that one of the most potent factors in the health or disease of civilized communities, especially in cities and towns, is the freedom of the dwellings from sewer gases, which are the recognized cause of a number of acute diseases that have their origin in blood poison and are very destructive to life in thickly populated districts. Hence one of the most difficult problems of solution for the building trades is to dispose of these poisonous gases so as to have the home, the shop and the office free from their deadly presence. The inventor and manufacturer who devises the most effectual method of achieving this important result is a public benefactor. To this class belongs Joseph Budde, who stands at the head as an inventor and manufacturer of sanitary closets on the Pacific coast. His manufactory and warerooms occupy the second story of a large brick building on the southeast corner of Mission and First streets, San Francisco. From fifteen to twenty hands are employed in the establishment, which is supplied with the best machinery and conveniences for carrying on the business. The sanitary goods manufactured are largely his own inventions, for which he holds letters patent and which are pronounced by the highest scientific authorities to be superior to any other. His "Golden Gate," his "Supreme" and "Pioneer" closets are the climax of sanitary science and mechanical skill, and besides being perfect safeguards against sewer gases are artistically beautiful. These closets have superseded the older and inferior sanitary appliances in many of the largest and best public buildings and the finest residences in San Francisco and other cities of this coast, and the demand for them is so great and is increasing so rapidly that in spite of frequent enlargement of facilities the factory is unable to keep pace with his orders. From the most humble beginning Mr. Budde has built up this extensive and prosperous business in a single decade, solely through the excellence of his goods—the product of his inventive genius and mechanical skill—and his personal energy. So obvious is the superiority of these goods that his sanitary exhibits have been awarded the highest medals at the State fairs for several years past.

Joseph Budde was born and learned the business of manufacturing brass goods in Westphalia, one of the most progressive provinces in Germany. Starting at the trade in 1858, he continued in the same establishment fourteen years, during which he mastered every department of the business.

In 1872 he immigrated to America, stopping first in the city of Baltimore, where he obtained employment, first, with one of his own countrymen, and afterwards in a box-factory. Leaving there he worked two years in a large manufactory of gas fixtures and chandeliers, where he was largely employed in metal spinning. Deciding to come to California, he arrived in San Francisco in October, 1874, and secured a situation in Clark & Springer's brass works. During the seven years following he made several changes, the last five being spent in the manufactory of William Schmidt. In 1881 Mr. Budde established the nucleus of his present business in a small room on First street, himself and a boy comprising the working force. The rapid growth of the business has necessitated several changes of location to accommodate larger manufacturing facilities, the last being the removal to his present commodious quarters in 1890.

Landing in this country without capital or friends, and unable to speak a word of the English language, Mr. Budde has through his own industry and energy climbed the ladder of success from the bottom round until he occupies a prominent position among the manufacturers of the Pacific slope. Mr. Budde is conscientious in business, and socially he is affable and kindhearted. He is a member of the German Hospital Society, the Eintracht Musical Club, and German Loan and Building Association. He married in San Francisco, in 1876.

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JOHN HOOPER, whose personal history is inseparably connected with the history of the State of California, began his residence here in 1851. He engaged in business and at once became an important factor in the building of the great commonwealth. His ancestors were from England and were early settlers in New Hampshire. William Hooper, grandfather of John Hooper, was born in New Hampshire and was a Baptist minister of ability. His brother James was also a Baptist minister and settled in Paris, Maine. John Hooper, his father, was born in the same State and married Miss Susan Meserve, also a native of New Hampshire. They became the parents of five sons and five daughters. Our subject is their third child, and is the only surviving member of the family. He was born in New Hampshire, December 14, 1805, and attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age; he then went to Rochester, New York, which consisted, at that time, of a grist-mill, a blacksmith shop and two or three stores; there he saw the first stone laid in the building of the bridge on which the Erie Canal crosses the Genessee river. In 1821 he went to Boston and accepted a clerkship in a boot and shoe store, which he held for seven years. He next went to Bangor, Maine, and opened a boot and shoe and hat and fur store on his own account; later he turned his attention to the lumber business and built a sawmill at Mount Hope, near Bangor, Maine. At the end of six years he returned to Boston, and at the end of one year he determined to go to California. He accordingly sailed on the steamer Pacific on her first trip, and landed in San Francisco in July, 1851. The first year he was engaged in the lumber business at the corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, his stock being brought from New York and Boston; the enterprise was a success from the start. In 1854 his sons, William F. P. and J. A., having followed their father to California, assumed the management of the lumber business, and he went to the mines in Amador county (five months of the year 1853 he had spent in the East), where he engaged in quartz-mining, but worked to a great disadvantage as he knew nothing of the best processes; he opened the mine, however, built a mill and founded and named the village of Plymouth; he operated the mine for sixteen years and was frequently in San Francisco during this time. He took from his Plymouth mine many thousands of dollars of gold. After he sold it an eighty-stamp mill was built and millions of dollars were produced. Upon his permanent return to San Francisco he embarked in the grain trade, in which he has since continued. In 1889 he lost his warehouse by fire.

Mr. Hooper was married in 1834, to Miss Martha S. Perry of Brunswick, Maine, born in that town in 1811, the daughter of John Perry, a merchant of that place. Their union has been blessed by the birth of nine children, six sons and three daughters: William, the oldest son, was a successful miner, who died at Oakland in 1879; Frank P. came to the State in 1853; John A. came with his father in 1854; they form the firm of Frank P. & John A. Hooper, lumber dealers of San Francisco. Charles A. came to California in October, 1863 (he had served his conntry in the Union army), and engaged in the lumber business with his brother George W., who arrived in California in July, 1863. They have built up a large end extended trade. Arthur A. is in the wholesale grocery business in San Francisco, the firm being Hooper & Jennings.

Isabel, a daughter, married William E. Norwood, for some years and at the time of his death, president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. He died in 1890. She resides with her parents in San Francisco. Mary, his oldest daughter, died at the age of seventeen, and Martha, the fifth child, died in infancy. The faithful wife and loving, indulgent mother is still spared. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper have just passed the fifty-sixth year of their wedded life; their fiftieth anniversary was celebrated by a family reunion. Mr. Hooper is in his eighty-sixth year, and is in the enjoyment of good health and an unclouded intellect. His first vote was cast for the Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party he gave it his allegiance, and has not missed a presidental vote since his majority. During the trying times of excitement in the early history of the State, Mr. Hooper was one of the first to join the Vigilance Committee, and when the great civil war broke out he stood like a rock in favor of the Union, and in every honorable way used his influence and money to perpetuate the Government of the United States. The story of such a life is its own best eulogy.

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THOMAS H. B. VARNEY, wholesale and retail bicycle dealer, No. 1041 Market street, is one of the prosperous business men of San Francisco. In 1883 he established a hardware business in this city, and subsequently, in connection with it, began dealing in bicycles. The latter soon became the leading feature of his business, and in 1891 he sold his hardware stock and since that time has given his attention exclusively to handling bicycles. In July, 1891, he moved to his present quarters, invested more capital, and his establishment is now the leading one of the kind in the city. He handles the Warwick Perfection bicycle, made in Springfield, Massachusetts, and the Rambler's safety bicycle, manufactured by the Gormally & Jeffery Co. of Chicago. In connection with his store he has a bicycle school, a room 150 feet long, in which he teaches ladies and gentlemen to ride the various kinds of wheels. All scholars are required to engage the time ahead, so that each learner has his own special half hour, and at that time no other one is allowed on the floor. Mr. Varney employs several agents, and does a business that extends all over the Pacific coast.

He was born in Petaluma, Sonoma county, California, November 12, 1858. His father, Robert Varney, a native of Vermont, came to California in 1850. To him and his wife, *nee* Elizabeth Burnett, a native of his own

State and, like him, a descendant of English ancestry, were born two sons and a daughter, all of whom are residents of San Francisco. Coming to this city when he was two years old, Mr. Varney was reared and educated here. He married Ada Hall, a native of California, and has three children.

Politically he is a Republican.

* * *

WILLIAM BLACK was born in New York city, October 2, 1839. His father, George Black, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in 1834 and engaged in the iron business in New York. His mother, *nee* Mary Wiley, was born in Scotland. Two sons, William and Robert, were born to them and were educated in the public schools of New York city. William learned the trade of marble cutter with the firm of Boyle & Lander, a firm noted for the superiority of its work.

While working away quietly at his trade the great Civil War burst upon the country, and at the age of twenty-two years he enlisted, July 17, 1861, in Company I, Eighty-third New York Volunteers. With his regiment he participated in many hotly-contested battles. His term of enlistment expiring he re-enlisted, February 8, 1864, in the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Antietam he received two wounds in the leg, and in the battle of the Wilderness was wounded in the head, the ball entering just above the left ear. For days his life was dispaired of and he has never recovered the hearing of that ear. After the Weldon Railroad battle, in which the officers of the One Hundred and Fourth New York were nearly all killed or taken prisoners by the enemy, he acted as Adjutant of that regiment for a time. He participated in the grand review at Washington and on June 18, 1865, resigned his commission, was honorably discharged and returned home.

After the close of the war Mr. Black was for six months a freight clerk at Aspinwall. In 1866 he came to San Francisco and worked at his trade for L. R. Myers & Co., with whom he remained three years. In 1869 he established business for himself on the corner of Fifth and Jessie streets; from there removed to 807 Market street, and after being in business there some time sold out and went to the mines in El Dorado county. After a mining experience of two years at Georgetown, with only moderate success, he returned to San Francisco and again resumed business, which he conducted successfully until 1886, when the works he had built at 52 and 54 Broad Place were destroyed by fire. He sustained a loss of many thousand dollars, but with renewed energy he began business again, having since had uninterrupted success. His present establishment is located at 385 and 387 Eighth street, where he has erected two buildings, one 40 x 110 feet, two-story, and the other 40x80 feet. He also has a residence on the same lot. He has a boiler and engine in his works and employs about thirty men. Much of the best marble work in the city has been constructed by him. The first altar built on the Pacific coast was put up by him in St. Dominic's Church; is of variegated imported marble and is very artistic in its design. He also did the marble work in the Phelan, Flood, Oriel and Chronicle buildings, and in the Hopkins, Crocker, Stanford and various other palatial residences. For years he has devoted his entire mental and physical ability to his business, and his work is found not only in this city but in nearly every county on the Pacific coast. One of the finest pieces of marble work in San Francisco is the beautiful monument put up by him in 1870, erected to the memory of the soldiers. It stands in the Odd Fellow's cemetery at Lone Mountain.

Mr. Black was married in 1873, to Miss Annie Delahanty, a native of Brooklyn, New York. Two daughters and three sons have been born to them: Nettie, the eldest, in San Jose; and Thomas, Alice, William and George in San Francisco.

Mr. Black was made a Mason in Hope Lodge, No. 244, in 1864, but now has his membership in Mission Lodge, No. 169, San Francisco. He is Past Grand in Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F.; is also a member of St. John's Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion. He takes an active interest in politics, is a Republican, and has had the honor of being commander of the Leland Stanford Camp Republican Club.

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SOHST BROTHERS (John F. W. and Henry J.), of the Pioneer Carriage Factory of Oakland, were born in Warin, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, sons of Henry John and Sophie (Edler) Sohst. The parents arrived in America May 26, 1868, accompanied by their son, Henry J., and their daughter, now the widow of Edward Boehm, three sons, Adolph, Carl and J. F. W., having preceded them. All settled in New York city, except J. F. W. and H. J., of Sohst Brothers. The mother, born in 1804, is still living, in 1890. The father, born in 1803, died May 15, 1885. They had resided in Warin, Germany, about thirty-five years, the father following the business of a blacksmith. Grandmother Mary (Jurs) Sohst, died in 1808, aged over fifty, and her husband, a baker by trade, died in 1811, aged about sixty, both dying in Kroepelin, where they were born. Grandfather William Edler lived to the age of seventy, and his wife, by birth Sophie Abraham, also lived to old age. Great-grandfather Sohst, a native of Sohst in Westphalia, and a baker by trade, moved to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was there married and lived to an advanced age.

John Frederick William Sohst, born August 28, 1836, received a common-school education to the age of fourteen, when he went to work at blacksmithing with his father, attending night-school to complete his education. After three years in his father's shop he worked one year in New Buckow, and left Hamburg for America May 1, 1854, arriving in New York, by the Oregon, June 22. In two weeks he left that city for the West, stayed in Toledo, Ohio, a week and set out for Cincinnati by canal-boat. Landing at New Bremen in Auglaize county, and happening to get a job at his trade, he remained there eight months, and escaped the cholera epidemic of that period. He next moved to Sandusky, where he remained at work until February, 1857, then spent a year in Republic, Seneca county, in a carriage and wagon-making shop, and moved from there to Leipsic, Putnam county, where he went into partnership with John Denis, under the style of Denis & Sohst, carriage manufacturers and blacksmiths. Here he was taken ill with the typhoid fever, and on his recovery sold out his interest to his partner and set out for California by way of New York. He left that city on the Illinois, March 7, 1857, and in due time took the Golden Gate at Panama, arriving in San Francisco March 29, after a rough voyage on the Pacific side. Working at his trade until July 10, he then came to Oakland and went to work for Artemas

Davidson, carriage and wagon manufacturer and City Marshal. On the rise of the Washoe excitement in 1861, the opportunity was presented of buying out his employer, who had established the business at the corner of Water street and Broadway ten years before. He bought out Mr. Davidson December 3, 1861, thus becoming the owner of the Pioneer Carriage Factory of Oakland. In 1863 he moved up higher on Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth, and in 1870 bought out M. M. How, the pioneer horse-shoer on Eighth street, running both shops separately until he united them at the present location, Eighth and Franklin, in 1873. In 1875 he admitted his brother, H. J., into partnership. They keep well to the front in their line, usually employing ten or twelve skilled workmen.

J. F. W. Sohst was married in San Francisco in 1863, to Miss Margaret Nolan, born in Boston July 4, 1843, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Buckingham) Nolan, both now deceased, the mother in Boston and the father in Jersey City, each being aged about sixty.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sohst have six children: Minnie, now the wife of Louis Emlay, of Emlay & Son, harness-makers of this city; Nellie, William, Adolph, Alice and Carl Sohst.

J. F. W. Sohst is a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W.; of Oakland Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F.; of Eureka Lodge, I. O. R. M., and of Oakland Turnverein. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1875 and re-elected in 1877.

Henry John Sohst, junior partner of the firm of Sohst Brothers, was born February 4, 1838, went to school to the age of fourteen, learned the blacksmith trade of his father until the age of seventeen. He then worked at his trade in different cities of Germany, —Berlin, Kemnitz, Dresden, Hamburg and elsewhere,—perfecting himself in his trade, until he came with his parents to America in 1868. He there worked a few months until the fall of that year, when he came to this coast by way of the isthmus with his brother, J. F. W., who had gone East to visit his parents and the other members of the family after their arrival from Germany. He worked with him here as journeyman until 1875, when he was admitted into partnership. He was married in this city, in 1877, to Miss Minnie C. Koch, a native of Jackson, Amador county. They have had three children, of whom only one, Sophie, born August 11, 1878, survives, a boy and girl having died in November and October, 1889, respectively, aged nine and three years. Henry J. Sohst is a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W. and of California, Lodge, No. 2, Herrmann Söhne, and was a School Director from 1883 to 1887.

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FRANK H. HARRISON, M. D., office at No. 427 Sutter street, San Francisco, has been a resident of California since June, 1889, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine for the past eight years. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1856, the son of John C. I. Harrison, who is a native of the same State, and grandson of William Henry Harrison, formerly President of the United States. He is a first cousin of President Benjamin Harrison. The family are of old Virginia stock, originally from England. The father of President William Henry Harrison, Benjamin Harrison, was one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, representing Virginia in that document.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis, where he graduated at the high school in 1875. He then entered Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1875, where he spent four years and graduated after a full scientific course in 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then commenced the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at the same time studied under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, professor of the principles of surgery in that college. He graduated in 1882, after a three-years course, receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He then passed his examination at Roseville Hospital, New York city, and intered the hospital as interne, where he remained for the regular term of service, eighteen months. Mr. Harrison then entered into the practice of medicine in New York city, in which he continued for one year; he was at the same time assistant to the chair of general medicine at the Post-Graduate School of New York. Later he was also assistant to the chair of general surgery of the New York Polyclinic. He had a class in the diseases of the skin at the Northern Dispensary in Waverly Place, New York city. In April, 1885, Mr. Harrison returned to Salt Lake City and practiced medicine there for four years. While there he was for eighteen months Attending Surgeon of the Deseret Hospital of Salt Lake City. Dr. Harrison came to California in June, 1889, and located in San Francisco, where he is now engaged in practice.

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FRED ALLEYNE ORR, an attorney of San Francisco, was born in Innishannon, Ireland, in 1855, a son of Dr. Samuel and Emily (Alden) Orr. Grandfather Orr, born in the north of Ireland, became a linen manufacturer in Innishannon, which is situated about seventeen miles from the city of Cork, in the county of that name. The father, Dr. Samuel Orr, died in Ireland at the age of fifty-seven; the mother is a resident of this city in 1890. F. Alleyne Orr received his education in the model school and in Perrott's Academy in his native town, learning the classics and higher mathematics as well as the usual branches of a general English course. At the age of seventeen he went to England and entered King's College, in Cambridge University, where he acted as tutor in preparing others for admittance to the university, while he attended the regular lectures for about three years. In 1875 he went to London and entered the Middle Temple to study for the bar, still supporting himself by "coaching" young men for the universities and by writing for the press. He continued his studies for the bar in Middle Temple three years, and became interested in politics as a member of the Liberal and Home Rule party. He was one of the organizers of the Home Rule Association of England, and a public lecturer in that and related lines of work for several years. He was instrumental in uniting about 100 radical clubs in London into what was known as the South London Radical Liberal Federation, in support of Gladstone and home rule. He is still the Vice-President of T. P. O'Connor's Star Radical Club of London, and his interest in the success of the agitation for home rule in England as well as Ireland, is still unabated, though he can no longer devote his time and energy to the work of propagandism. The climate of this coast being recommended for his invalid mother, he was compelled to forego his labors for the success of liberalism in England, in the hope of bettering her condition. They arrived here in August, 1888, and in April, 1889, Mr. Orr was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court.

On May 6, 1890, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and he has built up a fair business, though somewhat handicapped by the differences in practice and pleading between American and English courts. That, however, will soon be overcome by a young man of his energy, ability and varied experience as a debater and pleader. In September, 1890, he moved his office to San Francisco, as a wider field for the exercise of his powers. Mr. Orr has a younger brother, Waldemar Orr, who is second officer on the steamer Sydney of the Pacific Mail line, plying between San Francisco and Panama.

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ROBERT F. OSBORN, one of San Francisco's respected business men and founder of the hardware business of R. F. Osborn & Company, is a native of New York city, and dates his birth October 28, 1839. His forefathers came from England to America during colonial days and were participants in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Elnathan Osborn, and his father, Homer B. Osborn, were both natives of New York. His father, a merchant of that city, married Sarah Folger, also a native of New York. She was of Quaker ancestry and a relative of Benjamin Franklin. Robert F. was the second born in their family of eight children, all of whom are still living. He received excellent educational advantages and is a graduate of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut.

Mr. Osborn's father had come to this coast in 1850, and in 1856, at the age of seventeen, his son followed him. Before he was twenty years old he was employed as cashier of a business firm of Sacramento, and as soon as he had accumulated money enough from his salary he came to San Francisco. In 1864 he started his present hardware business, which he has conducted successfully for the past twenty-eight years, his establishment being both wholesale and retail. Some of his surplus funds he has invested in city property and in lands in Colusa and Santa Clara counties. He has interested himself in and been connected with several of the financial enterprises of the city; is a director and vice-president of the Union Iron Association, the oldest and most prosperous in the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

Mr. Osborn married Miss Alvina Anthony, a native of New York city, and to them have been born a son and three daughters, all in California. The son, Frederick, is engaged in business with his father, and is represented in the firm name by the "& Co." They have a fine residence in San Francisco and also one in Santa Clara, where they reside, alternating from one to the other in winter and summer.

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SAMUEL P. TUGGLE, M. D., whose office is at No. 427 Sutter street, San Francisco, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1856. His parents came from Virginia, where his father's family had lived for several generations, and were probably of English descent. On his mother's side (*nee* Elizabeth Graham) the family were from North Carolina, where they had been early settlers. Samuel received his early education in the private schools of his native State, and later, in 1872, entered the Emory and Henry College of Washington county, Virginia, where he remained until the end of 1874, graduating after a three years' course, and receiving the degree as Bachelor of Arts.

He then came to California, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1884, and then commenced the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the University of California, where he graduated in 1877, after a full three years' course, and receiving his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered into private practice, in which he has since continued. Dr. Tuggle is now Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the medical department of the university.

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MARY M. MOODY, M. D., whose office is at 944 Valencia street, San Francisco, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1843. She is descended from the sturdy German stock, who settled in New York State about the year 1700. Her father was one of the pioneer settlers of Western Iowa, having come to that State in 1848, in which year the Doctor was born, where she was brought up on a frontier farm. Her father was interested in agriculture and the raising of fine stock up to the time of his death, in 1876. Dr. Moody received her early education in the public schools of Council Bluffs, later spending some time at the University of Iowa, at Iowa city. After the completion of her course of schooling, she engaged in teaching in the public schools, in which she continued about six years. Meanwhile she had read medicine more or less continuously, at one time studying steadily for about one year. In 1876 she came with her husband to California, where, in 1879, she entered the medical department of the University of California, graduating at that institution in 1882, after a full course of three years, and receiving her degree as Doctor of Medicine. She at once entered into private practice in San Francisco, where she has since built up a large patronage. Dr. Moody is a member of the State Medical Society of California, and of the County Medical Society of San Francisco. She is especially interested in the development of favorable hygenic conditions for humanity, and has made earnest study in that direction.

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C. A. McCASH, M. D., whose office is at No. 1236 Market street (Murphy Building), was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1849. His early education was received in the public schools of that city, and later he took an academic course in the Baptist Academy at Burlington. While attending school he enlisted, in 1864, in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving for one year, and most of the time in the Army of the Tennessee, under Colonel A J. Smith, and operating mainly against Colonel Forrest in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. After the close of the war Mr. McCash went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a business course in Eastman's Business College. In 1867 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Powers, of Burlington, Iowa, with whom he studied one year. Later he studied for six months with Dr. Theophilus Parvin of Indianapolis, Indiana. He then entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1871, after a full course of three years, at the age of twenty-one years. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he has since been continuously engaged, first in Cincinnati one year, then in St. Louis until the fall of 1875, and since that time in San Francisco.

Dr. McCash is of Scotch descent. The family settled in this country just previous to the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather having been a soldier under Washington in that war. The family were among the early settlers of Ohio, coming to the State soon after the close of that war. His father, W. B. McCash, was for about sixteen years a resident of San Jose, where he was interested in fruit-growing and real-estate.

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LOUIS THORS, the popular artist of San Francisco, was born in Holland, in 1845. He received his education in France and was fitted for service in the merchant marine. After serving in this capacity for some years, he came, in 1876, from the East Indias to California. In 1880 he established his present extensive business in this city. His elegant suite of rooms consists of twelve or more apartments, used for reception, operating, retouching, etc., and are perfectly adapted to the accommodation of his constantly increasing business.

Thors' Gallery enjoys a deservedly high reputation among ladies, one cause of this being his fine posing, which is characteristic of his fine pictures, the result of his special study and attention to this important and attractive principle in his profession.

Mr. Thors is the only artist in the city who uses the Nadar process, which is an application of photogravure to portraiture in photography and is noted for its softness and tone. For work of this kind Mr. Thors was awarded the bronze medal at the Paris Exposition.

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MISS JENNIE SMITH, Principal of the Longfellow Public School, is among those who have had great experience in teaching, and who for many years has been connected with the public schools of San Francisco. From early childhood her home has been in this city, where she received her education, being a graduate of the San Francisco High School, and also of the State Normal School. She began teaching the day after her graduation, having been appointed teacher of the old Tehama School for several years; next was elected principal of the Bryant Street primary school, then of the Silver Street school, and last of the Longfellow primary school. She began with four classes, which afterward increased to eight, then sixteen, and there are now on the roll 600 pupils, twelve rooms and twelve teachers. Miss Smith has held her present position a number of years, with credit to herself and the satisfaction of the Board of Education.

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SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.—The firm of Richard Harrison & Sherwood was organized in San Francisco in the early fifties, and in 1866 it was succeeded by the firm of Sherwood & Sherwood. They were agents for imported malt liquors, English groceries, and fine old imported wines, all of which were transferred to the present house.

Robert Sherwood, a pioneer of the State, is now the sole owner of the business, which is at present under the more direct management of his son, H. H. Sherwood. They are large importers and commission merchants. The line of agencies the house represents may be said to include the best known articles in their respective departments. They represent the manufacturers of their lines of goods for the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, and have branch houses at Portland and Los Angeles, which, with a competent force of traveling men, enables them to distribute the merchandise to the best advantage. Their facilities for doing business are perhaps unequaled by any house on the Pacific coast. Many of their lines of goods are laid down at seaports on the Pacific coast as cheap freights as they can be landed at Atlantic ports. This is by reason of the fact that sailing vessels which must come for wheat cargoes are glad to accept low rates of freight on merchandise thence. Their store, a four-story structure, completed in the most approved manner, is located in a desirable portion of the city, at Nos. 212 and 214 Market street, and 15 and 17 Pine street. The first floor, aside from the fine office and sample room, is filled with cased wines, liquors and bottled ales, and the upper rooms are stored with a general grocery and fancy stock, and are reached by means of two large elevators. The cask liquors are kept in the basement. The house ranks with the prominent business firms of San Francisco, and has a large and rapidly increasing trade.

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BARTLETT MORGAN, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda county and druggist, bookseller and stationer of Oakland, was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, September 27, 1827, a son of John and Clarissa (Stuart) Morgan, both natives of New York State. The parents of both settled in Lawrenceburg in 1816, and there the parents of Mr. Bartlett Morgan were married. The mother died at the age of forty-six, leaving five sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are living (1890): Benjamin Frank, a Methodist minister of Indianapolis, now visiting his brother in this city on leave of absence from the Indiana Conference. His wife died in 1889, without male issue. The oldest brother, Torrence George Morgan, born in 1821, died in 1846, leaving one son, Atwell Morgan, now a merchant of Andersonville, Indiana, with two sons. There are two half-brothers Morgan, also residing near that town. The father, John Morgan, born April 26, 1800, settled on a farm near Andersonville in 1829 and also kept a store. He was a local preacher of the United Brethren sixty-three years and a Justice of the Peace for many years. He died August 1, 1889. The grandfather, Torrence Morgan, a native of Ireland, was married in New York State to Mary Miller, born in that State of German descent. After the removal to Lawrenceburg he was accidentally drowned, at the age of about forty, and his wife also. Grandfather Denis Stuart was married to a native of New England, and after the removal to Lawrenceburg served in the Indian war with his eldest son, Barzillah Morgan, under General W. H. Harrrison. He died on his farm near Greensburg, Indiana, at the advanced age of nearly 100.

"Bart" Morgan, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the log schoolhouse with puncheon floor, near his father's farm, and remained with his parents until the age of seventeen. He then went into a drug store in Laurel, Indiana, where he remained five years. Having saved some money he went into the dry-goods business on his own account in Clarksburg, Decatur county, Indiana. There he was married in 1852 to Miss Angeline Donnell, a native of that county, who died of consumption some six months later. In 1853 Mr. Morgan set out for California by way of New York and Panama, arriving in San Francisco the end of the same year. He went to mining in Placerville that winter and moved to Georgetown in 1854. He spent over twelve years mining and prospecting, and in 1866 opened a drug-store in Georgetown, which he conducted until 1869, when he moved to this city. Here he served as clerk in the assessor's department of the United States internal revenue, and for a time in San Francisco, when the bureaus of both cities were united. After two or three years on this bay he found it advisable to return to Georgetown as a relief from catarrh, and remained there as clerk about two years. In the spring of 1874 he again came to Oakland and opened a drug-store, with books and stationery, on the corner of Market and Seventh streets, where, with the mere change from one corner to the other, December 1, 1877, he has since carried on business. He was again married in 1871, to Catherine Armstrong, who died of consumption in this city in 1878, leaving no issue. Mr. Morgan was elected a Supervisor in 1884, and still fills that position by re-election until the present time, being Chairman of the Board of Supervisors since 1889. His services as Supervisor and Chairman have met with very general acceptance in the community, and he was renominated to that office in 1890. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization in this State in 1855, and is now a member of its Central Committee in this city. He is also a member of University Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F. and has belonged to that order since February 3, 1870.

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C. TOJETTA, an artist of San Francisco, was born in Italy in 1854. He inherits his talent for art from his father, an artist of recognized ability, and who was professor of an academy of art in Rome, and is now living in this city. Our subject studied in the latter city under the instructions of his father and other noted teachers, and later came with his father to Central America, where he remained a short time, and was also in Guatemala and Mexico. He next went to New York, and in 1874 he first came to San Francisco, where he has since followed his profession. He has also disposed of many of his pictures in New York.

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A. C. EIMER, a musician of San Francisco, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1847. His parents came to this country and settled in St. Louis, where our subject had the advantage of a collegiate education, graduating at the Christian Brothers' College of that city. He inherited a talent for music, and began its study at an early age, and at the age of ten years assisted his father as organist. He received his musical education in Germany, his native country, where he held the position of church organist for many years. He came to this country in 1881, and since then has been successfully engaged in teaching piano singing, composition and organ. He is organist of the St. Mary's Cathedral, which has the finest organ on the Pacific coast. He conducted twenty-six organ recitals in succession at the dedication of this magnificent organ. During his experience of many years he has held only two positions as organist, one in the church in St. Louis, and St. Mary's in this city.

Professor Eimer was leader of the Liederkranz Society until it disbanded, also of the Arion Musical Society and the Handel & Haydn Society. He went abroad a few years ago and made an extended tour, and while there met those distinguished in music in different countries. He has done much in musical composition, having over 250 compositions of various kinds. Professor Eimer is of a genial and generous disposition, always ready to respond to the call of charity and in relieving the unfortunate.

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